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CULTURAL ASSESSMENT REPORT FOR PETERSBURG PARK

OSA Project No. FY10-6278
KHC Project No. FY10-0805

Prepared for:
Petersburg Park Master Plan 2010

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Project No. PR9014
Cultural Resources Report No. TR10016

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(Signature)

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December 17, 2010

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Abstract

In December, 2009, Corn Island Archaeology, LLC was retained by Brandstetter Carroll Inc. to provide cultural resources services related to the preparation of a Master Plan for Petersburg Park in southern Jefferson County, Kentucky. Brandstetter Carroll is developing the Master Plan at the request of Louisville Metro Parks. Currently, there is no such plan to provide for future development of the park. As part of this overall effort, Corn Island Archaeology was tasked with researching existing conditions relative to cultural resources, including historic structures, archaeological sites, and cemeteries. Specifically, Corn Island Archaeology prepared an inventory of known (recorded) cultural resources within the park; assessed the potential for intact, unknown archaeological sites to be present; and developed archaeological and historical contexts to allow informed interpretation of these resources. This information will allow Metro Parks to make informed decisions relative to cultural resources compliance laws and regulations as they design and implement plans for future development. The project area of potential effects encompassed 28 acres (11.3 hectares).

State-level, county-level, and city-level public records included those found at the Office of State Archaeology, Louisville Metro Parks, Jefferson County archives, Jefferson County Public Schools Archives and Records Center, University of Louisville Digital Archives, and Louisville Metro Planning Commission. Private collections include those housed at the Filson Historical Society and in-house references. Most importantly, personal experiences and knowledge of community members provided unique perspectives other records could not provide.

As a result of this research, it was learned that one professional archaeological survey has been conducted within the park boundaries, which had been conducted at the time of the land swap with Jefferson County Public Schools. No archaeological survey has been completed on the remaining park property. Consequently, no archaeological site has been identified within the park boundaries. In addition, current master plan documents extend beyond these boundaries. This additional land also should be subjected to Phase I archaeological survey. Ten historic structures had been previously documented within a 2-kilometer radius of the park; none have had NRHP status assessed. One cemetery, Petersburg-Newburg Cemetery (Forest Home), lies adjacent to the park. Within this cemetery lies Eliza Tevis, a significant figure within the community and within the context of slavery and free persons of color. Her story provides a rich source of material for public interpretation projects. No Traditional Cultural Property has been documented in the community, although some may exist and should be examined further.

In addition to the tangible cultural resources evaluated, cultural patterns on a broader scale were also documented. It was discovered that although the community lies within the Wet Woods environmental setting, the cultural setting appears to represent a transition zone between the Wet Woods cultural setting and the Outer Bluegrass horse and truck farms. The interrelationships amongst the Petersburg and Newburg communities was explored as was the considerable changes effected from urban renewal. Relationships between enslaved African Americans and free persons of color, between slave-owning families and their enslaved, and between families within the emancipated community also were examined. Data pertaining to contexts of African American religion, education, and military service were interpreted, and national programs such as the Freedmen's Bureau and the Rosenwald-Booker T. Washington Program were examined. Additional research will be necesarry to determine the extent of their role within the community.

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INTRODUCTION

In December, 2009, Corn Island Archaeology, LLC (CIA) was retained by Brandstetter Carroll Inc. to provide cultural resources services related to the preparation of a Master Plan for Petersburg Park in southern Jefferson County, Kentucky (**Figure 1**). Brandstetter Carroll is developing the Master Plan at the request of Louisville Metro Parks. Currently, there is no such plan to provide for future development of the park. As part of this overall effort, CIA was tasked with researching existing conditions relative to cultural resources, including historic structures, archaeological sites, and cemeteries. Specifically, CIA prepared an inventory of known (recorded) cultural resources within the park; assessed the potential for intact, unknown archaeological sites to be present; and developed archaeological and historical contexts to allow informed interpretation of these resources. This information will allow Metro Parks to make informed decisions relative to cultural resources compliance laws and regulations as they design and implement plans for future development. The project area of potential effects (APE) encompassed 28 acres (11.3 ha).

Figure 1. Location of Jefferson County, Kentucky.

Project Location

Petersburg Park is located at 5008 East Indian Trail in central Jefferson County at the intersection of East Indian Trail and Petersburg Road. Access to the property included parking areas along East Indian Trail and Exeter Avenue; many also park along Petersburg Road.The property is located on the USGS 7.5' *Jeffersontown* map (**Figure 2**) as well as many historic maps such as the Two Mile House Precinct of the 1879 Beers and Lanagan map. Physiographically, the property is located on the eastern end of lacustrine deposits known historically as the Wet Woods. The area of the park has been poorly drained and currently has one concrete-lined drainage basin extending through it. Socieconomically, the park lies within a residential area on the boundary of industrial developments. A large portion of the property consisted of grass, although a natural treeline extended along the central drainage. The portion surrounding the walking trail has been extensively landscaped.

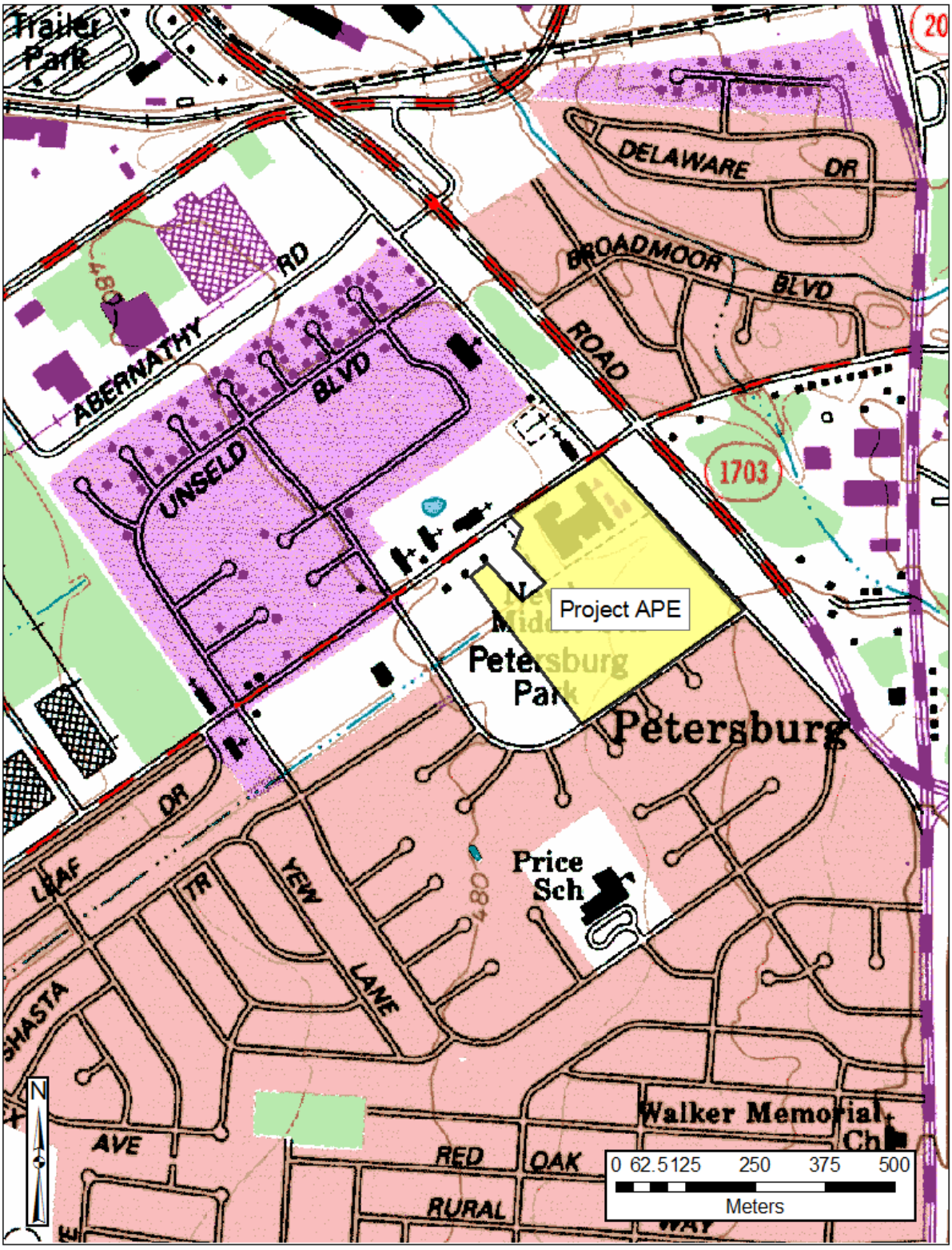

Figure 2. Segment of USGS 7.5' *Louisville East, KY* topographic quadrangle showing park boundaries.

Project Statement of Work

This cultural resources study entailed the following tasks:

- Conduct a records check at relevant state and local agencies to compile an inventory of known or recorded cultural resources, both archaeological and historic, within the project area;
- Review drawings, aerials, historical maps, documents, and local histories for information on potential archaeological site locations;
- Conduct site visits to perform simple visual inspections of the project areas to assess the degree of historic disturbances and the potential for encountering intact archaeological remains;
- Prepare prehistoric and historic contexts specific to the project areas within central Jefferson County;
- Provide management recommendations relevant to the need for future archaeological and historic field studies, if any; and
- Identify potential avenues for public interpretation of the cultural resources of the property.

In addition to providing narrative in summary form for the Master Plans, CIA prepared this expanded report detailing the cultural history of the project area. The report provides photo documentation of the project area and complete mapping of all known archaeological sites, previously surveyed areas, historic properties, and potentially sensitive archaeological areas. Information regarding the specific locations of archaeological sites must be withheld from versions of this report intended for public distribution.

Findings

As a result of this research, it was learned that one professional archaeological survey has been conducted within the park boundaries, which had been conducted at the time of the land swap with Jefferson County Public Schools (JCPS). At that time, these tracts were interpreted to be disturbed, and minimal subsurface testing was completed. No archaeological site was identified within the project APE boundaries. Master plan documents, however, extend beyond the current park boundaries. This additional land should be subjected to Phase I archaeological survey as should tracts within the park boundaries. Ten historic structures have been previously documented within a 2-km radius of the park; none have had NRHP status assessed. One structure had been destroyed; another had been destroyed and rebuilt (Forest Baptist Church). One cemetery, Petersburg-Newburg Cemetery (previously Forest Home Cemetery) lies adjacent to the park property. Within this cemetery lies Eliza Tevis, a significant figure within the community and within the context of slavery and free persons of color in the county.

In addition to the tangible cultural resources evaluated, cultural patterns on a broader scale were also documented. It was discovered that although the community lies within the Wet Woods environmental setting, the cultural setting appears to represent a transition zone between the Wet Woods cultural setting and the Outer Bluegrass horse farms and truck farms. The interrelationships amongst the Petersburg and Newburg communities was explored as was the considerable changes effected from urban renewal. The interaction between the Petersburg/Newburg community with other African American communities downtown and on the periphery was documented. Relationships between enslaved African Americans and free persons of color, between slave-owning families and their enslaved, and between families within the emancipated community were examined. Data pertaining to contexts of African American religion, education, and military service also were interpreted.

Project Scheduling and Staffing

The project staff meets the requirements for professional archaeologists as detailed in the Secretary of the Interior's *Standards and Guidelines for Archaeology and Historic Preservation* (*Federal Register*, Vol. 48, No. 190, 1983). Ms. Anne Tobbe Bader, MA RPA served as the Principal Investigator for the project. Ms. Kathryn McGrath, MA RPA, Ms. Anna Maas, Architectural Historian and Preservation Planner, and Ms. Bader completed the assessment and context development. Ms. Patricia A. Quiggins, Ph.D. completed the archaeological records check. Ms. Melinda King Wetzel, MA RPA and Mr. Jeremy Greenlee prepared the graphics.

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BACKGROUND RESEARCH

To accomplish the project objectives, background research was conducted. This included local histories, archived records, and internet data such as census data, deed records, genealogical and family data, historic industries, place names, and – to the extent possible – oral histories from local informants. This background research was informative in ascertaining the potential for significant historic archaeological remains to be present in the vicinity of the proposed project. It was also an important step towards developing an expanded context that will prove to be useful for interpreting the historic significance of the project area. The following sources were researched, among others:

- Office of State Archaeology (OSA)
- Kentucky Heritage Council (KHC)
- Kentucky Historic Farms documentation
- Louisville Metro Archives (LMA)
- Louisville Free Public Library (LFPL)
- The Filson Historical Society
- Louisville Metro Planning Commission (LMPC)
- *The Courier-Journal*
- Other local newspaper articles
- *The Encyclopedia of Louisville*
- Louisville Metro Parks (LMP) Archives
- Jefferson County Public School Archives and Records Center (JCPS-ARC)
- Kentuckiana Digital Library (KDL)
- Published books and journal articles
- Internet sources
- Historic maps
- USGS topographic maps
- Census records
- Genealogical data
- Personal interviews
- Old photographs

Archaeological Records Check and Literature Review

The archaeological records housed at the Office of State Archaeology (OSA) were examined to identify any previous professionally performed archaeological studies within the park boundaries as well as the presence of recorded archaeological sites within the park. The purpose of this was to identify those areas that may yet require survey in relation to any planned future development. Archaeological reports detailing nearby previous studies in the park vicinity were researched for information on landuse, soil, and environmental data that would facilitate an informed assessment of the potential for archaeological sites to be discovered within the park itself and to determine, to the degree possible, specific areas that are likely to be archaeologically sensitive.

The results of the background research conducted at the Kentucky OSA are presented in this section. The background research consisted of a records check and a review of gray literature documenting previous cultural resources management investigations in the project vicinity.

The results of a records search request were received from the Kentucky OSA on December 23, 2009. A literature review was then performed to determine the presence, density, and environmental settings of recorded archaeological sites in and nearby the current project APE as well as archaeological surveys that have been conducted within a 2-kilometer (km) radius.

Previous Investigations in the Salt River Management Area

The project lies within the Salt River Management Area, which, despite being one of the smallest in the state, contains nearly 3,000 archaeological sites--higher than all other management areas except the Upper Kentucky/Licking area (Pollack 2008). Open habitation sites without mounds were the most common site type (72.7 percent) followed by historic farmstead sites (15.5 percent).

Webb and Funkhouser's 1928 edition of *Ancient Life in Kentucky* documented only four archaeological sites in Jefferson County, three of which were described as being located in downtown Louisville, with the fourth being described as a "burial ground six miles from Louisville on the Bardstown Pike". The 1932 edition of the state survey (Funkhouser and Webb 2006 [1932]) adds an additional five sites, none of which are located within 2 km of the project area. One of these sites, 15JF7, is a prehistoric mound and village site located on the Beargrass Creek at Oxmoor Farm.

Archaeological Investigations within 2-kilometer Radius

Eleven cultural resources surveys have been conducted within a 2-km radius of the project area; one of these has been conducted within a portion of the project area (**Figure 3**; **Table 1**). All of these were conducted in fulfillment of Section 106 requirements. As a consequence of these surveys, eleven archaeological sites have been identified within the 2-km radius of the project APE (**Table 2**). No site was located within the boundaries of the project APE, however.

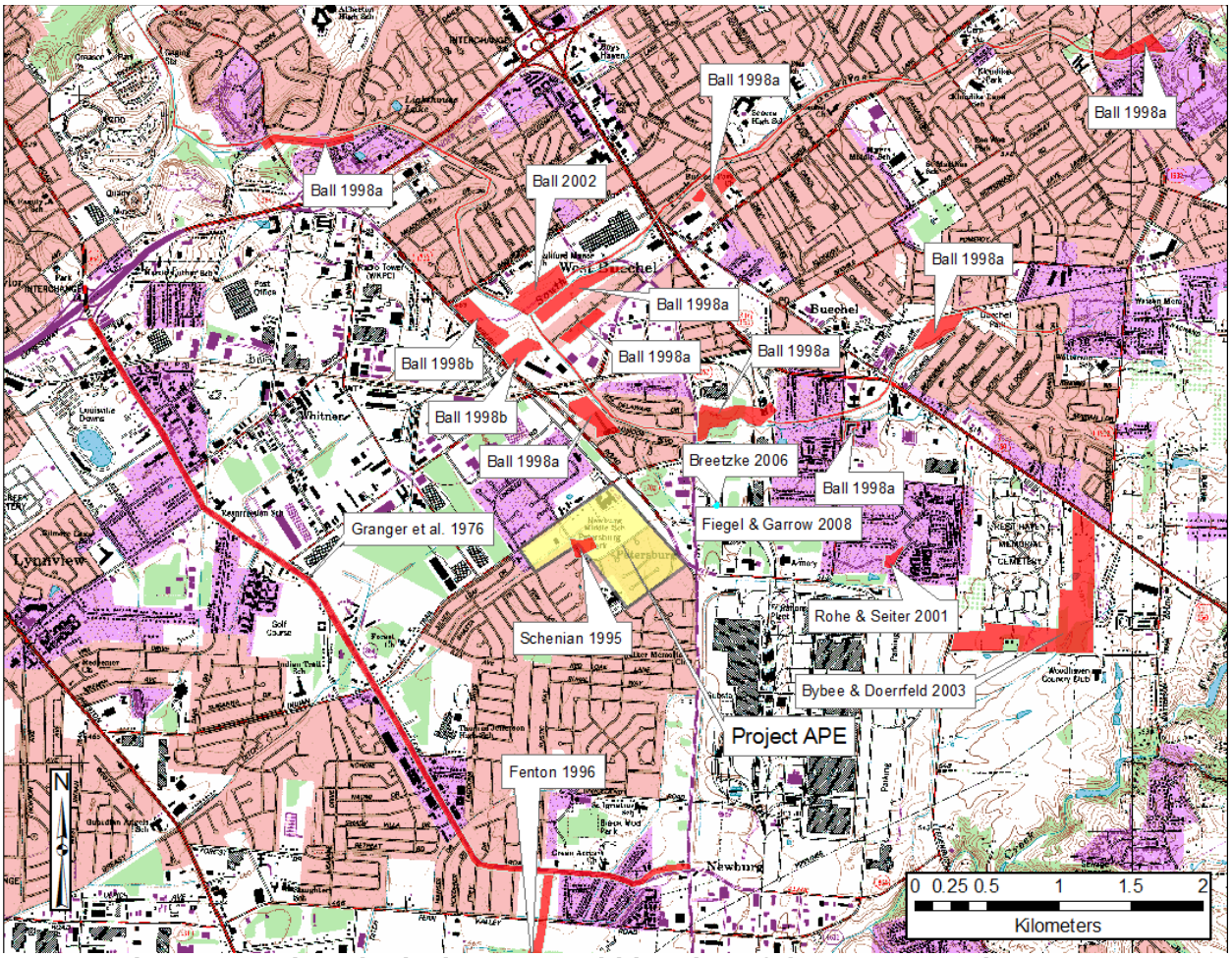


Figure 3. Archaeological surveys within 2-km of the current project APE.

Table 1. Surveys within 2-km Radius of Petersburg Park.

Survey	Survey ID SHPO ID	Site(s) reported	Summary	NRHP Recommendation
Within Park Boundaries				
Schenian, Pamela A. (1995) A Phase I Archaeological Survey of the Proposed Petersburg Park Land Swap Tract, in Newburg, Jefferson County, Kentucky	580047 056-154	none	land swap between old location of Newburg Middle School and current location (part of Petersburg Park at that time)	n/a
Within 2-km Radius				
Granger, Joseph E., Philip J. DiBlasi, and Bobbie K. Braunbeck (1976) An Archaeological Reconnaissance of the Interstate 64, Jefferson County, Hurstbourne Lane Interchange	575639	although appears on OSA mapping, appears to be incorrect; no new sites; 1 previously recorded site within ROW (15JF336)	not within 2-kilometer radius	not within buffer
Fenton, James P. (1996) A Report of No Finds in the Right of Way of the Proposed Jefferson Boulevard Jefferson County, Kentucky.	580293 056-165	none	project area consisted of 100m-wide corridor through wooded wetlands and cultivated fields	n/a
Ball, Donald B. (1998a) A Phase I Cultural Resources Reconnaissance of the Proposed Beargrass Creek Local Flood Protection Project, Jefferson County, Kentucky.	580743 056-175	no sites	n/a	n/a
Ball, Donald B. (1998b) Addendum Report: Addendum Report: A Phase I Cultural Resources Reconnaissance of Two Proposed Spoil Disposal Areas in the Beargrass Creek Local Flood Protection Project, Jefferson County, Kentucky.	581327 056-183	previously recorded site—15JF295—was found to be destroyed	project area for spoil was found to have been disturbed	site had been destroyed; no further work recommended

Survey	Survey ID SHPO ID	Site(s) reported	Summary	NRHP Recommendation
Rohe, Chris M. and Tammy E. Seiter (2001) Phase I Archaeological Survey of the Cawood Drive Housing Development Area, Jefferson County, Kentucky.	584207 056-264	no sites	project area found to be disturbed	n/a
Bybee, Alexandra D. and Dean A. Doerrfeld (2003) An Archaeological Survey for the Proposed Development of the Bannon Crossings Residential Subdivision in Jefferson County, Kentucky.	583105 056-215	15JF703 (outside 2-km radius of present project)	survey prior to Bannon Crossings; site consisted of historic twentieth century debris	not eligible
Ball, Donald B. (2002) A Phase I Cultural Resources Reconnaissance of Additional Proposed Elements of the Beargrass Creek Local Flood Protection Project, Jefferson County, Kentucky.	582528 056-207	no sites	project area found to be disturbed	n/a
Breetzke, David (2006) Abbreviated Phase I Archaeology Report for the Petersburg Cellular Tower, Jefferson County, Kentucky.	584095 056-239	no sites	cell tower construction	n/a
Fiegel, Kurt and Patrick Garrow (2008) An Archaeological Survey of Motorola's Proposed Compound Expansion and Antennae Co-location at T-Mobile's Petersburg Tower Site at 4906 Heller Street Louisville, Jefferson County, Kentucky.	585315 065-314	no sites	cell tower compound expansion	n/a
Wetzel, Melinda King, Anne Tobbe Bader, and Kathryn J. McGrath (2008) Phase I Archaeological Survey of 96 Acres Proposed For Construction Of A Surge Basin Jefferson County, Kentucky		15JF735	historic farm/residence	not eligible

One survey has been conducted within the boundaries of the current park property. Pamela A. Schenian conducted an archaeological survey in 1995 prior to the demolition of the old Newburg Middle School and the construction of the new middle school (Schenian 1995). The survey was conducted for Jefferson County Public Schools in preparation for a land swap between park property at the location of the new school (identified as the Petersburg Park land swap tract) and the JCPS property at the location of the old school (identified as the Newburg Middle School tract). Field methods included visual inspection, walkover, and shovel testing where ground surface was obscured. One shovel test was excavated, which encountered a fragipan typical of area soils; no cultural resources were recovered. During the survey, the parcel housing the old school was found to be occupied by extensive disturbance, including the building and parking lots. Although bones had been reported in the park by other contractors, it was concluded they had resulted from picnics. As the park is located adjacent to a historic cemetery that had little documentation, future work should be cognizant of the possibility.

Wilbur Smith Associates completed an archaeological survey of the proposed Jefferson Boulevard extension in 1996 (Fenton 1996). The survey encompassed 573,300 m^2 and took three days to complete. The project area extended across wetland environments; vegetation included woods and cropland. No sites were found, and no further work was recommended.

The construction of the Beargrass Creek Local Flood Protection Project necessitated the completion of three surveys—in 1998 and 2002. In 1998, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Louisville District completed an archaeological survey of project areas associated with this project, including two spoil disposal areas (Ball 1998a, 1998b). The APE of the spoil areas included 26.8 acres (10.8 ha), which was subjected to subsurface testing (Ball 1998b). Although one previously identified site, 15JF295, had been located within the project area, the survey documented heavy ground disturbance, which appeared to have removed the site. An additional 22.34 acres (9.0 ha) was surveyed in 2001 (Ball 2002). No further work was recommended for the spoil areas.

AMEC completed an archaeological survey prior to the construction of the Cawood Drive Housing Development Area in 2001 (Rohe and Seiter 2001). The project area encompassed 1.435 ac (0.6 ha) area. The area was found to have been disturbed or within low-lying areas. No cultural resources were identified, and no further work was recommended.

In 2003, Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc. completed an archaeological survey prior to the construction of Bannons Crossing housing development (Bybee and Doerrfel 2003). The project area was located adjacent to the NRHP-listed Patrick Bannon and Martin Bannon houses as well as the non NRHP-listed carriage house. The project area encompassed 71 acres (28.4 ha), but only 62.6 acres (25 ha) could be surveyed; the remaining 8.4 acres (3.4 ha) was buried in fill from Rest Haven Memorial Cemetery. The survey documented one isolated find and defined one site: 15JF703. The assemblage recovered from this site consisted of twentieth century debris (n=50) such as machine made bricks, mortar, coal/clinker, water pipe, and ceramic floor/wall tile. The site was determined not eligible for listing in the NRHP, and clearance was recommended.

In 2006, Environment & Archaeology, LLC completed an archaeological survey of a 0.11-acre (0.04 ha) parcel prior to the construction of the Petersburg wireless cellular communication tower and its access road (Breetzke 2006). Field methods included subsurface testing. No cultural resources were found, and no further work was recommended.

In 2008, an archaeological survey was conducted to assess the presence of cultural resources within the limits of proposed expansion of the Motorola plant (Fiegel and Garrow 2008). Field methods consisted of pedestrian survey and shovel test excavation. Extensive disturbance from previous developments, primarily between 1971 and 1982, was documented. No sites were present, and no further work was recommended.

A Phase I archaeological investigation of approximately 96 acres (38.85 ha) was conducted by Corn Island Archaeology, LLC (CIA) between August 13 and 19, 2008. The Metropolitan Sewer District proposed construction of a surge basin in the survey area. The parcel was located along Jennings Lane near the intersection of Indian Trail and Poplar Level Road in Jefferson County, Kentucky. The majority of the project area was covered in dense secondary-growth woods with extremely thick understory and brush. The survey area contained approximately 17 acres of wetlands. The investigation was requested by ClasSickles, Inc. of Louisville, Kentucky to satisfy compliance requirements with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966. Field methods included ground surface inspection and shovel test probe excavation. Much of the property was found to be disturbed due to the continual historic efforts to drain the area. Linear drainage ditches likely associated with agricultural efforts were identified, especially in the southern portion of the project area. As a result of the field investigation, one archaeological site (15JF735) was identified. A second structure indicated on historic mapping was not located in the field, and it was concluded that the location of this site was destroyed during construction of a parking lot. Site 15JF735 was an historic house site affiliated with R. A. Robinson, a wealthy landowner and owner or co-owner of a large wholesale druggist manufacturing company and several pharmacies in Jefferson County in the late 1800s to early 1900s. Due to the very shallow wet nature of the soil deposits at and around the site and the lack of clear evidence of intact structural features, site 15JF735 was considered not eligible for listing in the NRHP, and no further archeological investigations were recommended.

Table 2. Summary of Archaeological Sites within 2-km of Petersburg Park.

Site	Source(s)	Summary	NRHP Recommendation
5JF39	site form; recorded by amateur archaeologist	open habitation w/o mounds; Archaic	not recorded
15JF79	site form	open habitation w/o mounds	not recorded
15JF80	site form	open habitation w/o mounds; indeterminate prehistoric	not recorded
15JF81	site form	open habitation w/o mounds	not recorded
15JF84	site form	open habitation w/o mounds	not recorded
15JF85	site form	open habitation w/o mounds; Late Archaic	not recorded
15JF87	site form	open habitation w/o mounds	not recorded
15JF89	site form	open habitation w/o mounds	not recorded

Site	Source(s)	Summary	NRHP Recommendation
15JF295	Granger, McGraw and Janzen (1973); site form; Ball (1998a and 1998b)	Early Woodland open habitation w/o mounds (surface only)	not recorded “destroyed—should be further tested”
15JF712		historic farm/residence	NRHP status not assessed
15JF735	Wetzel, Bader, and McGrath (2008)	historic farm/residence	not eligible

Archaeological Overview within 2-kilometer Radius

In addition to the above archaeological investigations, one overview was completed by AMEC with the purpose of estimating the probability of archaeological resources within the proposed location of a Norfolk Southern Intermodal Facility (Miner 2004). This project APE, located east of old Shepherdsville Road and west of Progress Road, encompassed 41.9 acres. A review of historic map, archival, and archaeological data suggested the project area had undergone significant disturbance, particularly from the construction of Heller Street. The survey recorded wet conditions and much modern trash.

Cultural-Historic Records Check and Literature Review

The files at Louisville Metro Planning Commission (LMPC) and the Kentucky Heritage Council (KHC) were reviewed to obtain information on previously documented cultural resources, such as buildings, structures (bridges or stone fences), objects (art or monuments), cemeteries, and districts, present in the vicinity of the Petersburg Park project area. Such research is directed at determining the presence and ages of historic buildings that may contain associated archaeological deposits, their uses (residence/commercial) over time, and other relevant ethnic, social, and economic aspects of the occupants.

A KHC records check was completed March 11, 2010. No standing resources had been previously documented in the park as the removal of structures occurred a decade before KHC inventories commenced in the 1970s. **Figure 4** and **Table 3** shows cultural-historic sites within two kilometers of Petersburg Park. Most relevant to the community history is the Petersburg-Newburg Cemetery (Forest Home Cemetery, JF139). Although the KHC status of Forest Grove Baptist Church (JF140) is "Undetermined", it was destroyed and replaced. No previous cultural-historic investigations were identified, and no historic districts were found to be present in proximity to the park.

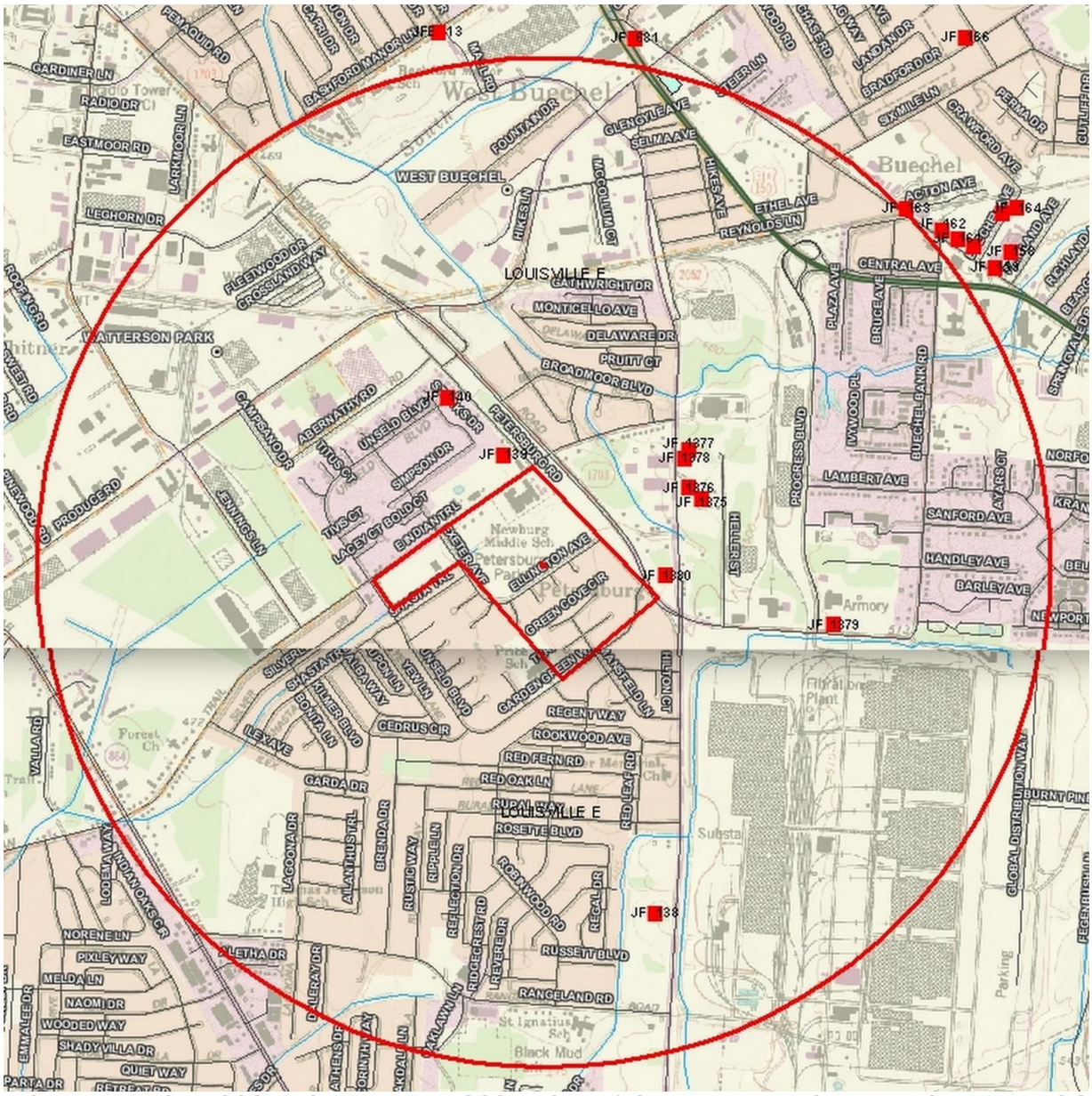


Figure 4. Cultural-historic surveys within 2-km of the current project APE (not to scale).

Table 3. Summary of Cultural-Historic Sites within 2-km of Petersburg Park.

Site	Historic Name	Location	KHC NRHP Status
JF140	Forest Grove Baptist Church	Petersburg Rd	Undetermined
JF139	Forest Home Cemetery	3650 Petersburg Rd	Undetermined
JF163	Beuchel Railroad Station	2020 Buechel Ave	Undetermined
JF138	Presley Oldham House	5502 Old Shepherdsville Rd	Demolished
JF1375	Classroom Building at College	4603 Old Shepherdsville Rd	Undetermined
JF1376	Chapel at College	4605 Old Shepherdsville Rd	Undetermined
JF1377	House	4607 Old Shepherdsville Rd	Undetermined
JF1378	House	4503 Old Shepherdsville Rd	Undetermined
JF1379	House/Crenshaw Land Company	4009 Buechel Bank Rd	Undetermined
JF1380	Commercial Garage	3905 Newburg Rd	Undetermined

Cemeteries Records Check, Site Visit, and Literature Review

A number of resources proved invaluable while researching cemetery data. Files and maps at Louisville Metro Planning Commission were searched, but no cemetery has been recorded within the project area. Information has, however, been recorded for KHC regarding the Petersburg-Newburg Cemetery (JF139), which has also been named the Tevis Cemetery and Forest Home Cemetery. The cemetery is located north of Petersburg Park at 3650 Petersburg Road. The name has changed from the Tevis Cemetery to the Forest Home Cemetery to Community Cemetery to Petersburg-Newburg Cemetery as it is now owned by the Newburg Advisory Council and maintained by a community committee. It is a significant resource within the community and also contributes to local and regional contexts in that it contains the interments of many individuals influential in the development of Petersburg, including Eliza Tevis who was the first free black woman to own the property with husband Henry Tevis (**Figure 5**).

Figure 5. Interment of Eliza Tevis.

A Kentucky Highway marker at the cemetery, identifying it as the Petersburg-Newburg Cemetery, cites its origin as 1851—the year Eliza and Henry Tevis, free persons of color, bought the property from Nancy C. Bray. The Tevis family, slaves, earlier settlers, and current community members are buried there. The marker states:

> Forest Home Cemetery evolved from an old slave burial ground and is final resting place of Eliza Curtis Hundley Tevis (ca. 1802-84) and other early settlers of Petersburg community. Tevis was born a slave but gained freedom in 1833. She and her husband Henry purchased 40 acres in 1851 in Wet Woods, where Tevis had lived for many years. Presented by African-American Heritage Foundation.
>
> (Reverse) Forest Home Cemetery - Tevis was a significant African American landowner in antebellum Jefferson County. After the Civil War, the Tevis property and 40 adjacent acres purchased by Peter Laws were subdivided by 1880 to form rural African American community of Petersburg. Forest Home Cemetery is located near site of Tevis home and is one of oldest dedicated African American burial grounds in Ky (Kentucky Historical Society 2002).

A KHC inventory form was completed in 1977. A sketch map on the inventory form depicts the slave cemetery to the north, separate from the community cemetery (**Figure 6**). The site of Eliza's log cabin is also depicted, as are two frame structures (**Figure 7**). Complete deed research was conducted by Mary Jean Kinsman of the Jefferson County Preservation Office. A sketch map of property lines along East Indian Trail was also included (**Figure 8**).

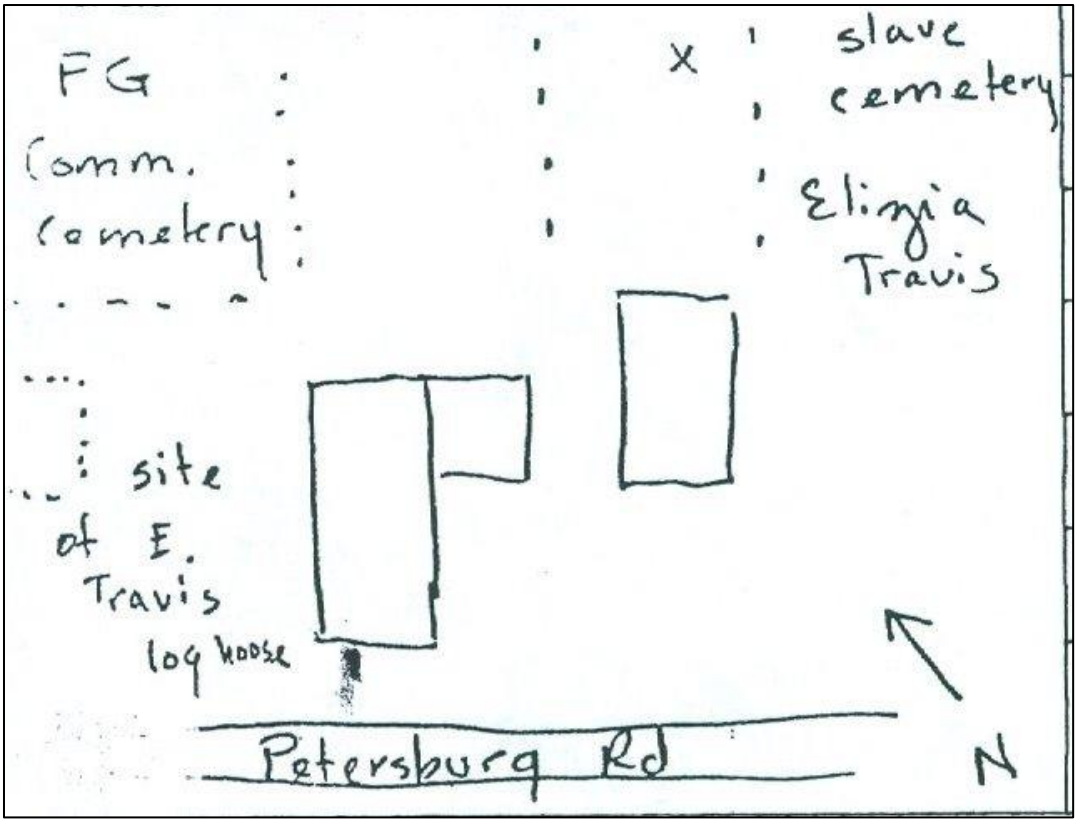


Figure 6. Sketch map of JF139 depicting locations of cemeteries and frame structures (1977 KHC Inventory Form). North arrow appears to be pointing to the southwest.

Figure 7. Frame structures that stood within JF139 on Petersburg Road.

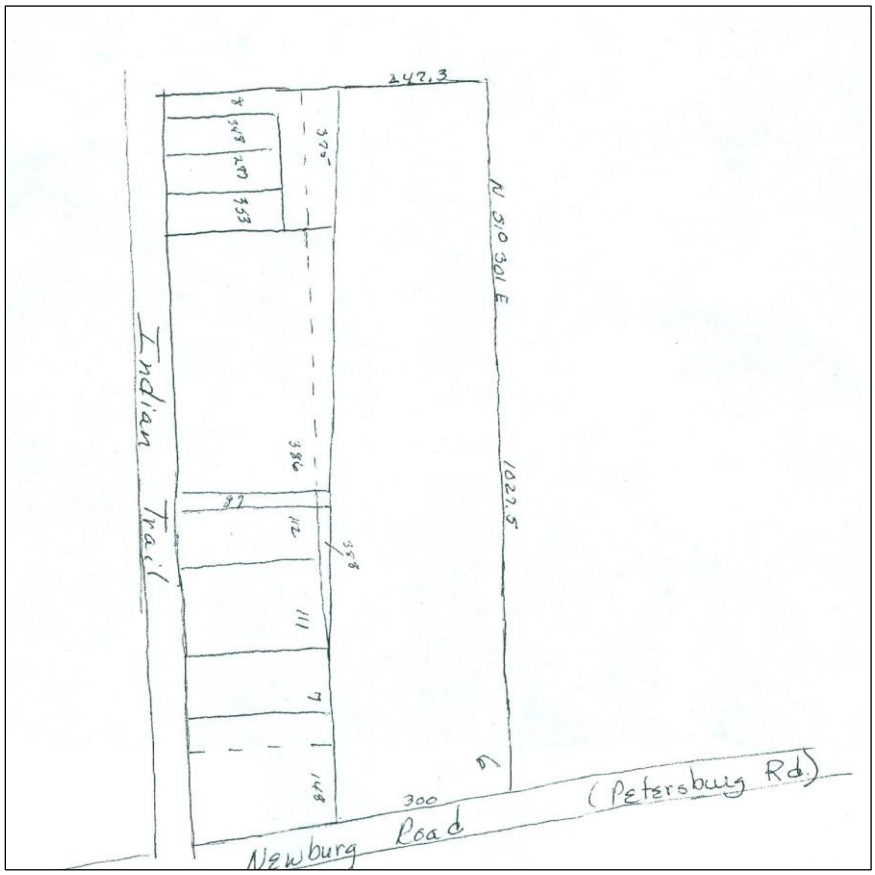


Figure 8. Sketch map of property lines at Petersburg Road-Indian Trail intersection.

When Eliza Tevis died, she left part of her land to her sister Mary Beard, who had four children. In 1935, Robert G. May, founder of the R. G. May & Sons Phoenix Hill Funeral Home, bought ten acres from Charles Beard and operated a funeral home next door. Tevis family descendents maintained a 20-by-150-foot slave section free of charge (Muhammad 1990).

May appointed one of his apprentices and nephew by adoption, Robert W. Samuels, as custodian. Samuels developed an interest in the trade watching Ida Samuels embalm corpses, and earned an undertaker's license in 1936. He came to Forest Home in 1938, which according to him, was the same year the cemetery was officially incorporated for general use by the community (KHC inventory form). From then until the late 1980s, Samuels worked as a mortician next door, played organ and piano for the Forest Baptist Church, and maintained the cemetery, sometimes without pay, under the assumption that he was part owner when in fact, he was not (Muhammad 1990; Lyons-Goodwin, personal communication, 2010).

May sold the property to the Louisville Cemetery Association in 1963 but quickly bought it back the following year. Emma D. May took ownership in 1970. The following year, the Mays family commissioned an investment feasibility report, which noted that it was a deficit operation. By 1990, Emma May lived in a nursing facility, unable to maintain it, and her guardian evicted Samuels, who filed an unsuccessful complaint to halt his conviction still believing he was part owner. May's guardian left the property unattended as attempts were made to sell it to fund her care at the nursing home (Muhammad 1990; Petersburg-Newburg Cemetery Committee [PNCC] 2009; Lyons-Goodwin, personal communication, 2010).

With threats of the cemetery being taken by the state due to its condition in 1991, the Petersburg-Newburg Cemetery Committee formed. Members included long-time activist Ernestine Sharelle Lyons-Goodwin (then Lyons-Logan), Finday A. Samuels, Katherin Strohman, Marie Smith, Nelson Samuels, Sharon Fowler, Darryle Smith, Lloyd Davis, Taylor Belser, Donald Goodwin, Annie Merritt, Mary Johnson, Bell Jackson, Norma Johnson, C. A. Sweeney, and Emma Warfield. After a huge fundraising effort and help from Mrs. Clarence Kimbrough, the Newburg Area Council purchased the Forest Home Cemetery in 1992 with $5,000 raised in the community although the property had been appraised at over $90,000.

The big fundraiser was a Benefit Gospel Concert, entitled Stepping Out on Faith, on Friday, September 25, 7:00 p.m. It featured local choirs and Newburg's own Ruby "Forehand" Winters (Jenkins), "God's Miracle Child of Gospel", who had recorded internationally and sung in the concert halls of Europe. The Rev. J. O. Crittenden, Deacon William, and the Forest Baptist Church Family hosted the event. William Hunter sponsored it, the Rev. Dennis Lyons led a publicity campaign, Jerry Tucker played master of ceremony, and James Taylor played the piano (flyer and handout in Lyons-Goodwin files).

Despite the committee's commitment to it, in 2001, the state attorney general's taskforce for the preservation of cemeteries recognized it as a problem-plagued site due to sunken stones and litter as large as appliances. It allocated a portion of a larger fund, and the committee set many goals, not all of which have been met. They have achieved clearing much of the brush, installing the memorial plaque for Tevis, and ridding the area of litter. At the time of its recognition, the committee received $3,000 each from the discretionary funds of Metro Council members representing Districts 2, 6, and 10 to install a paved road and parking lot. The marshy conditions barred many from accessing the most historic parts of the cemetery and burial equipment often became stuck. Moore Trucking Company owned by community member Barbara Moore completed the road (Smith n.d.). Unmet goals have been the installation of fencing and the construction of a building for office space and storage.

Today, the cemetery maintains its historic markers as well as many elaborate new ones and some less permanent. The style and permanence of the markers display the economic range, ingenuity, and the attention to national burial trends in the neighborhood. A complete list of burials could not be obtained. According to Steve Williams, President of Petersburg-Newburg Cemetery Committee, none exists. Not having a clear picture of where relatives and they themselves will have their final resting place has caused stress and uncertainty for some in the community. Documentation of interment orientation can provide data on cultural traditions, such as orientations facing east to the rising sun and the Resurrection, although the prime motivation for orientation within the Petersburg-Newburg Cemetery appears to have been locating the most grave shafts on the driest spits of land (Jay Stottman, personal communication 2010).

Temporary markers appear to have included white wooden crosses (**Figure 9**) and concrete pedestals (**Figure 10**). More recently, markers have included stencil-painted concrete blocks. **Figure 11** depicts one that may be a replacement for the wooden cross marker of Birdie Mae Davis, but this is conjecture. Others with this type of marker included D. Wright, who died January of 2009. Two lists of individuals identified with temporary markers were compiled by D. Goodwin and was shared by Ernestine Sharelle Lyons-Goodwin (**Table 4** and **Table 5**). The first list identifies burials marked by small white wooden crosses, and the second documents the interments with uncertain markers or other types of temporary markers between 1992 and 2001.

Table 4. Interments Marked with White Wooden Crosses.

Name	Notes	Number
Bowman, Hazel	cremated	44
Chandler, Rosa		47
Davis, Birdie Mae		18
Davis, Calvin G. Sr.		14
Edwards, Ramona		6
Ford, Rosiland		31
Goodner, Grace		45
Lyons, Pratt		4
Sears, Karen		50
Seay, Haywood	N/C	
Stroman, Katherine		46
Winger, Arvenia		13

Table 5. Interments with Uncertain or Temporary Markers Between 1992 and 2001.

Name	Date of Death
Bartlett, Birdie	1996
Bartlett, Fannie	10/07/98
Berry, Mary L.	03/04/95
Brown, Cynthia (Cindy)	08/23/95
Davidson, Erma Lee	10/17/92
Davis, Thelma	11/17/92
Davis, Harriett	08/26/93
Golden, Aaron (Mack)	08/03/98
Hobbs, Hallie	05/21/98
Lee, Lonnie L.	02/01/95
Maneese, Florence	09/27/98
Overstreet, Elizabeth	01/26/92
Sears, Rosetta	02/05/98
Weaver, James R.	04/15/94
White, Catherine	10/30/94
Woodford, James	10/02/92

Figure 9. The interment of Roselind Ford, marked with a white wooden cross.

Figure 10. Concrete pedestals serving as temporary markers.

Figure 11. Stenciled concrete block marker.

More permanent markers include a monument with possible modification, depicted in **Figure 12**, and a homemade concrete marker, depicted in **Figure 13.** Formal markers also included more

elaborate and sculpted stone markers (**Figure 14**), a Garden of Roses marker (**Figure 15**), and some that displayed photographs (**Figure 16**). Those that have been interred within the cemetery include diverse individuals, including many veterans from all service branches and from World War I, World War II, Korean, and Vietnam actions (**Figure 17**).

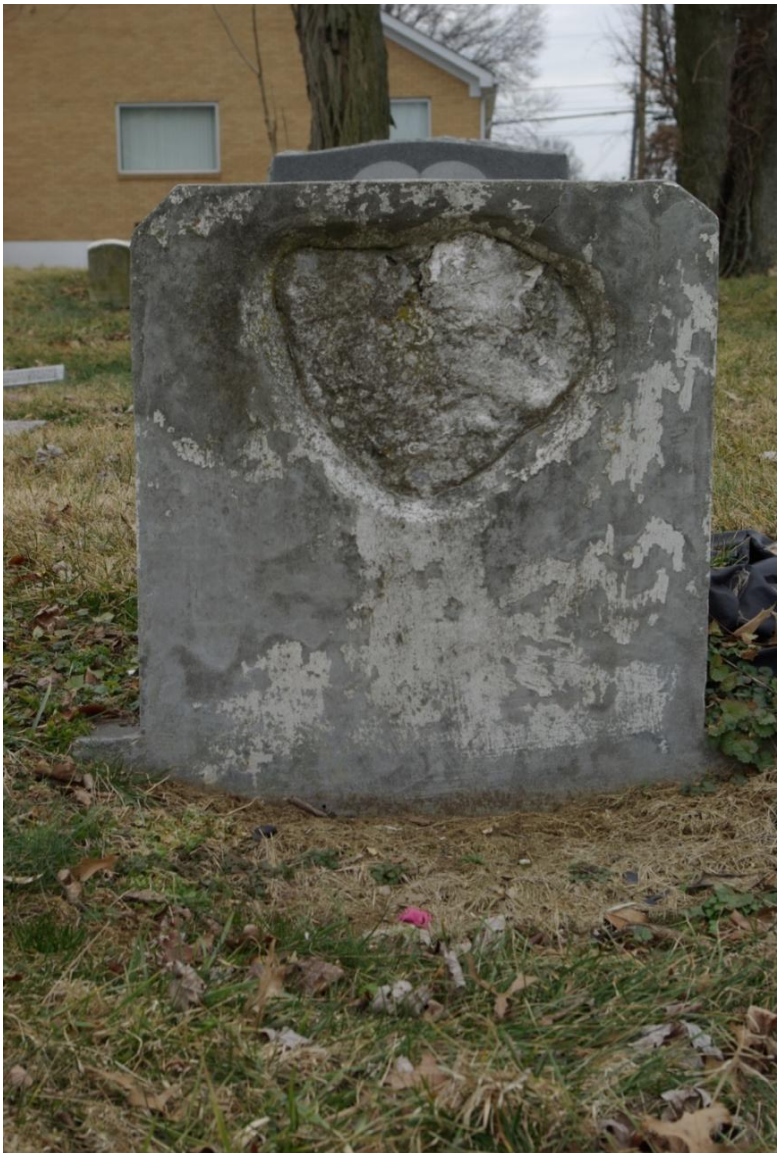


Figure 12. Historic marker.

Figure 13. Homemade marker for Ester Johnson.

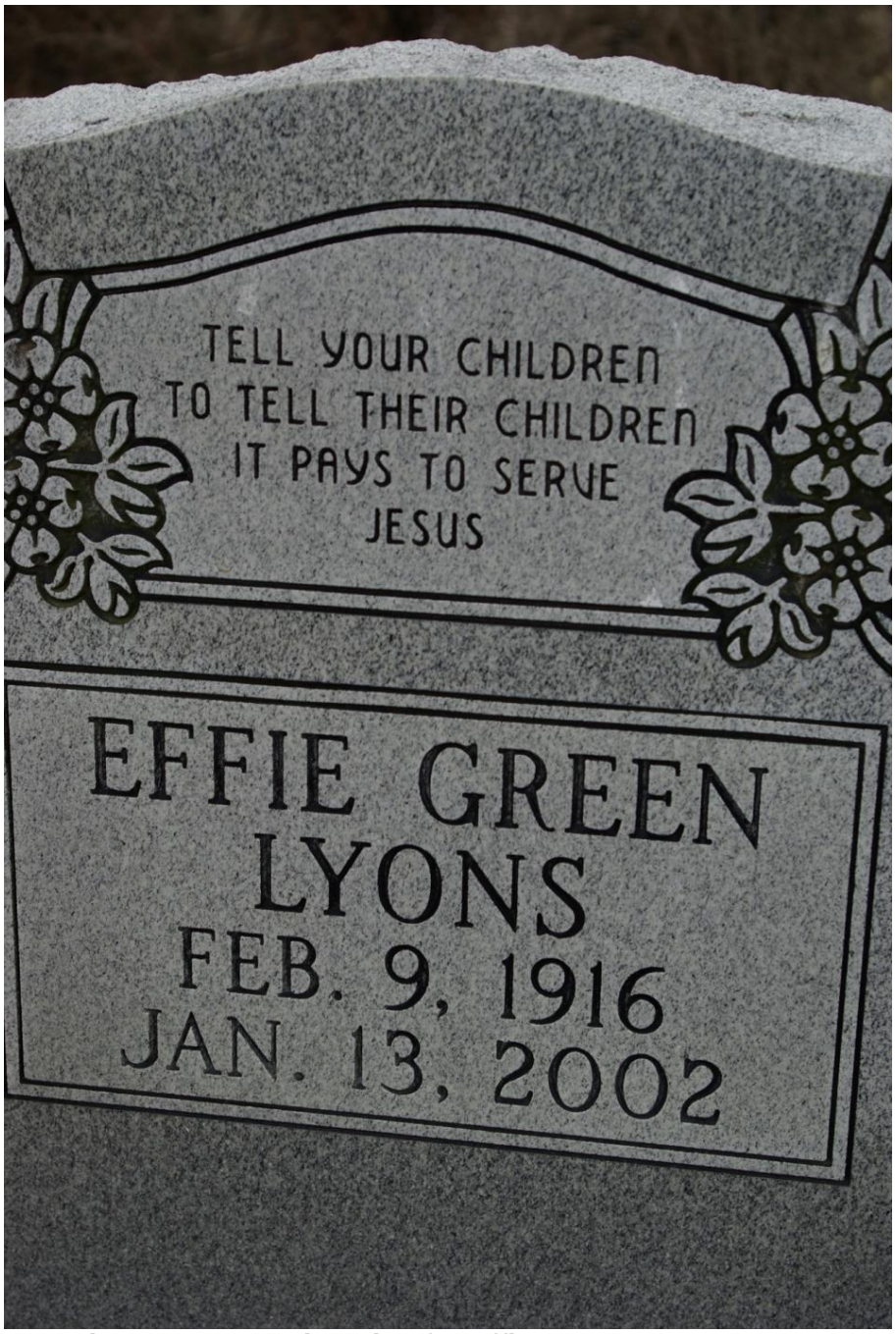


Figure 14. Formal marker for Effie Green Lyons.

Figure 15. Garden of Roses marker.

Figure 16. Example of sculpted markers with photographs.

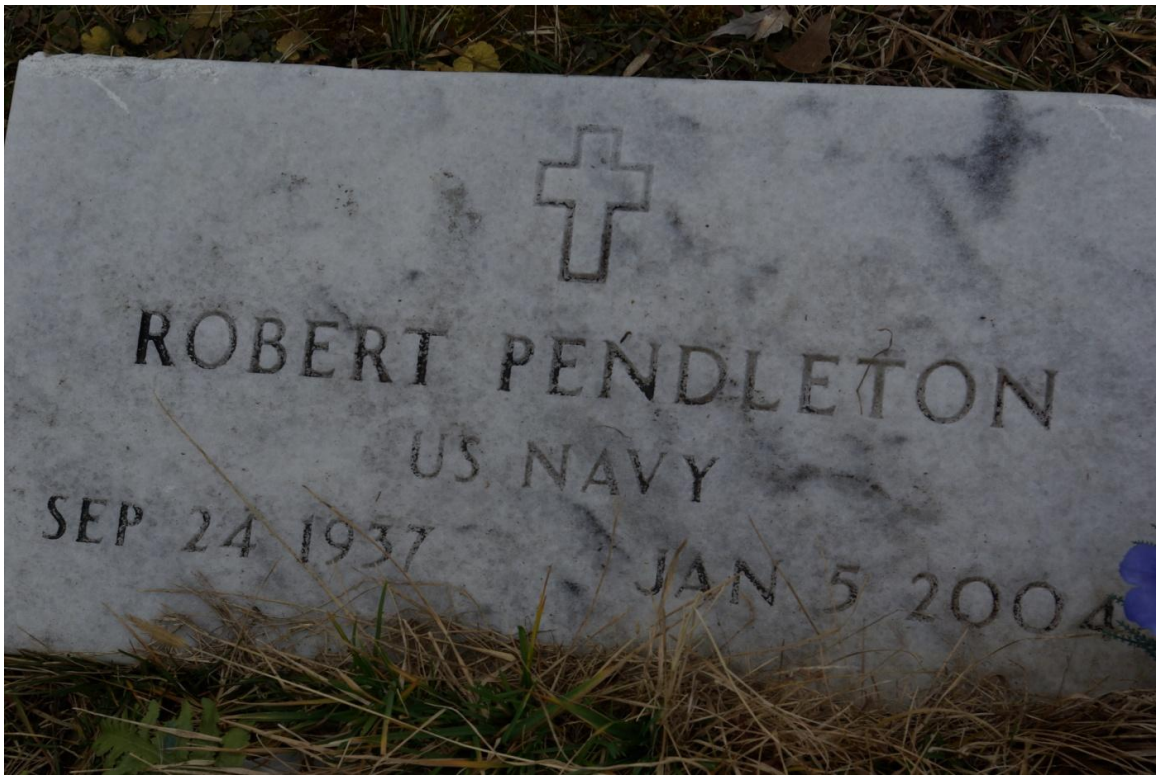


Figure 17. Marker of veteran Robert Pendleton.

Annual fundraising events continue. Maggie Rice-Blackston, treasurer of the Petersburg-Newburg Cemetery Committee, states the committee is always open to new funding sources and donations. An annual banquet—a fish fry held in the Newburg Middle School--is the main source of funds. Currently, the committee charges $850 for interment within the cemetery. Four hundred of that goes to the grave digger. Steve Williams has stated the committee would be interested in working with outside entities to compile a map of interments. Additional infrastructure for storage and staging is also a priority, as the committee still uses Star of Hope Baptist Church for support.

A 1995, a grant request for $7,500 grant to the Kentucky African-American Heritage Commission (KAAHC) to be used for fencing was denied (Baldwin 1995). The request had been submitted by the Petersburg-Newburg Improvement Association (Clarence Kimbrough, president) and the Newburg Area. Matching funds based on this funding, such as $5,000 from Anheuser-Busch and $1,500 from Irv Maze, District B Commission, were therefore lost. The Jefferson County Fiscal Court resubmitted a $7,500 grant request to the KAAHC in 2001. This grant, with other funding sources, was to fund projects such as a historical marker, cleanup and stabilization, and educational programs (Jefferson County Fiscal Court 2001).

Historic Map Review

A series of historic maps were reviewed in relation to this project. The purpose of this research was to identify any former structures, roads, landuse changes, and other relevant ethnic, social, and economic changes in the vicinity of the park. It should be noted that the maps presented below are for representative purposes only. The location of the project APE and scale are approximations and are based upon the location of main thoroughfares and waterways on the historic maps. It was not always possible to exactly align these courses, either due to poor resolution or scaling of the historic maps.

Table 6. Historic Maps Reviewed

Date	Name	Publisher	Notes on APE
1858	Map of Jefferson County Kentucky	G. T. Bergmann, Surveyor, Louisville, KY	Newburgh [sic] Turnpike is depicted as a plank road. A few properties lie within the future park location; at least one structure is visible.
1879	Atlas of Jefferson and Oldham Counties, Kentucky, Two Mile House Precinct	D. G. Beers and J. Lanagan, Philadelphia, PA	Newburgh Pike is depicted as is Shepherdsville Road. A road, possibly E. Indian Trail, appears to lie north of the park; five residences lie along the north side of this road.
1879	Map depicting roadways	D. G. Beers and J. Lanagan, Philadelphia, PA	Residences of Coleman, Weathers, and Kelly lie north of the park.
1907	USGS 15' *Louisville* topographic quadrangle	USGS	First documentation of the village as Petersburg. One structure depicted in northeast corner of park property.
1913	Louisville Title Company's (Incorporated) New Map of Louisville and Jefferson County, Kentucky, compiled from actual surveys, and official records.	Louisville Title Company	Petersberg [sic] is denoted as a village. Approximately 10 parcels have been delineated with 7 owners noted.
1950	USGS topographic quadrangle	USGS	Drainage through center of park depicted as are a few structures. Numerous structures noted within median between old and new alignments of Newburg Road.
1951	USGS 15' *Louisville* topographic quadrangle	USGS	The village of Petersburg is still depicted. Forest Home Cemetery, although not named, is delineated. Drainage and structure are the same as previous year.
1955	USGS topographic quadrangle	USGS	The school in the northern corner of the park has been constructed (Newburg Elementary and Junior High School at the time). Structures along East Indian Trail are gone, but a few south of the drainage are new. G.E. property has been developed.

Date	Name	Publisher	Notes on APE
1960	USGS 7.5' *Louisville* topographic quadrangle	USGS	First map to depict realignment of Newburg Road. Structures and school appear the same.
1971	USGS 7.5' *Louisville* topographic quadrangle	USGS	Newburg school still depicted in northern corner of park property; roadway with structures south of school within current park boundaries.
1970s era	plat map of Block 617x3	Jefferson County	Documents lot lines along roadways through center of park property. Road is identified as Lucas Road.
1966	USDA Soil Survey of Jefferson County, Kentucky	USDA	Depicts area before urban renewal, including
1982 with 1987 photorevisions	USGS 7.5' *Louisville East* topographic quadrangle	USGS	Petersburg Park is identified. Newburg Middle School is still located at the corner of E. Indian Trail and Petersburg Road. Three small structures that appear to be residences lie west along E. Indian Trail; these had not been on the 1960 map.
1993 and 2010	Google Earth aerial	Google	The 1993 aerial shows Newburg Middle School in its former location; the 2010 shows the most recent landuse.

1858 Bergmann Map

Bergmann's 1858 map of Jefferson County depicts the intersection of a "Newburgh Turnpike" with Shepherdsville Road (**Figure 18**). Land owners north of location of the park include Daniel Doup, an unidentified Frank, Miss. N. Bray, and Henry Tevis. Structures associated with these landowners most likely would have been located near the Petersburg Road such as that noted for Henry Tevis. Land belonging to Mrs. Craddock is delineated north of these. The park property may have been owned and farmed by an Edward Hikes, whose home is depicted just east of the current Petersburg Road.

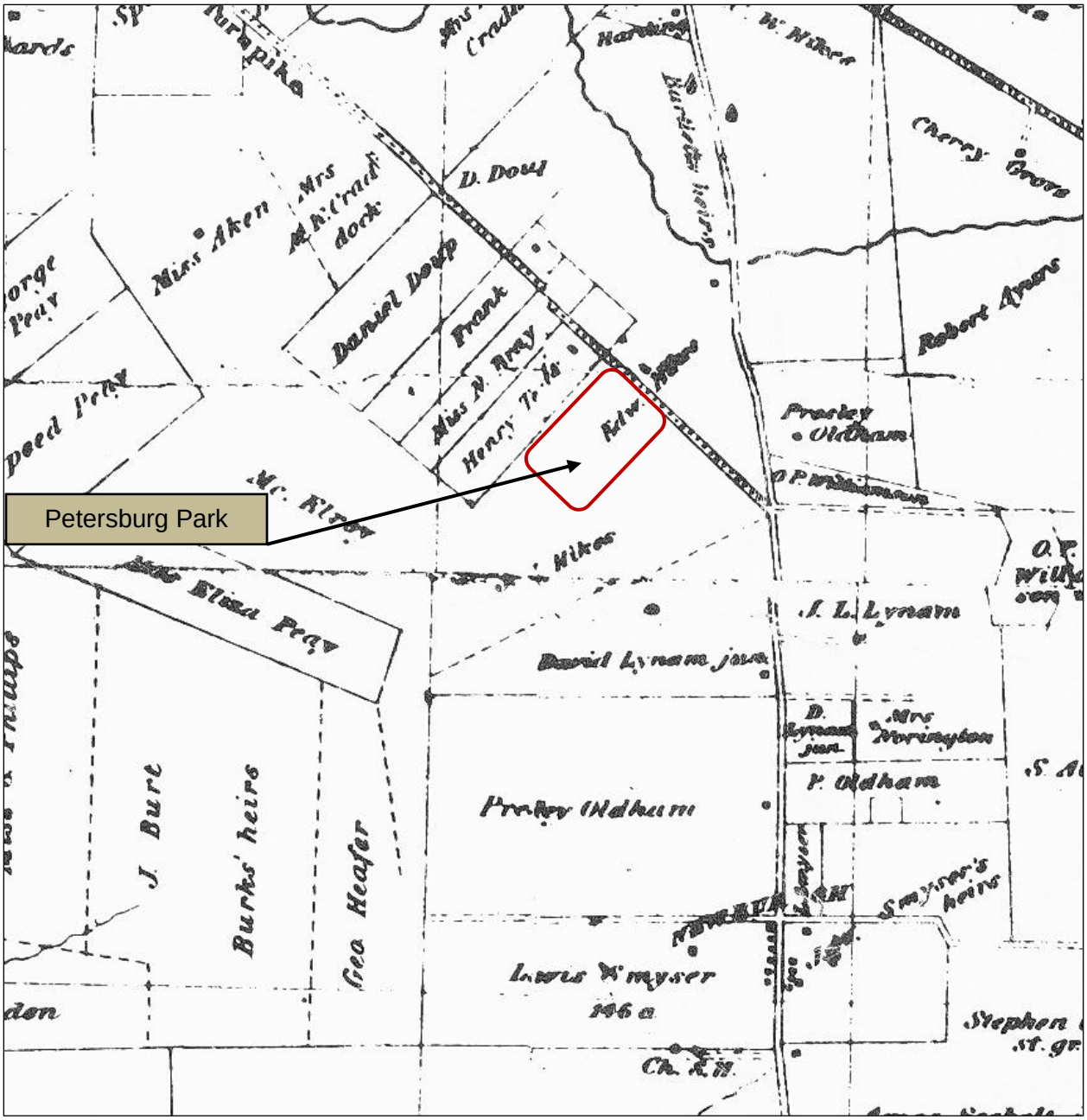


Figure 18. 1858 Bergmann map.

1879 Beers and Lanagan Atlas

Although the 1879 Beers and Lanagan maps do not show property boundaries, they do show locations of residences and their owners (**Figure 19**). Petersburg Park lies within the Two Mile House Precinct. Newburgh Pike extends along the same course noted in the 1858 atlas; population density has increased with additional residences depicted between Unseld Avenue and East Indian Trail and also at the intersection of "Newburgh Pike" and Shepherdsville Road. Five homes have been built along Shepherdsville Road near its intersection with Newburgh Pike, four homes and one African American church have been built east along the current Petersburg Road, and eight homes have been built north of the park. An unimproved road appears to lie along the boundaries of the future Petersburg Park, which appears to correspond to East Indian Trail. Names associated with these residences include the following: E. Coleman, W. Weathers, F. [illegible], A. Owens, Mrs. Strohman, Allen Kelley, and J. Owens.

The residence of P. Law (Peter Laws) is depicted along Old Shepherdsville Road. The former Edward Hikes residence appears to be owned by "Oross".

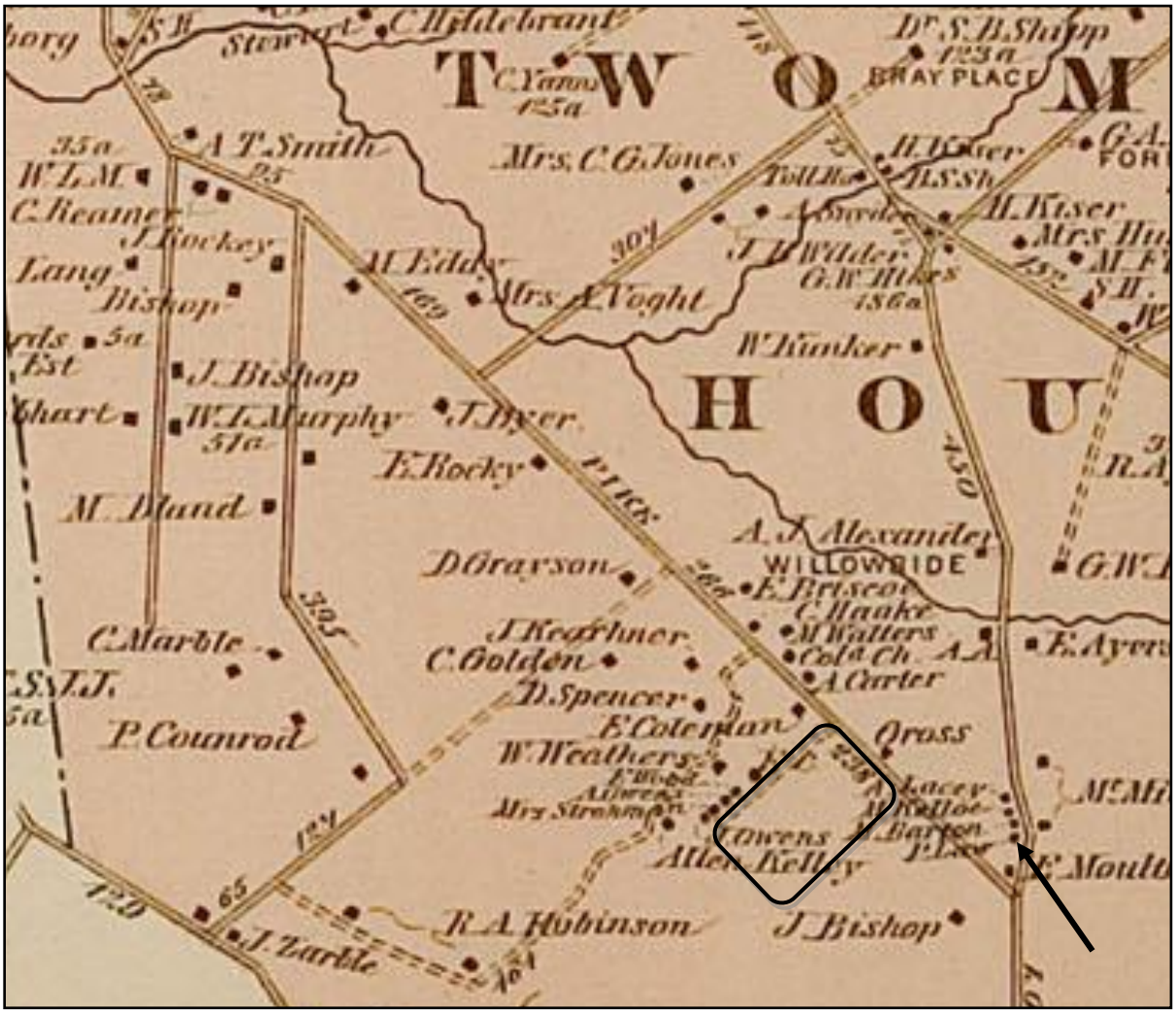


Figure 19. 1879 Beers and Lanagan atlas.

1879 Beers and Lanagan Roadways Map

Figure 20 is another 1879 Beers and Lanagan map, which also depicts roadways and property owners' names. In this version, there is no unimproved roadway north of the E. Coleman residence—only one south of the Coleman residence that leads to property of W. Weathers and Allen Kelley. It is thought at this time that these residences lie north along East Indian Trail outside the present park boundaries. The owner of the Edward Hikes' residence appears to be "Gross" rather than "Oross".

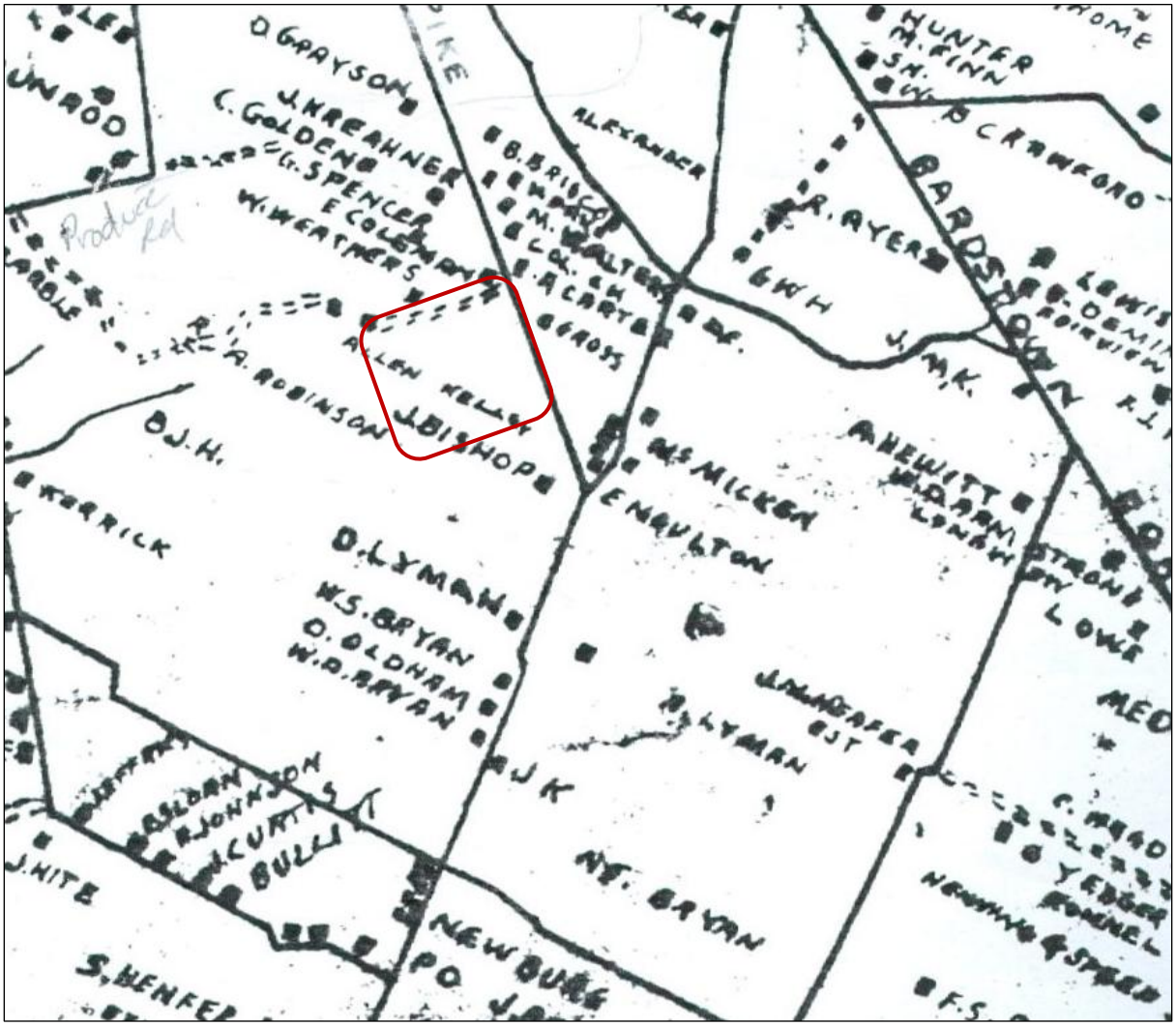


Figure 20. 1879 Beers and Lanagan roadways map.

1907 USGS 15' *Jeffersontown* Topographic Quadrangle

This map is the first documentation of a village called Petersburg (**Figure 21**). A number of residences are depicted along the western side of what later becomes Petersburg Road, including a structure at the corner of Petersburg Road and East Indian Trail within the current park boundaries. Although this structure was located within park boundaries, the construction of the Newburg Junior High School and its demolition would have compromised the integrity of these remains.

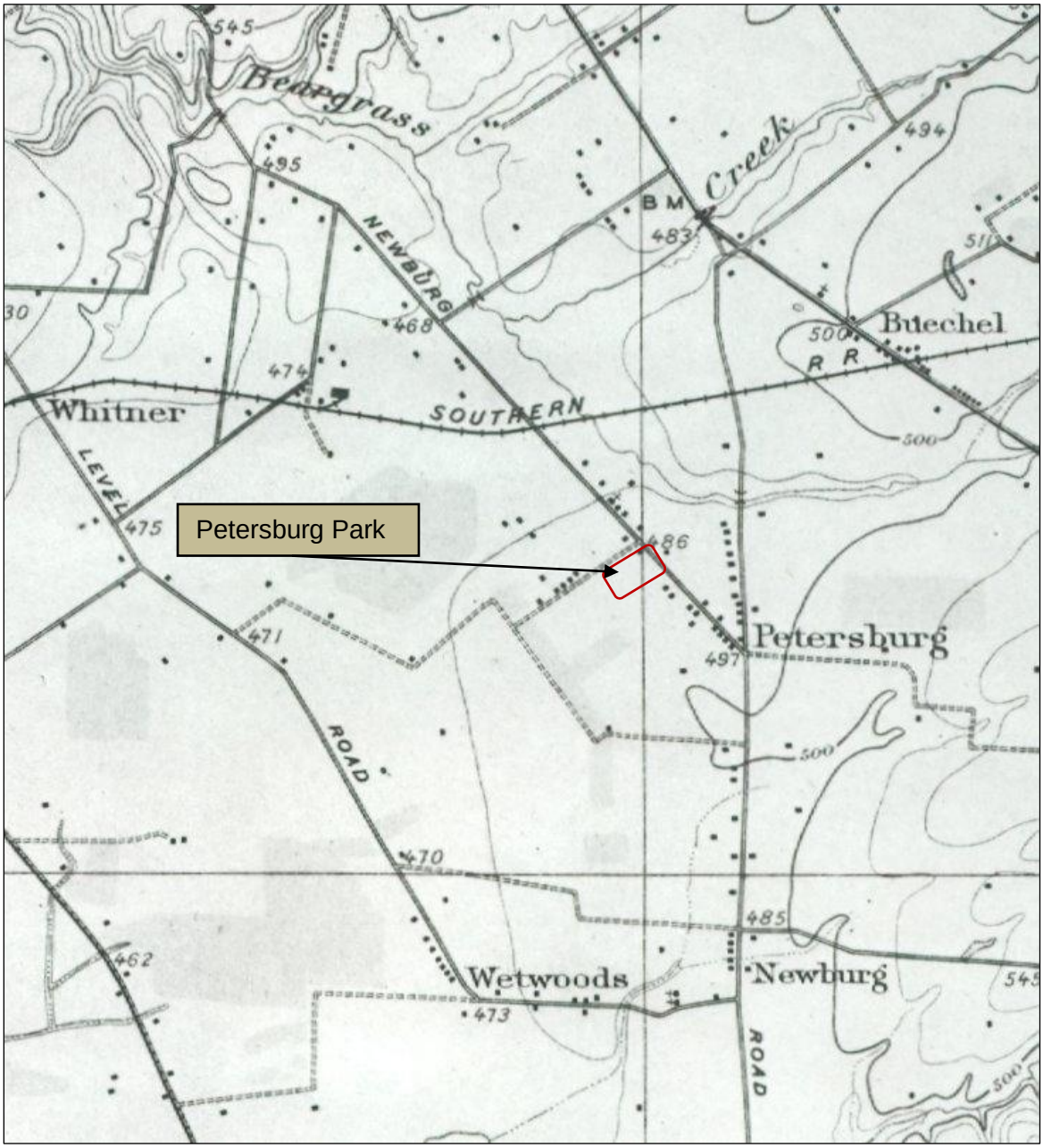


Figure 21. 1907 USGS 15' *Louisville* topographic quadrangle.

1913 Louisville Title Company Map

A village called “Petersberg” appears to have been platted between “Newberg” Road and Old Shepherdsville Road on the 1913 atlas (**Figure 22**). Many lots appear vacant within these roads. The area south of Newburg Road where the park is located, however, appears well populated. Landowners within the probable park location include Thomas E. Hall (8.556 ac), Charles Lucas (5 ac), Met Realty company (5 ac), Wm Cardwell (ac not noted), Belle Beecham (4 ac), and Blackston (2 ac). A school is denoted south of the park property. The previously identified African American church is still depicted near the current location of Forest Baptist Church, although east of Petersburg Road.

As depicted on the 1913 atlas, Ed Green, who was involved with the Newburg school’s early development, lived at the intersection of Newburg and Shepherdsville roads. Other individuals noted by Goodwin (1979) as being involved in the schools and churches are also depicted, including Spencer, Coleman, and Keller.

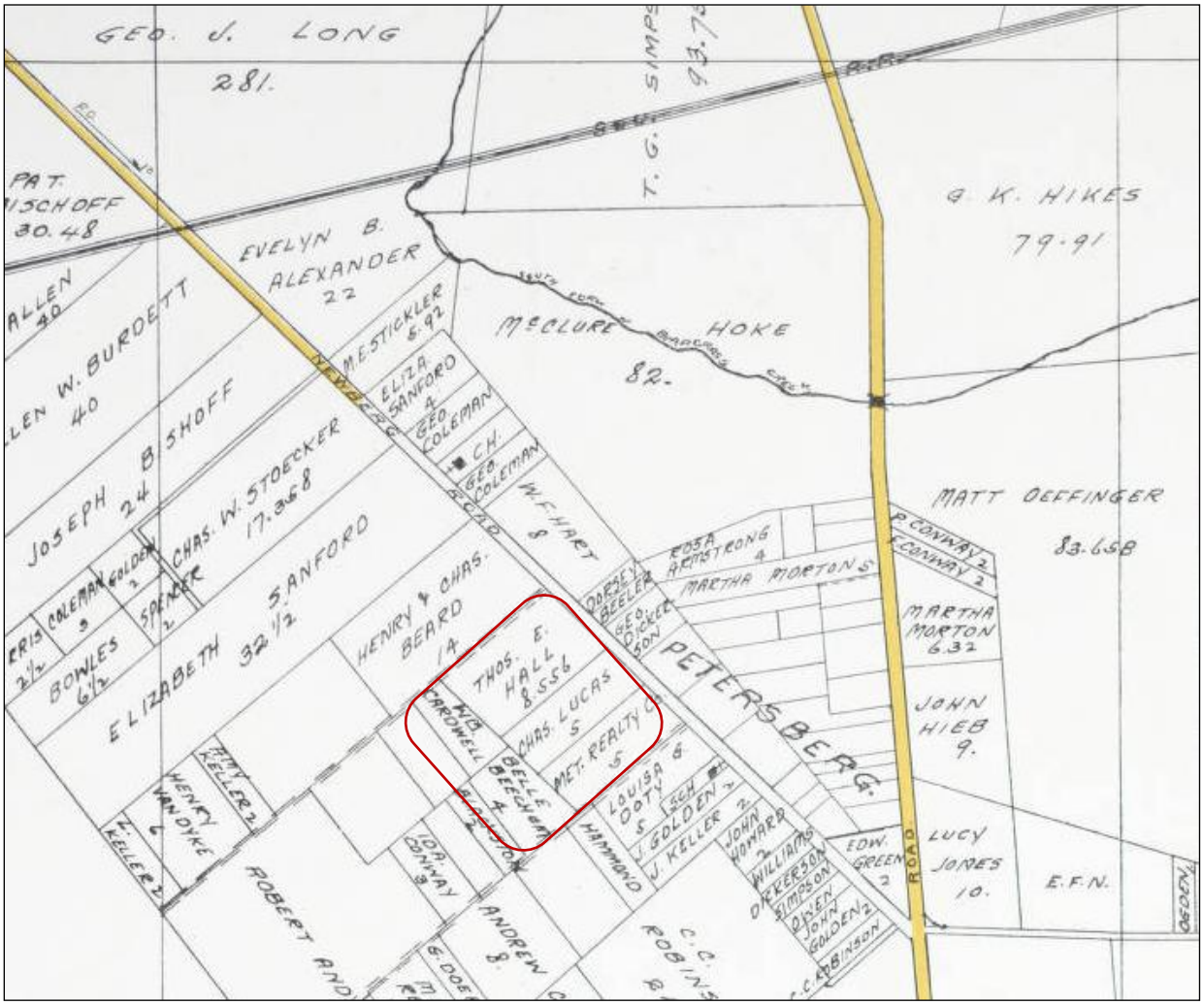


Figure 22. Map 56 of the 1913 atlas. Courtesy of the University of Louisville, Special Collections, www.digital.library.louisville.edu.

The household of a Thomas E. Hall, Caucasian, is documented in the 1910 census, although within the Ninth Precinct of the city limits. Thomas E. Hall (37), a lawyer, and his wife Fannie R. (37) have two children: Dorothy M (13) and Emily Jean (6). It is not known if this is the correct Thomas E. Hall, although it is conceivable he may have owned additional property outside of town. Through the next decades, Thomas E. Hall continues his general practice.

The family of African American Charles Lucas is also documented in the 1910 census. At that time, Charles Lucas is 29 years old and married to Aretta, who is 34 years old. Their children at that time included James M. (11), Virgil (3), William T. (2 months). Also in the household is brother-in-law Spence Beeler, whose occupation is identified as park laborer. Unfortunately, to what park this refers cannot be determined. A predecessor to Petersburg Park is a tantalizing thought.

1950 USGS Topographic Quadrangle

This map (**Figure 23**) depicts Newburg Elementary School as well as Petersburg-Newburg Cemetery (as Forest Home Cemetery). Residences appear north of East Indian Trail. A number of residences were located east of Petersburg Road in what has become the median within the re-aligned Newburg Road and current Petersburg Road. The drainage was depicted through the middle of the park location, with a number of structures within the park's perimeter.

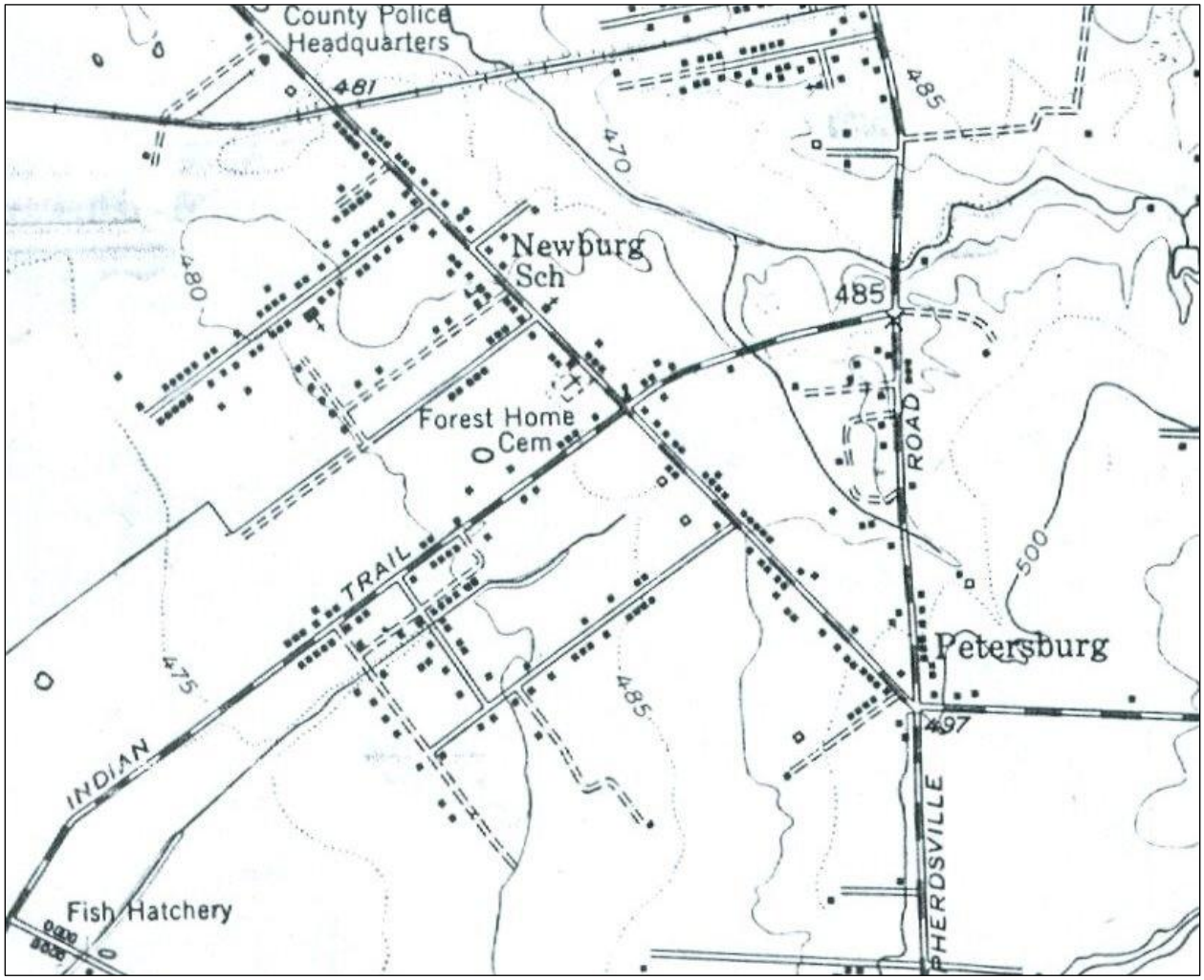


Figure 23. 1950 USGS topographic quadrangle.

1951 USGS Map

The 1951 USGS quadrangle depicted the village of Petersburg at the intersection of Newburg Road and Shepherdsville Road (**Figure 24**). Newburg Road had not yet been realigned, and numerous homes lay along this route. After realignment, these structures ceased to be present, although associated archaeological deposits may remain. Depending on the exact alignment of the future Exeter Avenue, the property that would later become Petersburg Park includes as few as 10 and as many as 24 residences. Of the 10 most likely within the boundaries of the park, four lay along Ellington Avenue, three lay along Newburg Road, and three lay along East Indian Trail. Two outbuildings, depicted as unfilled squares, were shown on the map. Both outbuildings are adjacent to residences along the current Petersburg Road. These may be the residences associated with properties depicted on the 1913 atlas, but do not appear to be depicted on the 1879 atlas.

A Newburg School is depicted north of the park property east of Petersburg Road; this appears to correspond to a church in the 1913 atlas that was identified in 1879 maps as an African American church—a previous location of Forest Baptist Church (**Figure 22**). According to documentation on file at JCPS archives, this school appears to be the Newburg Elementary School (District B). Local industries identified on the 1951 map include a fish hatchery west along East Indian Trail and kilns to the north in Whitner.

A cemetery that was not depicted in the 1913 atlas is located just north of East Indian Trail from the park property. Today this cemetery, located at 3650 Petersburg Road, is identified as Petersburg-Newburg Cemetery, although it had been known as Forest Home Cemetery for many years. The cemetery opened as such in the 1940s (Oliver 2001), but is identified on a Kentucky highway historical marker as a very old cemetery.

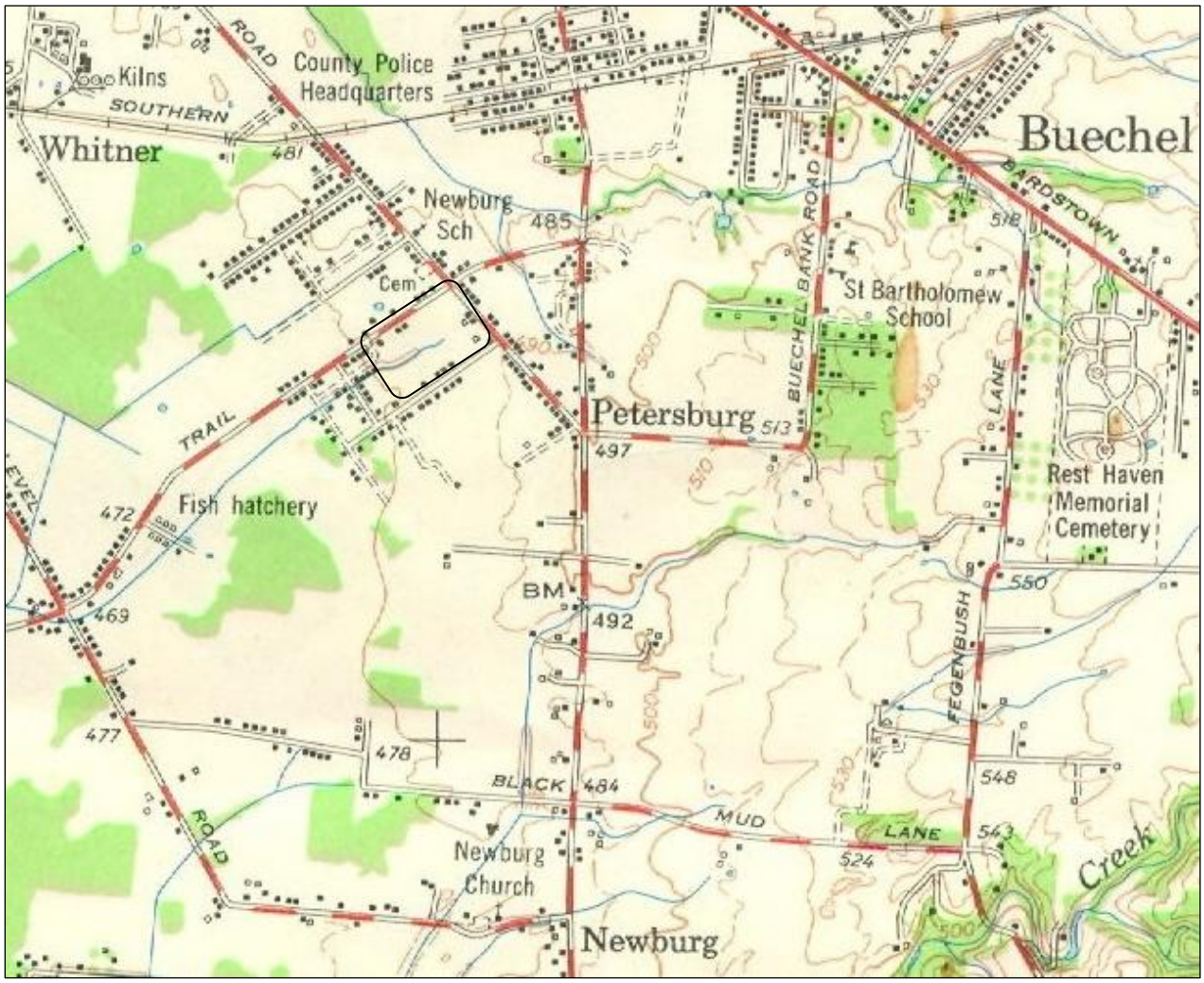


Figure 24. 1951 USGS 15' *Louisville* topographic quadrangle.

1955 USGS 7.5' Topographic Quadrangle

Most noticeably, Newburg Elementary and Junior High School has been constructed (**Figure 25**). Two additional residences were also located within the park property south of the drainage. The community is still identified as Petersburg. Additional churches are located north of East Indian Trail, and the General Electric (G.E.) Appliance Park has been constructed. Rail infrastructure also has been developed for the industry. Three structures along East Indian Trail west of the school have been demolished; this area was used for softball fields and eventually the Boys and Girls Club.

Figure 25. 1955 USGS topographic quadrangle.

1960 USGS Topographic Quadrangle

This map is the first to depict the realignment of Newburg Road to address the increased commuting traffic to G.E. Appliance Park (**Figure 26**). The community is still identified as Petersburg.

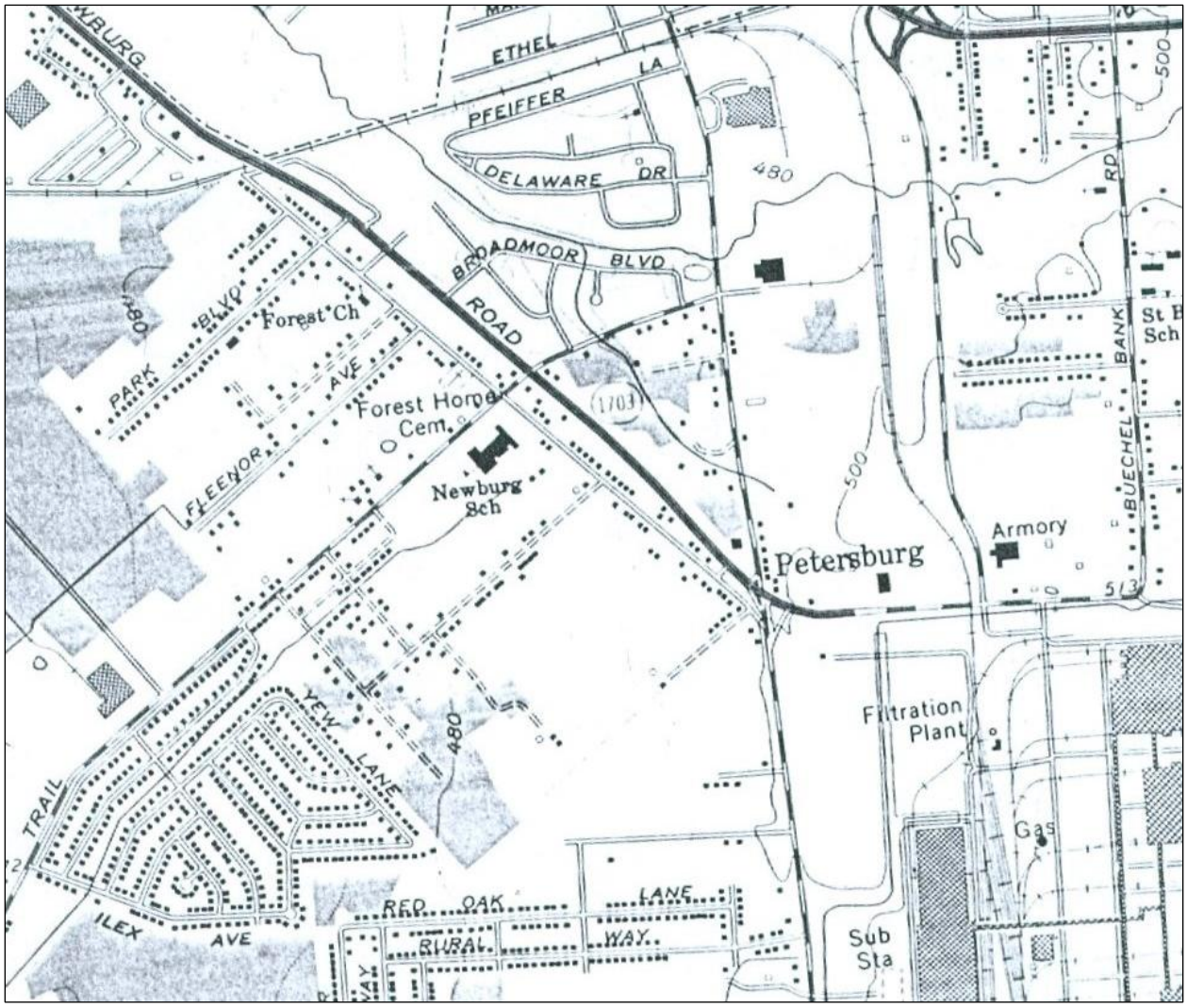


Figure 26. 1960 USGS topographic quadrangle.

1966 USDA-NRCS Soil Survey Aerial

Figure 27 documents the area west of the park as still fairly rural. **Figure 28** depicts pre-urban renewal subdivisions east of the park: Broadmoor, which had been developed as early as the 1955 topographic quadrangle and New Addition, which had been developed by 1960.

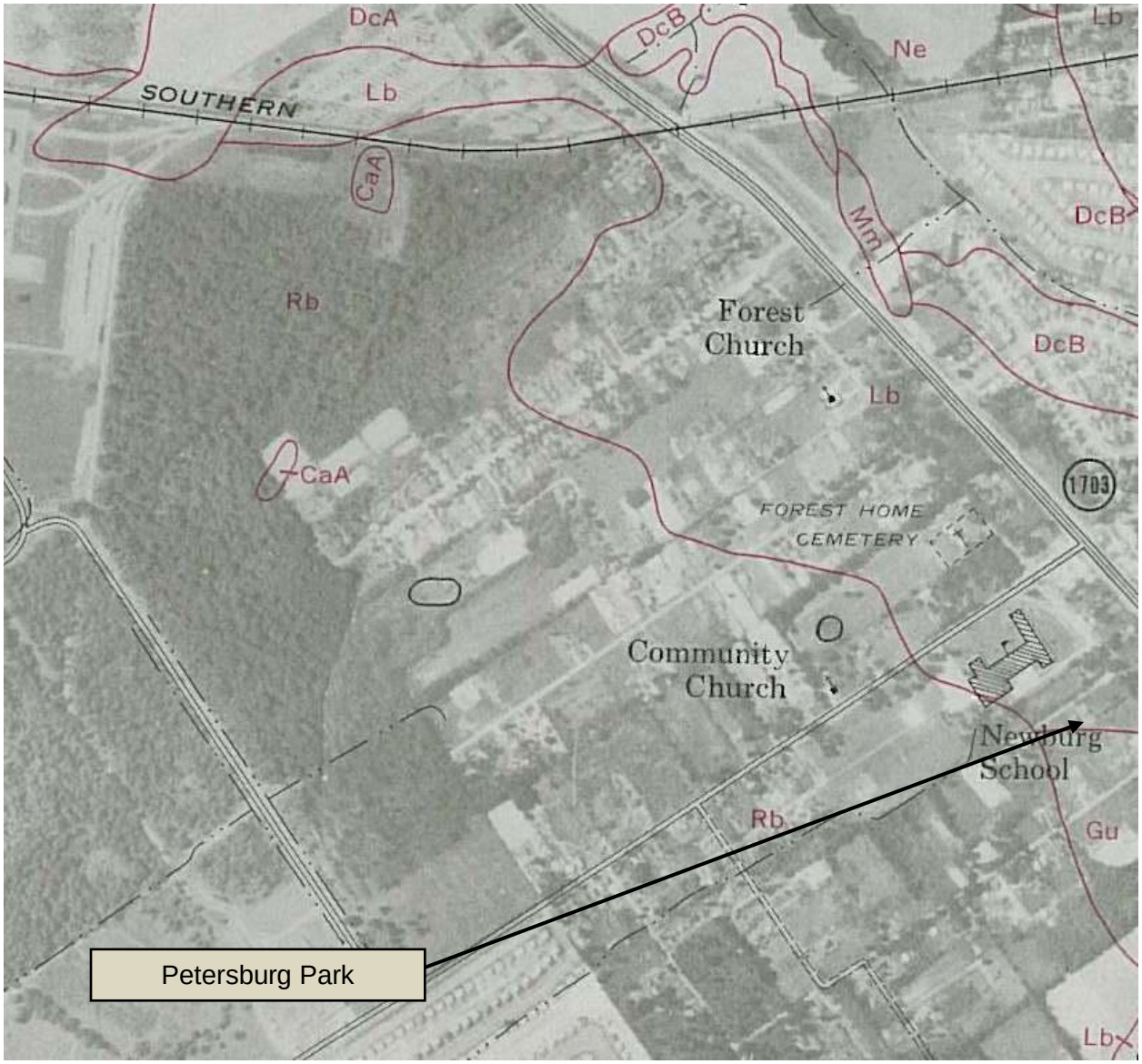


Figure 27. 1966 soil survey map depicting Newburg School in the previous location.

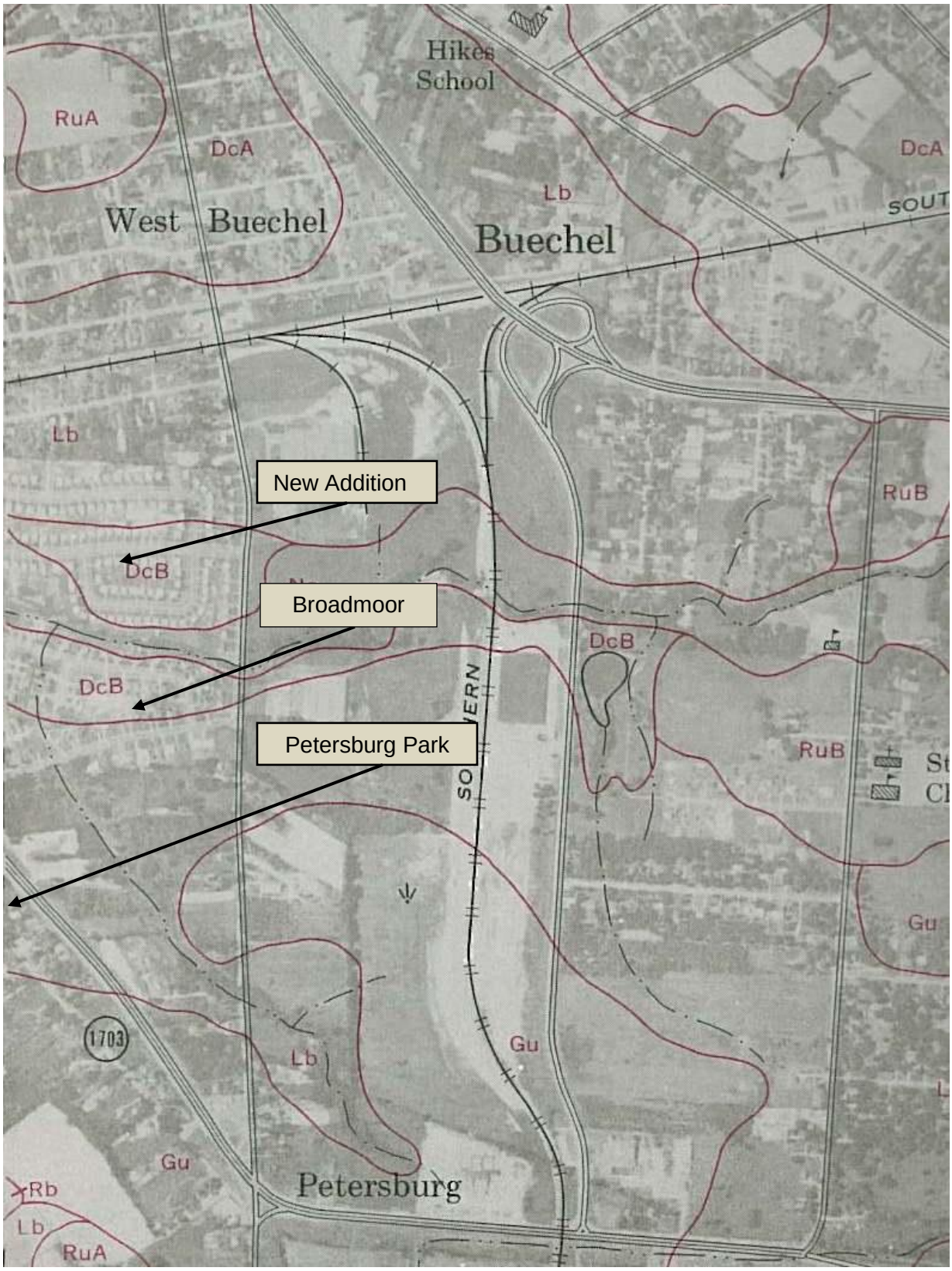


Figure 28. 1966 aerial with Petersburg, and the Broadmoor and New Addition subdivisions.

1971 USGS Map

By this time, more homes have been constructed along a subdivision within the park property. This road, identified as Lucas Road on some maps, appears to have had as many as eight homes along the southern side (**Figure 29**). Local residents remember the subdivision, created by Charles Lucas. Frame structures were brought in from elsewhere and set atop concrete blocks (Maggie Rice-Blackston, personal communication 2010). Lucas's Grocery occupied one lot; Mrs. Ernestine Sharelle Lyons-Goodwin lived on another lot (**Figure 30**). The school was located close to the school, which was good for Lucas's business, but for those students not permitted to go, it was often a temptation (Steve Williams, personal communication 2010). An advertisement for this store appears in the school's 1965 newspaper, the *Newburg Tiger Gazette*, as does a number of other area businesses. Thornton's Barber Shop, located at 2020 Old Shepherdsville Road; Community Barber Shop, located at 5103 Indian Tail; and Glamour Girl Beauty Salon, located at 3814 Newburg Road, were other sponsors.

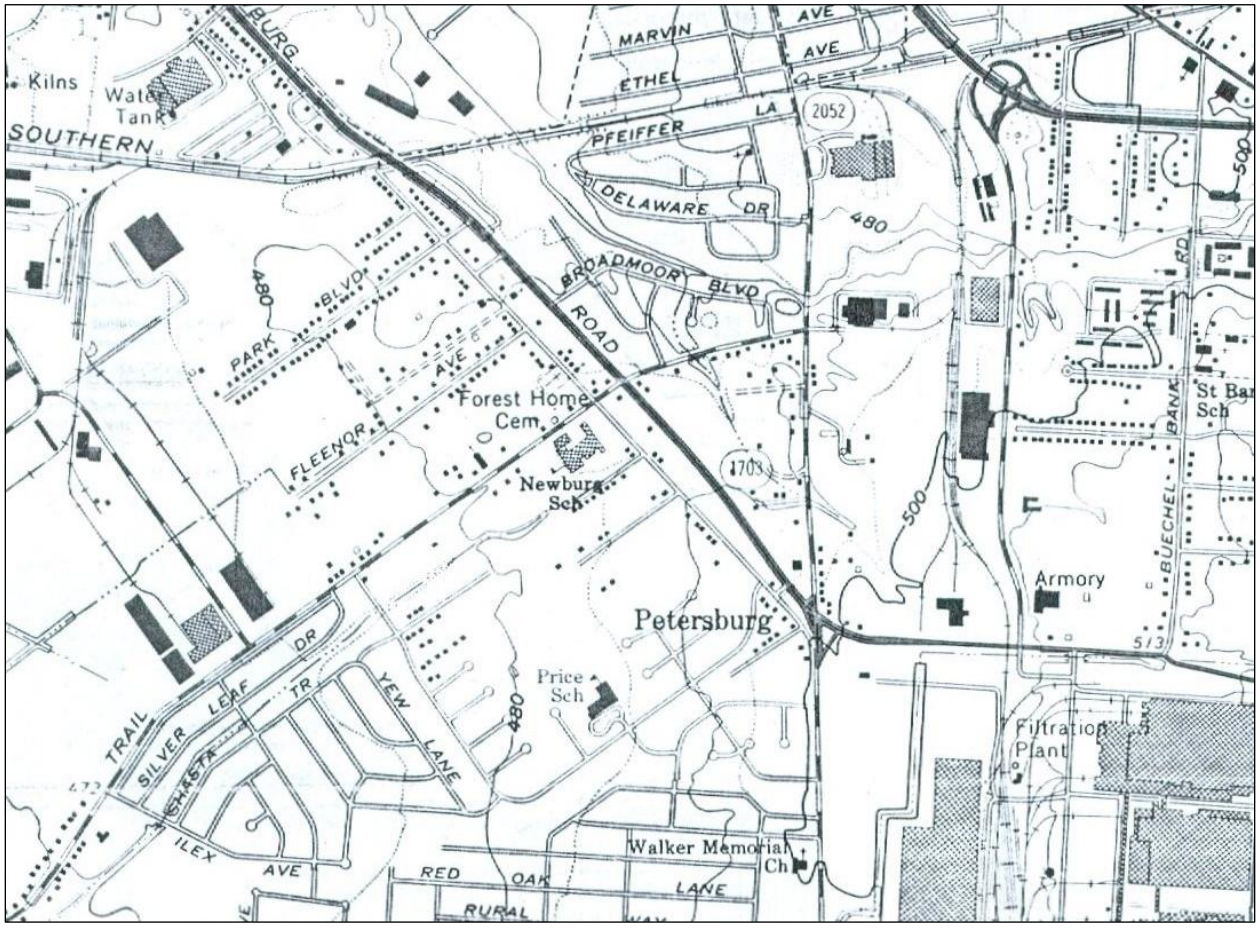


Figure 29. 1971 USGS topographic quadrangle.

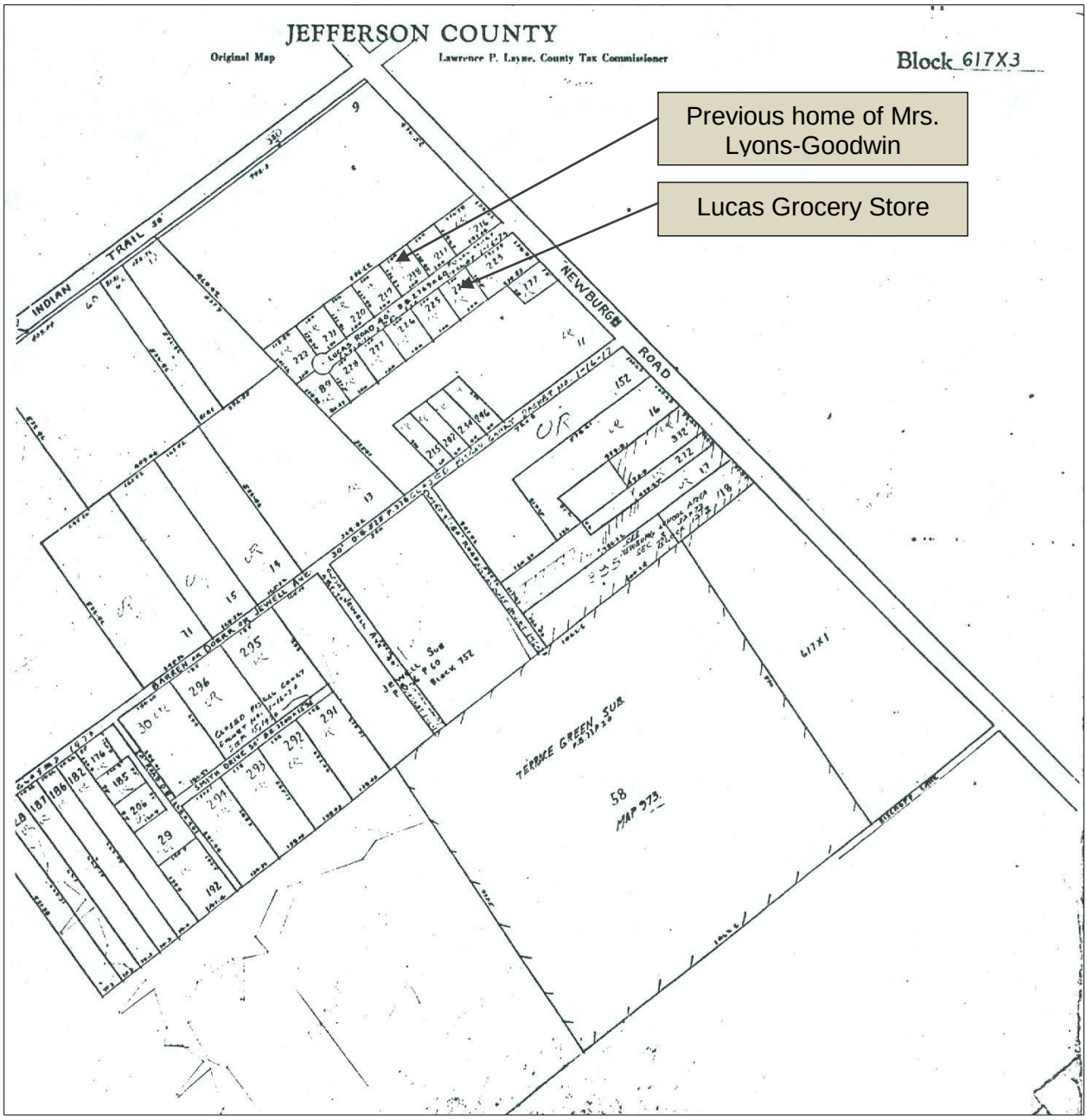


Figure 30. 1970-era plat map with Lucas Road and associated properties (JCPS-ARC).

1982 USGS Map

The 1982 USGS quadrangle depicts Petersburg Park as currently defined (**Figure 31**). Newburg Road has been rerouted to the northeast, with its previous corridor becoming Petersburg Road. Newburg Middle School, however, is located at the corner of East Indian Trail and Petersburg Road where a walking trail now extends. Four small structures are depicted as 1987 photorevisions east of the school; these appear to have been portable units. West of the school, three additional structures exist along East Indian Trail. These appear to be different structures from the structures visible in the 1951 topographic quadrangle as those disappear on 1955 and 1960 maps (**Figure 24**). The spacing also suggests they are different. No other structures lie within the park boundaries; those previously standing along Ellington Avenue and along Petersburg Road appear to have been demolished. Four church buildings and a cemetery lay northward across East Indian Trail from the park. Subdivisions lay to the south in an area that had been undeveloped in 1951.

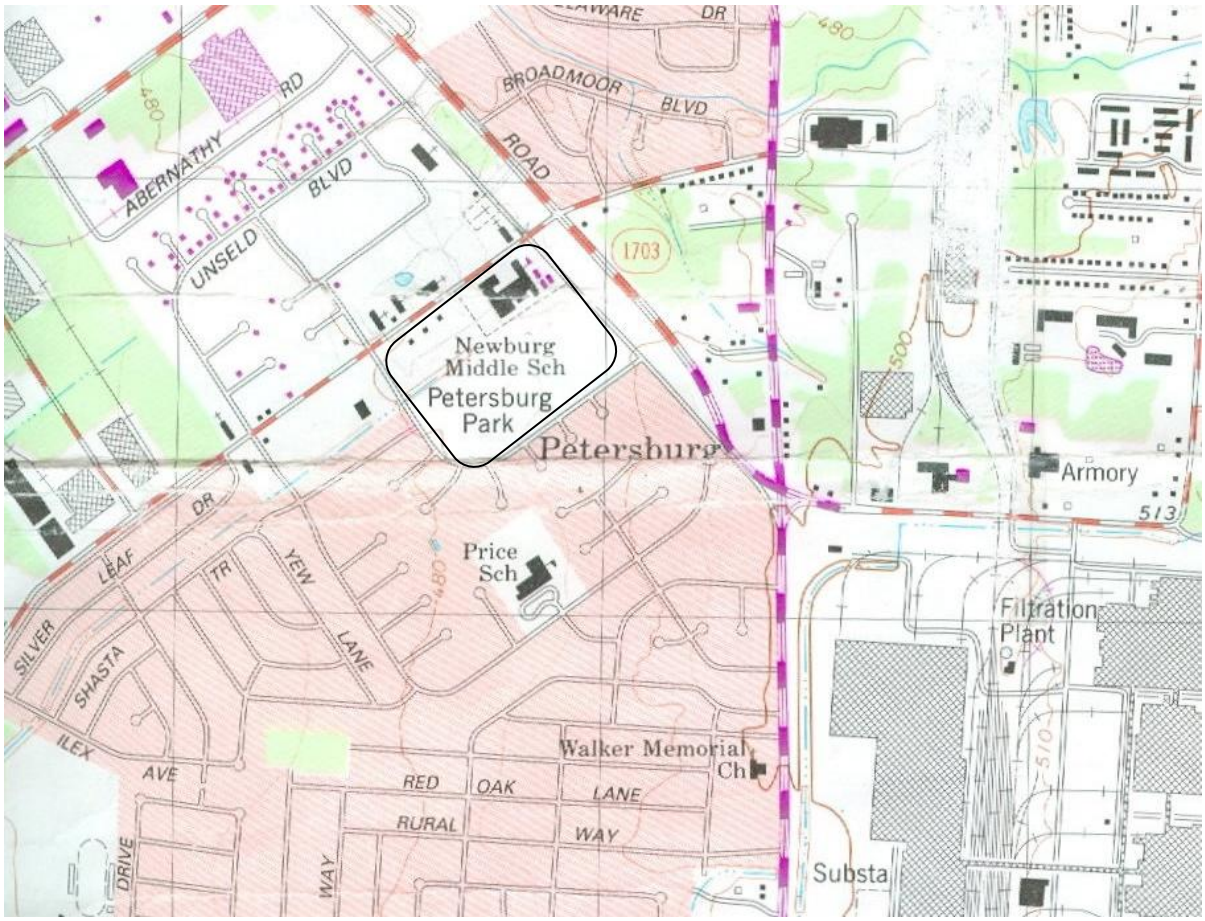


Figure 31. 1982 7.5" *Louisville East, KY* USGS topographic quadrangle.

Area schools at that time include Price Elementary School, Newburg Middle School, and Thomas Jefferson High School. Area churches at that time include Walker Memorial Church, Forest Church, and an unidentified church across East Indian Trail that is later identified as Community Missionary Baptist Church. A 1987 USGS topographic quadrangle appears similar.

1993 Google Earth

The most recent aerial that depicts Newburg Middle School in its former location in the northeast corner of the park is a 1993 Google Earth photograph (**Figure 32**). In this aerial, the middle school is still located at the corner of East Indian Trail and Petersburg Road. The future location of the school is undeveloped.

Figure 32. Most recent aerial available at Google Earth with Newburg Middle School in former location.

2010 Google Earth

Today, maps depict a mosaic of subdivisions and industrial sites throughout the Petersburg-Newburg area. Schools in proximity to the park include Price and Rangeland elementary schools, Newburg and Thomas Jefferson middle schools, preschools, and Nur Islamic School, In addition to the Newburg Community Center, Lighthouse Community Center is run by the United Methodist Church. Churches identified across East Indian Trail from the park include: Star Hope Baptist Church, Community Missionary Baptist Church, and Newburg Apostolic Church. Many others lie within the boundaries of Produce Road, Newburg and Shepherdsville roads, Rangeland Road, and Poplar Level Road. These include Walter Clements AME Zion Church, Newburg Church of Christ, Jehovah's Witness, Spirit Anew Ministries, Full Gospel Neighborhood Church, Peace Presbyterian Church, Forest Tabernacle Baptist Church, and Forest Baptist Church.

Deed Research Review

Deed records show the land that became the park had once been owned by the Hikes family (**Figure 33**). This 1870 deed identifies East Indian Trail as “Passway” and the landowner of the park property as E. I. (or J.) Hikes.

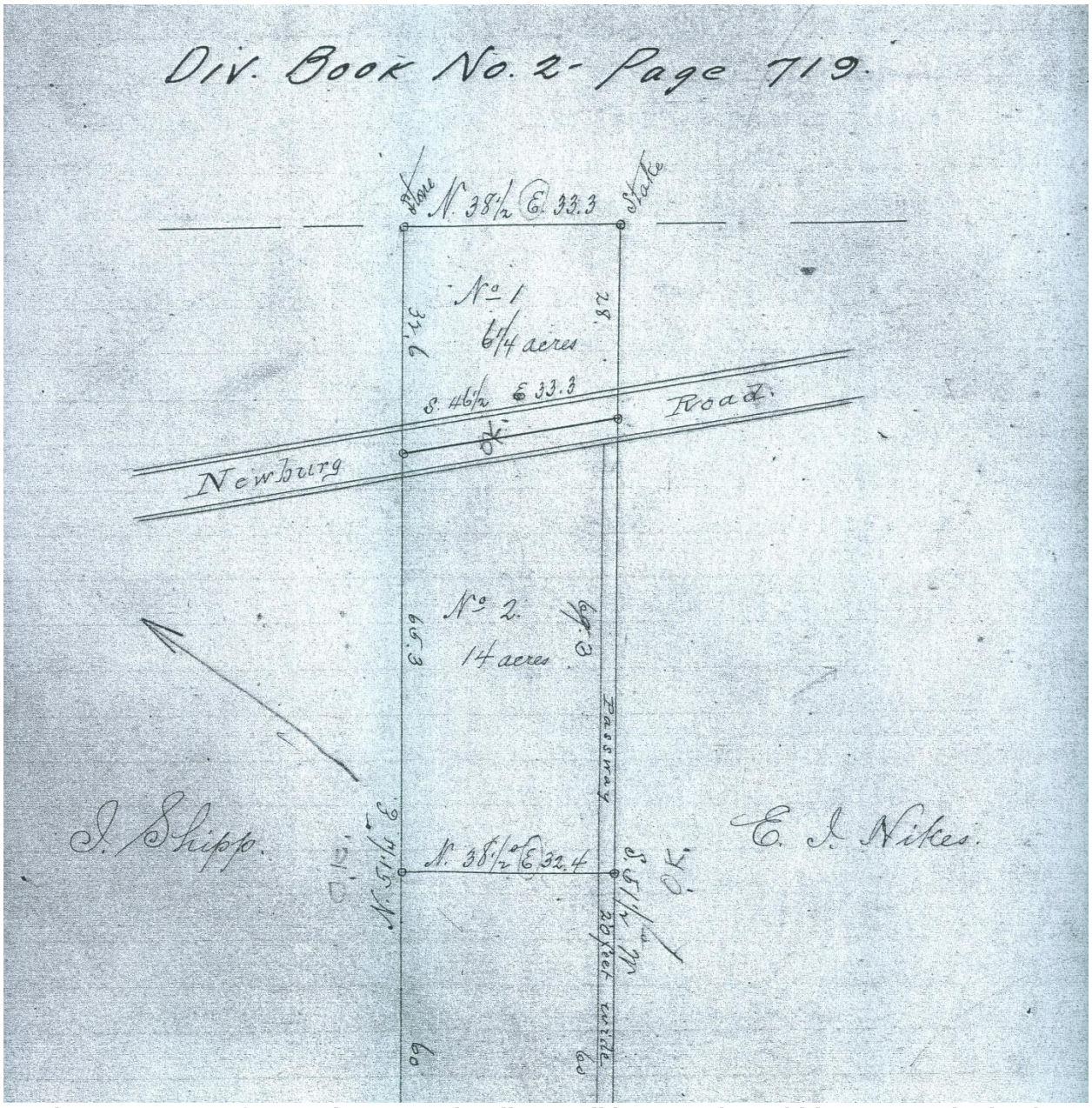


Figure 33. Map of Petersburg Road-Indian Trail intersection within 1870 Tevis deed.

3

ENVIRONMENTAL AND CULTURAL CONTEXTS

The study of prehistoric and historic cultures extends beyond the study of the actual material remains of a society to provide an understanding of the ways in which that society interacted with its environment. Throughout time, the natural landscape has influenced human use, and was in turn affected by that use. This interrelationship is reflected in both the natural and cultural resources of the area.

The cultural landscape approach provides a framework for understanding the entire landuse history of a property. It is the foundation for establishing a broader context for evaluating the significance of cultural resources, because the significance of any given cultural resource is not determined in isolation. Rather, it is achieved by examining the entire context of the landscape and interrelationships among its constituent components.

The cultural landscape approach attempts to identify linkages between cultural and natural resources. It is based on the analysis of the spatial relationships between natural and human features on the landscape. By looking at the distributions of cultural resources and their correlation with environmental factors such as landform, vegetation, drainage, etc., patterns in the locations of these resources can sometimes be defined. These patterns can then provide for more efficient management of cultural resources by better predicting where such resources are likely to occur.

Environmental Context

The physical environment is one of many factors that influenced the cultural development of an area. An awareness of the natural setting and available resources of an area allows informed interpretations of cultural issues such as settlement patterns and sedentism as well as resource utilization and exploitation. The following environmental context provides data on regional ecological patterns such as floral distributions and communities, regional geomorphology, soils, and hydrology. The discussion is aimed at identifying those aspects of the natural environment that may have influenced the cultural development of the past landuse of the property.

Physiography

Petersburg Park lies in the Outer Bluegrass Physiographic province in southern Jefferson County (**Figure 34**). Elevation within the park ranged from 478.3 ft AMSL in the northwest corner to 489 ft AMSL in the southeast corner. Relief is characterized as level. Headwaters of many intermittent tributaries of Pond Creek, a tributary of the Ohio River, originate within the Wet Woods, including one within the park.

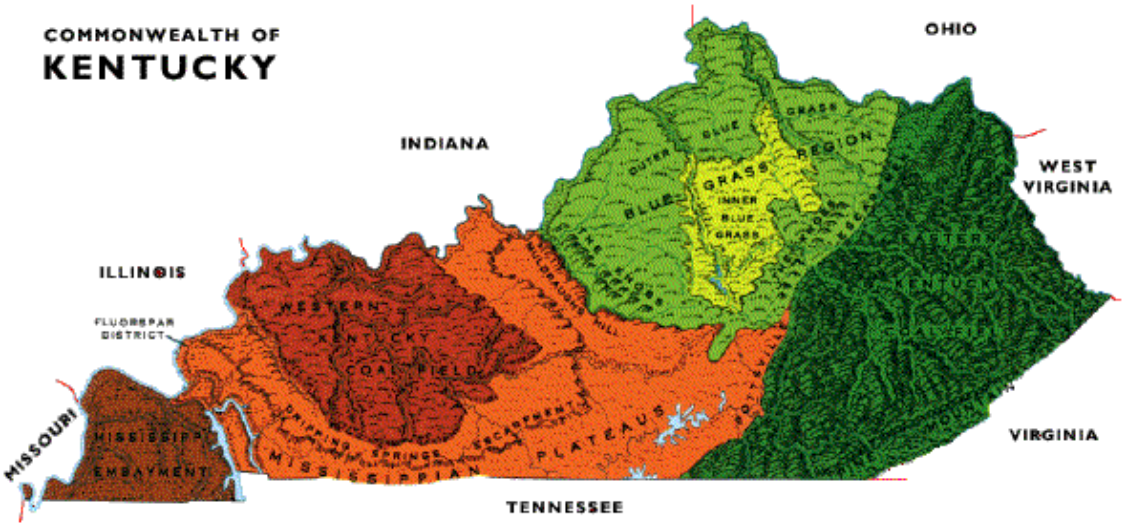


Figure 34. Physiographic regions of Kentucky.

Geological Resources

Identification of the underlying geological resources can provide information on the resources available to historic and prehistoric populations. Mapping for the area includes Devonian-aged New Albany shale. In the western portion of the park, this deposit is overlain by Quaternary lacustrine sediments (bright yellow) and, in the east, is overlain by Quaternary terrace deposits (lighter yellow) (**Figure 35**).

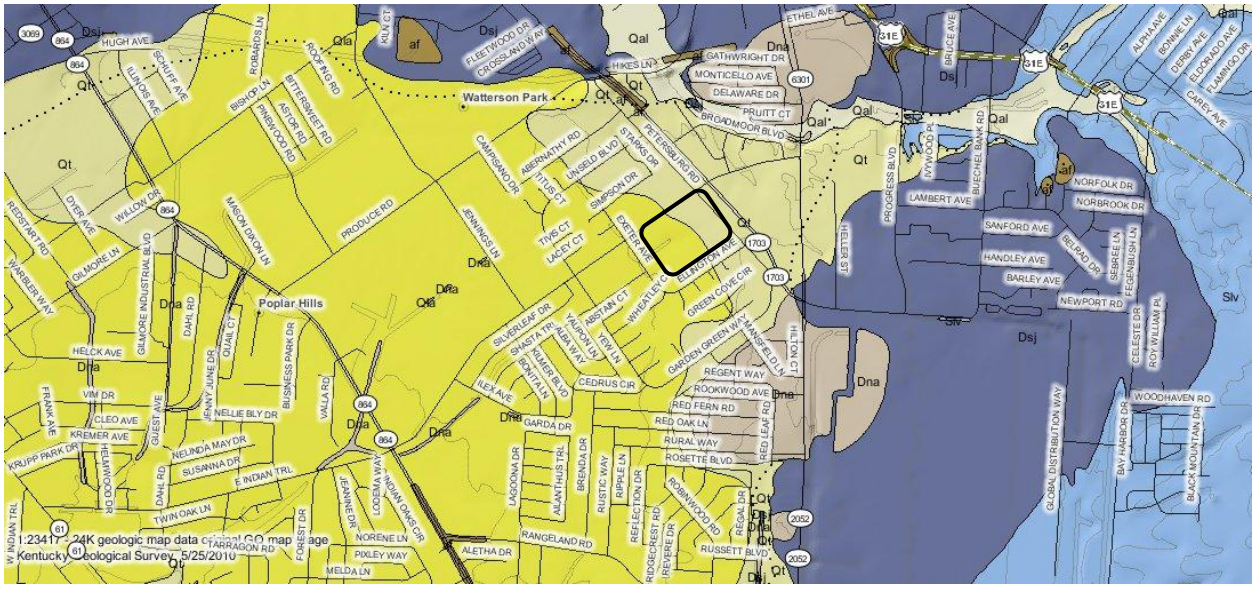


Figure 35. Geology underlying the vicinity of the park (Kentucky Geological Survey 2010).

Climate

Jefferson County lies within Udic moisture regimes, defined as 90 consecutive days of moist conditions within the soil profile (Buol et al. 1989; USDA-NRCS 2009). Within recorded history, average annual precipitation for the county is 113 centimeters (44.41 inches); 59 percent of this falls between April and October. The greatest one-day rainfall on record (7.22 inches) occurred in March of 1997. In the summer, the average temperature is 75.9°F. The daily average temperature is 85.9° F, however, and extremes can be as high as the 106°F that occurred in July of 1999. In the winter, the average temperature is 34.8°F, the average daily minimum is 26.1°F, and the most extreme temperature on record is -22°F, which occurred in January of 1994. The average snowfall is 17.4 inches. The greatest one-day snowfall on record is 15.5 inches, which occurred in January of 1997, and the greatest depth overall (19 inches) occurred in January of 1978. As the greatest one-day snowfall and the greatest one-day rainfall both occurred in the early months of 1997, extensive flooding occurred in the first week of March 1997.

Climate fluctuations have varied from these ranges throughout history. From glaciation to the extended cold periods of the Little Ice Age (1350 to 1900 AD), to warm periods of the Hypsithermal (6200 to 2500 B.C.) and Medieval Warm Period (AD 800 to 1300), the levels of precipitation and temperature have been both higher and lower than today's average (American Geophysical Union 1995). Patterns are affected by variation between air masses, particulate matter in the air, and variations in the Earth's orbit (Riedel 2008; Selby 1985; Zielinski et al. 1994).

Soils

The project location lies within Urban Land-Udorthent complex soil associations (USDA-NRCS 2007, 2010) (**Figure 36** and **Table 7**). In addition to more recent development, historical map research summarized in **Section 2** also documented locations of the previous Newburg Middle School and numerous residential structures within the park boundaries. The project boundaries include a small rectangular parcel at the corner of East Indian Trail and Exeter Avenue; this parcel has been mapped as UtC.

Figure 36. Soils mapped for project location (USDA-NRCS 2010).

Table 7. Soil Types Typical of Project Area

Parent Material	Soil Series	Landscape Position	Characteristics	Drainage Class
	Urban Land (Ua)	variable	artificial structures and surfaces	impervious surface
variable	Urban Land-Udorthents Complex , 0 to 12% slope (UahC)	variable	graded and smoothed natural and artificial soils	variable
thin fine-silty loess over clayey residuum weathered from Silurian and Ordovician limestone and dolomite	Urban Land-Alfic Udarents-Lawrence Complex, 0-12% slope (UoC)	ridge on upland	silt loam to silty clay at 117 cm (46 in); fragipan	somewhat poorly drained to well drained; perched water table, but depth is approximately 30 cm (1 ft)
	Urban Land-Alfic Udarents-Robertsville Complex, 0-12% slope (UtC)	depressions on ridge on upland	silt loam throughout profile	poorly drained to well drained; perched water table with occasional ponding; hydric soil class 2B3

Although much of the project area has been impacted by past disturbance, areas mapped as UoC—a complex with Alfic Udarents—have been noted to have the possibility of natural soils (USDA-NRCS 2010). The proportion of natural to artificial soils, however, has not been identified. Hydric soils have not been identified within this complex, although they have been within the UtC map unit located in a depression at the corner of Exeter Avenue and East Indian Trail. Urban land (Ua) has been mapped on impervious surfaces such as the parking lot and tennis courts.

Prior to development, the soils in the project area would have been very different and--in order to understand the environment as prehistoric and historic populations would have encountered it--these soils were also considered. Sources consulted include previous printed versions of the Jefferson County soil survey (Zimmerman 1966) as well as the updated online version (USDA-NRCS 2007). According to the former source, the project area lay within the Zipp-Robertsville association on slackwater flats; mapped soils at the project area included Guthrie silt loam and Lawrence silt loam. Guthrie silt loam, however, does not appear within the newer soil survey—perhaps being renamed. According to the updated General Soil Map within USDA-NRCS 2007, soils within the project area would have been included within the Lacustrine Deposits identified as the Robertsville-Zipp-Melvin association (**Table 8**). In general, these soils are silty to clayey and develop on level to gently sloping (0-8 percent) landforms. They are deep but poorly or very poorly drained.

Table 8. Soils Prior to Development

Parent Material	Soil Series	Landscape Position	Characteristics	Drainage Class
1966 soil survey—soil map units				
loess over limestone residuum	Guthrie silt loam (Gu)	level to concave; center of broad ridges	fragipan	poorly drained; ponding
	Lawrence silt loam (Lb)	level, broad ridges	fragipan	somewhat poorly drained
2007 soil survey association				
Quaternary alluvium, mixed fine-silty, more recent than Robertsville	Melvin	flood plain	gleyed soils	poorly drained
Quaternary alluvium, mixed fine-silty, older alluvium than Melvin	Robertsville	1) depressions on stream terraces; 2) depressions on ridges on uplands	fragipan and argillic horizon	poorly drained
Quaternary lacustrine deposits, clayey	Zipp	lacustrine depressions and lake plain	gleyed soils	very poorly drained

Although the information from the 1966 soil survey is mapped for the project area and would appear to be the most pertinent data, the information conflicts with the 2007 soil survey, particularly with regard to the interpreted parent material. This contrast between the surveys suggest the area lies along the interface between the slackwater deposits of the Wet Woods and the soils developed from limestone and loess of the uplands.

Of the three soils within the spoil association of the 2007 survey, Robertsville occurs most frequently and includes the most well developed horizons. Archaeological remains of settlement patterns in the area would most likely be located on Robertsville soils than the other two soils, although the fragipan, which impedes water percolation causing ponded conditions, encumbers identification and recovery of these deposits. Zipp occurs in higher frequency than Melvin, but is the least well drained soil and frequently has ponding as well. Zipp also consists of the finest sediments—clays with no coarse fragments.

Flora and Fauna

As the glaciers retreated farther north, average temperatures rose and the mixed hardwood forests in south central Kentucky were gradually replaced by Oak-Hickory forests. By 5,000 years ago, the transition was complete (Delcourt and Delcourt 1981).Oak-Hickory Forests would have been found in warm exposed areas; and Beech-Maple Forests would have occurred in cool, moist shaded areas; and along streams and river valleys, Northern Riverine Forests would have been present (Kricher 1988:72).

Oak-Hickory Forests commonly contain a wide variety of flora and fauna. The trees that may have been present prehistorically include oaks, hickories, American chestnut, dogwood, sassafras, hop hornbeam, and hackberry. Tulip trees, elm, sweetgum, shagbark hickory, and red maple also may have been present, especially in moist areas. The understory may have contained mountain laurel, a variety of blueberries, and deer berry among other plants. Herbs may have included wintergreen, wild sarsaparilla, wood-sorrel, mayapple, rue-anemone, jack-in-the-pulpit, and trout lilies to name a few (Kricher 1988:57). The American chestnut, a common species during prehistoric times as a canopy tree, has been reduced to an understory tree by a blight introduced into North America in historic times (Kricher 1988:58).

According to conclusions made by Delcourt and Delcourt (1997) and Lorimer (2001), however, the present and predicted forest types may not have existed during prehistoric times due to intentional management practices by Native Americans. Fire was used to clear bottomland for agriculture, to create habitat for meadow or edge-dwelling species, and to clear the underbrush surrounding a settlement. Another activity practiced by native groups was the tending of patch resources such as river cane (*Arundinaria gigantea*). As proposed by Delcourt (2002), stands of river cane today could be a relic community of cane tended by Native American groups. Grasses and sedges would have been important to Native American groups for use as cordage, nets, baskets, and mats. Other perennials such as smartweed, goosefoot, and amaranth are found today in areas that are not farmed. Many of these species also were present prehistorically and were utilized to various degrees as food, construction material, fuel, and cordage. Some of the most important botanical materials to native populations were these weedy plants that grew in the disturbed soil surrounding their camps. These were gathered for many years and, as a result, became domesticated. They are summarized in **Table 9**.

Table 9. Indigenous Plants that Became Domesticated by Prehistoric Native Americans

Plant	Early Date	Site	Source
marshelder/sumpweed (*Iva annua*)	4000 BP	Napoleon Hollow, IL	Smith 1989
Sunflower (*Helianthus annuus*)	3500 BP	Higgs, TN	Smith 1989
Chenopodium (*Chenopodium berlandieri*)	3500 BP	Cloudsplitter, KY	Riley et al. 1990
Squash (*Cucurbita pepo ssp ovifera*)	2850 BP	Cloudsplitter, KY	Smith 1989

Other species important to native groups were species that were domesticated elsewhere—such as Mexico or Peru. These include bottle gourds (*Lagenaria siceraria*), pumpkins (*Cucurbita pepo ssp pepo*), maize (*Zea mays*), and beans (*Phaseolus vulgaris*).

In addition to river cane (*Arundinaria gigantea*), Delcourt (2002) suggests Native Americans may have tended stands of mast resources as well. These resources might have included hickory, walnuts, butternuts, and acorns.

A wide variety of fauna would also have been present from the early Holocene to early historic times. Mammals that thrived in the forested environment may have included the gray squirrel,

fox squirrel, whitetail deer, raccoon, beaver, woodchuck, and a variety of mice, striped skunks, mink, otter, fox, black bear, and bobcats. Bird species would likely have included red-tailed hawks, ruffed grouse, great horned and eastern screech owl, pileated woodpecker, wild turkeys, and blue jay among others (Kricher 1988:12). A variety of ducks and geese also could have been present during the Fall and Spring migrations. Archaeological data has demonstrated that the faunal species most important to native populations as food sources included mastodonts during the early Paleoindian period; fish and shellfish during the Archaic period; white-tailed deer and wild turkey during numerous periods; and raccoon during the later periods. Studies of various Indiana and Kentucky shell mounds have yielded remains suggesting that major fish populations used prehistorically were the drumfish (*Applodinotus gruniens*) and catfish (*Ictalurus sp.)*, which fed upon the mussel populations.

The local fauna today, as well as in the past, is expected to include such small mammals as the red fox, groundhog, cottontail rabbit, opossum, raccoon, and squirrels as well as many species of birds, including turkey and waterfowl. Other fauna that are now gone from the area included the black bear, bobcat, elk, wolf, passenger pigeon, and buffalo. Williams (1882:67) purports early accounts put the number of buffalo at area salt licks at 7,000 to 8,000. The populations of mink, fox, beaver, otter and most other animals have been reduced, due to the loss of habitat and hunting. The decimation of the beaver and otter populations occurred as early as 1819, only 27 years after statehood (Williams 1882:67-68).

After park ownership, the property was maintained in sod with landscaping and a tree-lined drainage ditch extending northeast-southwest through the center of the property. After the new middle school was constructed in 1997, the previous middle school location was razed and re-landscaped. Tree species planted between 1998 to 2002 included oaks such as sawtooth, shingle, bur, chinkapin, pin, willow, and red. Other canopy trees included American planetree, cucumber magnolia, bald cypress, tulip tree, catalpa, blue ash, green ash, and white ash. Maples included red and sugar. Understory trees included dogwood, sassafras, sourwood, serviceberry, Kentucky coffee tree, and witch hazel (Louisville Metro Parks Archives 2010).

Prehistoric Context

Cultural change is a slow and continual process; therefore, archaeologists typically divide the long period of human history into regionally distinct cultural periods. As discussed below, archaeologists recognize four broadly defined prehistoric periods for the Eastern Woodlands. The sections below review the prehistoric cultural groups that may have been present in the park property over the past 12,000 years. Each group occurred during specific periods of time and generally ranged across the Eastern North American woodlands. The temporal and regional variants within the Falls region, however, must still be discovered, analyzed and interpreted. Data recovered during the present project will aid these investigations. Overall, trends evident from the earliest (Paleoindian) to the latest (Mississippian) period include an increase in sedentism, increase in social complexity, and increase in dependence on agriculture. These trends have been explored by many in the social sciences such as Lewis Morgan, Leslie White, and Robert Wright (Wright 2000).

Paleoindian Period (10,000 to 8000 B.C.)

Although the lithic material associated with Paleoindians is the earliest dated material recovered from humans in North America, it is also one of the most impressive. As with many cultural adaptations, the technology and the Paleoindians themselves had a long history of evolution in the Old World before migrating to the New World. Artifacts found in both Old World and New

World assemblages include fluted points, polyhedral cores, prismatic blades, and the *piéces esquillèe*. Additional artifacts associated with the Clovis culture include an extensive unifacial toolkit that included scrapers, gravers, and *limacés* (slug-shaped unifaces) (Dragoo 1973).

As the wealth of data from Paleoindian sites have accumulated, it has become apparent that groups prior to Clovis lived in North American. From Cactus Hill in Virginia, Meadowcroft Rockshelter in Pennsylvania, and Pendejo Cave in the Southwest, dates prior to 10,000 B.C. have been documented. With regard to the Falls of the Ohio region, however, no conclusive evidence for pre-Clovis populations has been documented so researchers follow the Paleoindian subperiods defined by Tankersley (1996): Early Paleoindian, Middle Paleoindian, and Late Paleoindian. Evidence for pre-Clovis occupations may lie within the 20,000 year old Tazewell deposits along the Ohio River or along the Salt River drainage.

Early Paleoindian (9500-9000 B.C.). The Early Paleoindian period is represented by magnificent Clovis spear points, polyhedral cores, and prismatic blades. Subsistence included megafauna such as the mammoth within prairie habitats and mastodons within forested habitats. Although there is scant archaeological evidence of Paleoindian social complexity, following arguments by Wright (2000), subsistence strategies that included procuring quantities of meat larger than one or two families could use quickly suggest higher levels of group cohesion and social complexity. Within Jefferson County, mammoth and mastodon remains have been found in Wisconsinan gravel deposits at depths between three and eight meters (Granger and DiBlasi 1976:20). The earliest Clovis occupation may likely lie therein.

Middle Paleoindian (9000-8500 B.C.). The Middle Paleoindian period is represented in the Southeast by Cumberland, Beaver Lake, Quad, and Suwannee projectile point/knives (PPK). During this subperiod, local raw materials were chosen more often. Perhaps related to this expanded use of material type, reduction strategies included bipolar reduction. Artifact types associated with the Middle Paleoindian include *limacés*, and scrapers and gravers exhibiting a spur or protrusion. Longworth-Gick (15JF243) is one site within Jefferson County that contained evidence of Middle Paleoindian occupation (Boisvert et al. 1979).

Late Paleoindian (8500-8000 B.C.). The Late Paleoindian Period is represented by side-notched points such as Dalton. It is during this subperiod that the greatest change in mobility and diet occurred. During this subperiod, diet appears to have become even more varied as the climate became more temperate. Although some rockshelter sites contain evidence of Early Paleoindian Clovis occupations such as at Miles Rockshelter Site 15JF671 (Bader et al. n.d.) and Wolfe Shelter Site 15CU21 (Lane et al. 1995), the Dalton culture is often reported to be the first to routinely take advantage of rockshelters (Tankersley 1996; Walthall 1998).

Many items that were found in later prehistoric periods have not been recovered from Paleoindian contexts due to preservation. Cultural traits represented by that material culture were also assumed to be absent from the Paleoindian repertoire. Artifacts of botanical remains and bone or ivory ornamentation are some examples. Paleoindian material recovered from sites with better preservation such as rockshelters, bogs, and springs, however, changed the picture of Paleoindian cultural adaptations.

Subsistence strategies of the Paleoindian populations have also become more complex as more data have been analyzed. Although often portrayed as relying predominantly on megafauna such as the mastodonts (some evidence comes from Loy and Dixon 1998), data from sites with optimal preservation reveals a more complex story. From the earliest sites such

as Cactus Hill, the exploitation of game such as rabbit, bear, deer, and elk was documented by blood residue analysis (NPS 2007a). Data from Meadowcroft Rockshelter suggest possible botanical resources used by Paleoindians included hickory, walnut, and hackberry (Carr, Adovasio, and Pedler 2001). As noted previously, as rockshelters were chosen as habitation sites more often during the Late Paleoindian time, data revealed a greater variety of patch resources were exploited than previously realized, particularly non-migratory forest-dwelling species such as squirrel and turkey or edge-dwelling deer (Walthall 1998).

The 2008 Preservation Plan reports 73 Paleoindian sites have been documented for the Salt River Management Area; 45 more than reported in the previous version (1990) and now the second highest in the state (Maggard and Stackelbeck 2008). Many of these were reported by Ray in 2003 during an intensive investigation which focused on Paleoindian information Central Kentucky. As a result, the densest concentrations of Paleoindian sites in the Salt River Management Area are located along the Upper Rolling Fork and Beech Fork rivers. Site types represented by the Paleoindian sites in the Salt River Management Area include open habitation sites such as Longworth-Gick (15JF243) and rockshelters such as Miles Rockshelter (15JF671), Howe Valley Rockshelter (15HD12), and 15ME32 (**Table 10**). Based on this data, Paleoindian sites may be encountered in area rockshelters or buried in floodplain deposits.

Table 10. Sites with Paleoindian Evidence within the Salt River Management Area

Site	Site Type	Watershed	Diagnostics	Reference
Longworth-Gick (15JF243)	open habitation	Ohio River	Cumberland PPK	Boisvert et al. 1979:282
15MD402	open habitation w/mound	Salt River	Clovis	Bader 2001
Howe Valley Rockshelter (15HD12)	rockshelter			Tankersley 1990
15ME32	rockshelter			Tankersley 1990
Miles Rockshelter (15JF671)	rockshelter	Cedar Creek, tributary to Floyd's Fork	Clovis PPK	Bader et al. n.d.

Archaic Period (8000 to 900 B.C.)

Over the course of the Archaic period, populations developed new cultural traits and adaptations, including the use of pottery and use of seed and grain crops. A more sedentary lifestyle can be interpreted from the use of heavy stone bowls and storage pits during this period. Three subperiods have been defined for the Archaic Period: Early Archaic (8000 B.C. to 6000 B.C.), Middle Archaic (6000 B.C. to 3000 B.C.), and Late Archaic (3000 B.C. to 900 B.C.).

Early Archaic (8000 to 6000 B.C.). A number of new styles of projectile points suggest regional cultural growth during the Early Archaic. Diagnostic projectile point types include Kirk Corner-notched, Charleston Corner-notched, and LeCroy Bifurcate. Beveling along blade edges, grinding along basal edges, and serrations along margins are common. Material types might include high-quality Galconda/Harrison County chert for Charleston Corner-notched projectile point/knives (Bader et al. n.d.) or Muldraugh/Knobs chert for the Kirk Corner-notched projectile point/knives (Bader 2001).

Hunting gear included the atlatl. Although the portions made of antler and wood deteriorate too rapidly to recover from most archaeological deposits, the lithic bannerstones do not. Having had much labor and energy put into their manufacture, these items also were often items of trade or tribute. In addition, from sites such as Windover, Florida where preservation was exceptional, the Early Archaic assemblages had also included bone projectile points, the antler atlatl hooks, and wooden canoes (NPS 2007b). The Early Archaic component at the Ashworth Rockshelter (15BU236) in Bullitt County yielded bone needles as well as an antler pressure flaker (Jefferies 1990).

A number of sites in the region provide comparative data for Early Archaic movements (**Table 11**). According to Fenton and Huser (1994), Early Archaic sites in southwestern Jefferson County are most likely deeply buried along Ohio River terraces with elevations ranging from 440 to 445 ft AMSL. In southern Jefferson County, Early Archaic deposits might be found within large floodplains of Floyds Fork or within rockshelters. Human remains may be encountered within these deposits.

Table 11. Sites with Early Archaic Components in the Region

Site	Site Type	Watershed	Diagnostics	Reference
15JF138	open habitation		Kirk CN	Granger and DiBlasi 1975
Ashworth Rockshelter (15BU236)	rockshelter	Floyd's Fork	Ashworth CN	DiBlasi 1981
McNeeley Lake (15JF200)	rockshelter	Pennsylvania Run, tributary of Floyd's Fork	Charleston CN Kirk	Granger 1985
Durrett Cave (15JF201)	rockshelter -cave	Pennsylvania Run, tributary of Floyd's Fork	Charleston CN Kirk	Granger 1985
Cooper Cave (15JF537)	rockshelter -cave	Pennsylvania Run, tributary of Floyd's Fork	Charleston CN Kirk CN	Bader et al. n.d.
Miles Rockshelter (15JF671)	rockshelter	Cedar Creek, tributary of Floyd's Fork	MacCorkle Thebes	Bader et al. n.d.
Longworth-Gick (15JF243)	open habitation	Ohio River	Kirk LeCroy Kanawha	Boisvert et al. 1979:282 Collins and Driskell 1979

CN=Corner-notched

Middle Archaic (6000 to 3000 B.C.). During the Middle Archaic period, the climate became warmer and drier than today. Known as the Hypsithermal, this climate change led to vast changes in ecological conditions. Species that may have held on since glaciation or that had expanded into riskier microhabitats would have died out. Prairie ecosystems would have expanded eastward into a larger portion of Kentucky; relic communities from the expansion of prairie habitats during the Hypsithermal still exist. Most pertinent to the current project location, the Wet Woods may have been more inhabitable during the Middle Archaic than during earlier or later periods due to the dry conditions.

Due to this environmental change, the natural resources available to the Middle Archaic people changed, leading to a marked change in residency and subsistence from the Early Archaic. This period of restricted natural resources gave rise to more permanent settlements, one indication of which is the presence of storage pits. Parry and Kelly (1987, in Andrefsky 2005) propose other clues in the lithic assemblage that indicate increased sedentism: less reliance on formal tools, and greater use of retouch and expedient-use tools. Middle Archaic lithic assemblages fit this model.

Subsistence patterns also changed during this period of climate change. Across the Eastern North American Woodlands, Middle Archaic populations can be identified by their extensive exploitation of shellfish. Shell mounds and shell-laden horizons, in addition to the appearance of netsinkers and fishhooks in the Middle Archaic toolkit, document this change to riverine resources. In addition, mortars and pestles document the processing of mast resources such as walnuts and hickory.

Diagnostic projectile point types of the Middle Archaic period include Kirk Stemmed, White Springs, Stanly, Matanzas, and Morrow Mountain. Additional items in a Middle Archaic assemblage might include woven fabrics, atlatls, bone and antler tools, awls, red ocher, marine shell, and copper. Burials of canine companions have been documented (Lewis and Kneberg 1958).

Rockshelters and lowlands near streams are expected Middle Archaic site locations within the area. According to Fenton and Huser (1994), Middle Archaic sites also occur in surficial deposits along ridgetops as well. Based on evidence from tributaries of Floyd's Fork, a clustering of occupations within the same drainage is also expected. Sites in the area containing a Middle Archaic component are listed in **Table 12**.

Table 12. Sites with Middle Archaic Component in Southern Jefferson County, Kentucky

Site	Site Type	Watershed	Diagnostics	Reference
15JF143	open habitation		Big Sandy	Granger and DiBlasi 1975
15JF214	open habitation		Big Sandy	Granger and DiBlasi 1975
Miles Rockshelter (15JF671)	rockshelter	Cedar Creek	Matanzas Big Sandy II	Bader et al. n.d.
McNeeley Lake (15JF200)	rockshelter	Pennsylvania Run	Big Sandy Merom Brewerton Salt River SN	Granger 1985
Durrett Cave (15JF201)	rockshelter	Pennsylvania Run	Salt River SN Big Sandy	Granger 1985
Rosenberger (15JF18)	open habitation	Ohio River		Collins and Driskell 1979
Villiers (15JF110)	open habitation	Ohio River		Collins and Driskell 1979
Spadie (15JF14)	open habitation	Ohio River		Collins and Driskell 1979

Late Archaic (3000 to 900 B.C.). During this period, populations increased, maintained even more permanent settlements, and developed new technologies. In the Southeastern United States, the first evidence of pottery, a fiber-tempered ware, can be attributed to Late Archaic groups. In the Falls of the Ohio region, diagnostic projectile point/knives include McWhinney, Karnak, Merom, Bottleneck, and Ledbetter. Raw materials used for these were usually poor-quality, local materials. A variety of groundstone tools have been recovered, including three-quarter grooved axes. Bone and antler tools are well represented from Late Archaic sites, and include atlatl hooks, fishhooks, awls, pins, and antler projectile points. The extensive trade/tribute networks that were maintained as evidenced by the recovery of steatite, copper, and marine shell at Late Archaic sites suggest stronger leadership. Social stratification is also suggested by more extensive mortuary practices, such as found at the KYANG Site (15JF267).

Subsistence during the Late Archaic included oily and starchy seed crops such as lambsquarters (*Chenopodium berlandieri* Moq. ssp. *jonesianum*), sunflower (*Helianthus annuus* var. *macrocarpus*), and ragweed (*Ambrosia trifida*) (Crites 1993; Gremillion 1995; Riley et al. 1990). Squash (*Cucurbita pepo* ssp *ovifera*) also became domesticated. Within the Falls of the Ohio region, archaeological evidence for the diet of Late Archaic peoples has come from sites such as Lone Hill (15JF562/15JF10), Arrowhead Farm (15JF237), and Old Clarksville (12CL1). Floral resources included mast resources such as black walnut, butternut, and hickory. Freshwater resources included *Rangia sp*, an introduced snail species from the lower Mississippi Valley, drumfish (*Applodinotus grunniens*), and catfish (*Ictalarus sp.*) (Janzen 1971).

Late Archaic sites include a diverse range of types, including shallow, upland, lithic scatters; hillside rockshelter/cave sites; and deep middens along the major rivers (**Table 13**). Janzen (1977) proposed a settlement pattern of seasonal migrations between ecosystems. Granger (1988) follows this out and proposes that groups timed their migrations to be near the Ohio River for spring fish runs, used sites such as Lone Hill, KYANG, and Minor's Lane during the summer and fall, and, in southwestern Jefferson County, made forays into the Knobs to acquire fresh supplies of Muldraugh/Knobs chert. Janzen (1977) also proposes that Late Archaic subsistence strategies were scheduled in such a way as to enable the exploitation of several microenvironments, which thereby reduced the need for seasonal movement and led to increased sedentism. In addition to the storage pits typical of the Middle Archaic period, Late Archaic sites included features such as rock hearths and dark middens--further evidence of the decline in mobility.

Table 13. Selected Sites with Late Archaic Components in Jefferson County, Kentucky

Site	Site Type	Watershed	Diagnostics	Reference
Miles Rockshelter (15JF671)	rockshelter	Cedar Creek	McWhinney Turkey-tail	Bader et al. n.d.
McNeeley Lake (15JF200)	rockshelter	Pennsylvania Run	McWhinney (Rowlett, KYANG Stemmed) (n=26)	Granger 1985
Durrett Cave (15JF201)	rockshelter	Pennsylvania Run	McWhinney (Rowlett)	Granger 1985
Minor's Lane	open habitation	Pond Creek		Granger 1988:168; Janzen 2008
KYANG (15JF267)	open habitation	Pond Creek	McWhinney (Rowlett)	Bader and Granger 1989; Granger 1988:168
Lone Hill (15JF562/15JF10)	open habitation	Pond Creek	McWhinney	Bader 2007; Janzen 1977, 2008
15JF674	open habitation	Pond Creek		Kreinbrink 2005
Arrowhead Farm (15JF237)	open habitation	Ohio River		Mocas 1976
Rosenberger (15JF18)	open habitation	Ohio River	McWhinney, Merom-Trimble, and Brewerton-like	Collins and Driskell 1979; Jefferies 1990
Villiers (15JF110)	open habitation	Ohio River	Merom-Trimble	Collins and Driskell 1979; Jefferies 1990
Spadie (15JF14)	open habitation	Ohio River	Lamoka Brewerton-like	Collins and Driskell 1979; Jefferies 1990
Hornung (15JF60)	open habitation	Ohio River		Janzen 1977, 2008; Jefferies 1990

Woodland Period (900 B.C. to A.D. 900)

Trends established in the Late Archaic, such as increased social complexity and inequality, coupled with sophisticated mortuary practices, continued during the Woodland and culminated in the Adena and Hopewell cultural traditions. In some ways, the Woodland lifestyle was a continuation of earlier Later Archaic, and some cultural traditions spanned the Late Archaic and Early Woodland periods. Technological innovations serve to differentiate the Woodland from the Archaic as a developmental stage. Among these is the manufacture and use of ceramics. The ungrooved celt replaced the Archaic grooved axe, and bone beamers took the place of endscrapers (Railey 1990:248, 1996).

The period is also noted by the appearance of social or ritual spaces aside from the domestic dwellings, including earthen enclosures and burial mounds. Upstream from the Falls of the Ohio, a complex social system labeled Adena appeared in the late Early Woodland around 500 B.C. and continued into the early Middle Woodland when it intensified into the Hopewell Tradition. The Woodland period is divided into Early (1000 - 200 B.C.), Middle (200 B.C. - A.D. 500), and Late (A.D. 500 - 1000).

Early Woodland (1000 B.C. to 200 B.C.). Differences between Woodland sub-periods are largely distinguished by changes in ceramic styles. Early Woodland pottery was generally thick and grit-tempered; vessel exteriors exhibited cordmarking, fabric impressions, or were plain. In the Falls of the Ohio region, the grit-tempered cordmarked Fayette Thick is representative of Early Woodland ceramic assemblages (Mocas 1995). Early Woodland projectile points include a variety of stemmed and notched types, including Kramer, Wade, Adena, Gary, and Turkey-tail, as well as Cogswell Stemmed (Justice 1987). Early Woodland sites in the Outer Bluegrass regions are found primarily along the region's rolling ridgetops particularly near springs and other critical resources (Railey 1996:85). Domestic structures varied in shape between oval, circular, square, and rectangular. To the east in the mountain regions of the state, these groups exploited rockshelters and occupied many for long periods of time.

Although the emphasis of subsistence practices during this period remained on hunting and gathering, the continued development of the horticulture of weedy annuals marks a divergence from the earlier period (Railey 1990:250). Plant species in the Eastern Agricultural Complex (EAC) tended for their seeds included goosefoot (*Chenopodium berlandieri* var. *jonesianum*), erect knotweed (*Polygonum erectum*), little barley (*Hordeum pusillum*), maygrass (*Phalaris caroliniana*), sumpweed (*Iva annua* var. *macrocarpa*), and sunflower (*Helianthus annuus*). Species propagated for their fruit include cucurbit (*Cucurbita sp.*). In addition, maize has been reported from a few Early Woodland sites in Ohio and West Virginia (Wymer 1992) as well as Kentucky at the Hornung Site (15JF60).

The regional phase identified for the Early Woodland period is the Riverwood Phase. Sites in Bullitt and Jefferson counties containing an Early Woodland component are summarized in **Table 14**.

Table 14. Sites with Early Woodland Components in the Region

Site	Site Type	Watershed	Diagnostics	Reference
Riverwood/KOA (15BU33)	rockshelter	Salt River		Janzen 1977; Bader 2007
Hornung (15JF60)	open habitation	Salt River/Ohio River	Salt River plain (grit-tempered, thick, undecorated)	Janzen 1977
15JF214	open habitation	Pond Creek	Adena and Motley PPK's	Granger and DiBlasi 1975
15JF311 15JF316 15JF322 15JF325	open habitation	Ohio River	Adena or Motley PPK's	Granger, DiBlasi, and Braunbeck 1976
Arrowhead Farm (15JF237)	open habitation	Ohio River		Mocas 1976
Rosenberger (15JF18)	open habitation	Ohio River		Collins and Driskell 1979
Miles Rockshelter (15JF671)	rockshelter	Cedar Creek	contracting stemmed	Bader et al. n.d.

Middle Woodland (B.C. 200 to 500). The Middle Woodland period is largely marked by changes in ceramic style. While Early Woodland pottery was thick and crude, some Middle Woodland ceramics were designed for ritual or ceremonial use and exhibited thin walls and elaborate decorations (Muller 1986:84-85). Middle Woodland ceramics include conoidal and barrel-shaped jars with flat, rounded, or pointed bottoms, with plain, cordmarked, dowel-impressed, or fabric-impressed surfaces. In the Falls of the Ohio region, the grit-tempered, cordmarked Fayette Thick ceramics became less numerous and limestone-tempered Falls Plain become more prevalent (Mocas 1995). Decoration in the form of nodes, zoned incised punctuation, or incised dentate stamping have been recovered from sites of this period (Railey 1990:251, 1996:89). Projectile points typical of the period include expanded-stem points and shallow-notched points, including Snyders, Steuben, Lowe Flared Base, Chesser, and Bakers Creek (Railey 1990:252). Middle Woodland peoples continued to rely on hunting, gathering, and an intensified form of horticulture that emphasized the native plant species of the EAC. Wymer (1992) found that the Middle Woodland populations relied more on these seed crops than later groups. In addition, maize has been recovered and dated from the Harness Mound in Ohio (Wymer 1992). These additions to the diet may have had repercussion throughout the social, political, and economic spheres, changes that are discussed below.

Settlement patterns appear to change through time, with small, scattered settlements occurring early in the period, and an increase in nucleation associated with larger base camps later. Ritual spaces, including Adena tradition burial mounds and later Hopewell tradition earthen enclosures are associated with Middle Woodland sites (Railey 1990:251-252, 1996). Large-scale mound construction is indicative of significant community effort and politically complex, ranked societies. Social stratification also is evident by the burials, which were becoming increasingly more elaborate. Although Clay (1992) had argued Adena political systems were not controlled by chiefs or "Big Men", Wright's (2000) interpretation of the role of Big Men to solidify intra-group identity and inter-group détente appears to apply to the Adena. The logic of non-zero sum games found in Wright (2000) are actually foreshadowed by Clay's conclusions of Adena manifestations in the Ohio Valley:

> *. . . it is suggested that cooperative mortuary ritual in Adena, most importantly the construction of burial mounds, reflects just this tendency for dispersed social groups in the time period ca. 400 B.C.-1 A.D. to buffer local shortages in goods within a larger social environment becoming more densely populated and competitive. Through alliances with other groups, patterns of potential economic reciprocity were established and access to dispersed environmental resources…was assured, cemented…. Finally, the grave goods represent items of exchange, payoffs preserving symmetry in reciprocity between exchanging groups.* (Clay 1992:80.

These alliances are visible in the archaeological record by the exotic materials found on Adena and Hopewell sites. Characteristic artifacts include the following: gorgets, incised stone and clay tablets; platform pipes; barite and galena bars; copper earspools, bracelets, and beads; and bone and shell beads (Webb and Snow 1974).

The temporal division between Adena and Hopewell earthworks is not as well defined in the Bluegrass as it is farther north along the Ohio River. Researchers have increasingly treated Adena and Hopewell sites in Kentucky as a single ceremonial tradition (Railey 1996:97-101) or as an organization type (Clay 1991). Within the Falls of the Ohio region, the Middle Woodland Adena/Hopewell manifestation is identified as the Zorn Phase. Sites containing Middle Woodland components are summarized in **Table 15.**

Table 15. Sites with Middle Woodland Components in Jefferson County, Kentucky

Site	Site Type	Watershed	Diagnostics	Reference
Arrowhead Farm (15JF237)	open habitation	Ohio River	Crab Orchard ceramics	Mocas 1976
Hunting Creek (15JF268)	open habitation	Harrods Creek	prismatic flake blades, dentate stamped sherd, Falls Plain ceramics, and Snyders PPK's	Bader 2007 Mocas 1992
Zorn Avenue (15JF250)	open habitation	Ohio River	"Hopewellian elements" Falls Plain ceramics Snyders PPK's	Bader 2007 Mocas 1992 Janzen 2008

Late Woodland (AD 500 to 900). The transition between the Middle and Late Woodland periods is poorly understood. The Late Woodland period is generally perceived to be a period of decline in the importance of the ritual that characterized the Middle Woodland period. Earthwork construction stopped and long-distance exchange collapsed dramatically (Railey 1996:110). Late Woodland societies apparently developed along different lines regionally, but all seem to have depended initially upon the exploitation of local wild resources and the domesticated plants of earlier times. The cultivation of maize characterized the latter portion of the period. Unlike the nucleated villages of the Newtown Phase in Ohio (Railey 1991), Late Woodland societies in the Falls of the Ohio area were small and dispersed and located in a variety of environmental settings. Sites containing a Late Woodland component in Jefferson County, Kentucky are summarized in **Table 16.**

Table 16. Selected Sites with Late Woodland Components in Jefferson County, Kentucky

Site	Site Type	Watershed	Diagnostics	Reference
Arrowhead Farm (15JF237)	open habitation	Ohio River	shell-tempered ceramics triangular ppks	Mocas 1976; Bader 2007
Hunting Creek (15JF268)	open habitation	Harrods Creek	Rowe/Bakers Creek shell-tempered ceramics	Bader 2007
McNeeley Lake Site (15JF200)	rockshelter	Pennsylvania Run	shell-tempered ceramics triangular ppks	Bader 2007
SARA Site (15JF187)	open habitation	Ohio River	Lowe Flared Base ppks; Newtown-like ceramics	Mocas 1995
Muddy Fork Site	open habitation	Beargrass Creek	Lowe Flared Base; Madison Triangular; sandstone/quartz tempered cordmarked ceramics	Janzen 2004, 2008
Miles Rockshelter (15JF671)	rockshelter	Cedar Creek	shell-tempered ceramics triangular ppks	Bader et al. n.d.
Custer Site (15JF732)	open habitation	Ohio River	Limestone-siltstone tempered cordmarked ceramics; Lowe Flared Base ppks	Murphy and Bader n.d.

Late Woodland artifact assemblages do not differ significantly from those of the Middle Woodland, with the exception that there is a lack of ceramics decorated with Hopewellian motifs and other ceremonial or exotic objects (Railey 1990:256). Late Woodland ceramics are generally cordmarked jars with little decoration.

Projectile points initially consisted of expanded-stemmed points such as Lowe Flared Base. With the technological development of the bow and arrow, however, small triangular arrow points appeared. Odell (1988) proposed that experimentation with the new technology began much earlier—around A.D. 1—and that many of the first arrows were flakes. Seeman, on the other hand, suggests the first culture to use the bow and arrow was the Jack's Reef Horizon around A.D. 700. Whether this is reflected in data from the Falls of the Ohio remains to be seen.

Subsistence continued to rely predominantly on hunting and generalized gathering, but the plants comprising the EAC continued to be important. It is during this period that maize becomes more important in the diet, as does cucurbits (squash) over most of the seed crops of the EAC. Only goosefoot and sunflower continued to be propagated (Wymer 1992). In place of the starchy seeds, Late Woodland populations included "sumac, elderberry, raspberry, honey locust, and others" in their diet (Wymer 1992:66).

Mississippian (A.D. 900-1838)

As population densities across North America reached threshold levels and inter- and intra-village social structures became more complex, a chiefdom-level social system developed. This social system developed as one village (and one person/group within that village) became more

economically and politically influential among surrounding villages. The Mississippian chiefdom system coalesced at the confluence of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers. Its influence encompassed vast portions of North America, including the Falls of the Ohio. Significant research questions that may be addressed by new data from Jefferson County sites include the relationship between Mississippian groups living within the Falls of the Ohio area and those at the Mississippian heartland near present day St. Louis. In addition, the relationship between the local Mississippian groups and the Fort Ancient groups upstream near present day Cincinnati is another important avenue of research. Perhaps the Falls of the Ohio served as a buffer zone between the two contemporary groups; perhaps the area saw much conflict.

The Mississippian period has been divided into two sub-periods: Early Mississippian (A.D. 900-1300) and Late Mississippian (1300-1700). The following summarizes data from Lewis (1996). Artifacts diagnostic of the Mississippian culture include new lithic tools such as notched hoes that exhibit bright polishes from their use in maize agriculture and shell-tempered ceramics that were made into new forms like jars, saltpans, and hooded bottles. Ceramic decorations characteristic of this period included red filming (earlier) and incising (later).

Settlement patterns typical of the Mississippian culture consist of fortified villages with secondary hamlets in the outlying areas (Kreisa 1995). Within the primary village, a platform mound and plaza area became the center of religious and political influence. Structures within villages reflected social inequality as well as craft specialization. Mississippian houses can be identified by their rectangular rather than round footprint, trench manufacturing technique, and wattle-and-daub debris.

Subsistence practices are one of the most recognized changes occurring during this time period. It is not until the Mississippian and Fort Ancient cultures come to rely upon maize as a major staple that subsistence practices changed from hunting, gathering, and horticulture to agriculture. As mentioned previously, however, maize had been brought into the upper Ohio Valley earlier. In addition, as Yerkes (1987) emphasized, subsistence practices from previous periods continued and some technologies from the previous periods were adapted to the new practice. Plant knives used with EAC domesticates help make the leap to an agricultural-based society smoother.

The sudden collapse of Mississippian culture is attributed to the introduction of European diseases by the 1500s, with much of the demise occurring between A.D. 1500 and 1700 (Lewis 1996). Data from the Falls of the Ohio region may provide information on whether this demise happened here concurrently with villages to the west.

As at Otter Creek (Hale 1981), Mississippian houses could be encountered in floodplain settings near the park. **Table 17** summarizes sites with Mississippian components in the Falls of Ohio region.

Table 17. Sites with Mississippian Components in the Falls of the Ohio Region

Site	Site Type	Diagnostics	Reference
15JF143 15JF214	open habitation	projectile points	Granger and DiBlasi 1975
15JF306 15JF323 15JF327 15JF331	open habitation	projectile points	Granger, DiBlasi, and Braunbeck 1976
Green Street (15JF95)	mound	mound	Young 1910
Prather Site (12CL4)	mound	platform mound	Munson and McCullough 2006
Shippingport Island	open habitation	ceramics	French and Bader 2004; French et al. 2006

Historic Context

Native American and Euro-American Interaction

The land that became Kentucky was inhabited by a number of historic Native American tribes, including the Chickasaw in the western portion, Shawnee through the central portion, and Cherokee through the Cumberland River valley but primarily in the eastern portion of the state. The Shawnee, for example, had had a substantial village at the mouth of the Cumberland River around Smithland. From about 1710, this western Shawnee group was pushed out by allied Cherokee and Chickasaw. The resulting migration led across the state to West Virginia, with many semi-permanent settlements throughout the central portion of the state. Throughout the 1730s and 1740s, however, these groups continued to migrate northward to the Scioto River valley in Ohio (Mahr 1960).

Native American presence during the early historic period most often consisted of scouting parties, hunting parties, and raids. In addition, native groups continued to exploit resources such as the salt licks and abundant wildlife. The ever-increasing flow of non-natives into the region was an intrusion that proved impossible to stem. Raiding during the period from the 1780s to 1790s was especially active, particularly for the northern part of the state. During the Revolutionary War, British agents encouraged the harassment of settlements in Kentucky. One appalling example is the 1781 Long Run Massacre in eastern Jefferson County, which had been instigated by British trader Alexander McKee and Mohawk Joseph Brant. Many natives in this 200-person force were Huron, a tribe also from the northeastern U.S (Kentucky Genealogy 2008; Painted Stone Settlers, Inc. 2008).

After the close of the Revolutionary War, however, participants and the motives behind skirmishes changed. Many of the raiding parties that scoured Kentucky after the war consisted of Shawnee and other Ohio tribes in retaliation for deeds committed by George Rogers Clark's campaigns into the Ohio country, including the 1782 destruction of villages at Chillicothe and Piqua Town. Other atrocities such as the Gnadenhutten Massacre of converted Moravian Delaware Indians by other parties in 1782 likewise led to increased friction throughout Kentucky, including Jefferson County.

Shawnee claims to the territory that became Kentucky had been ceded to the Virginia colony after Lord Dunmore's War, formalized in the Treaty of Fort Stanwix in 1768 (Ohio History Central 2008). Cherokee claims to Central and Eastern Kentucky were ceded to the North Carolina colony in 1775 with the Treaty of Sycamore Shoals (Tennessee Encyclopedia of History and Culture 2008). Today, although no federally recognized tribe is identified within Kentucky, consultation with or notification to interested parties is necessary during many governmental procedures, particularly with reference to the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) and National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) (King 2008).

Euro-American historic exploration of the area began during the 1770s. The Falls of the Ohio area, at present-day Louisville, was surveyed in 1773 by Thomas Bullitt. The area was re-examined the following year by John Floyd. As early as 1774, area along Pond Creek was explored and mapped. This occurred largely due to its location along the Wilderness Road, one of the major thoroughfares of westward expansion. This historic roadway extended through Jefferson County paralleling the route of present day Preston Highway. By the time the American Revolution erupted, pioneer leaders including Bullitt, James Harrod, Daniel Boone, and Michael Stoner were establishing small settlements in the interior of Kentucky (Kramer 2001).

Land grants spurred settlement, as did a number of circumstances occurring on the East Coast. As early as 1774, land east of the Alleghenies had been claimed, land prices had risen, and much land had become exhausted (Crews 1987; Mattingly 1936, in Crews 1987). After the Revolution, an economic depression and subsequent tax hike contributed to the migration (Crews 1987). One of the earliest documented settlements in the area occurred in July 1776 when Samuel Pearman, of the Virginia-based Shane, Sweeney, and Company, travelled to the mouth of Salt River. The party claimed several thousand acres along the Ohio and Salt rivers (Kramer 2001). General George Rogers Clark landed at Corn Island at the Falls of the Ohio in 1778 with a regiment of troops and several families. Shortly afterwards, Clark and his regiment left behind the families on Corn Island as they began their campaign in the Illinois country and eventually captured the British forts of Kaskaskia, Cahokia, and Vincennes. A year later, the settlers on Corn Island moved to the Kentucky mainland and established the town of Louisville (Kramer 1980:41-51). Much of the land surrounding the new settlement was granted to military personnel in lieu of monetary compensation.

Kentucky remained part of Virginia until 1792 at which time it was incorporated. Jefferson County was one of three original counties of Kentucky. Named for Thomas Jefferson, it was originally created in 1780 by the Virginia General Assembly. The population of the county concentrated around the Falls of the Ohio River and extended into tributary streams, notably Beargrass Creek.

One clue to the original Euro-American landowners in the area is a land warrant given in return for military service during the French and Indian War and the Revolutionary War to Col. William Fleming. Fleming received 10,200 acres in the Fern Creek area in 1789 in honor of his service at the Battle of Point Pleasant in 1774 and later. As early settlers were well aware, it was extremely difficult to precisely document the land identified in these early surveys. Often, recipients of these land warrants did not live on the property or even in the state. They became speculators and quickly sold their property to others.

Slavery

According to Kleber (1992), African American populations entered Kentucky during the years of early exploration as slaves; the first may have been Cato Watts (O'Brien 2001:825). In addition to those owned by the English entering from the east, others came with French-speaking merchants from Vincennes, Indiana (ibid). By the time of the first census, 1790, the population of African Americans in Jefferson County included 903 slaves and 5 freemen (Hudson 1999). The largest percentage of African American population prior to the Civil War was in 1820, when the 4,824 slaves and 29 freemen comprised 38.1 percent of the Jefferson County population. Almost from the beginning, the African American population was higher in the Louisville area than in the rest of the state, although the average slave-holding family in the Louisville area owned just 4.3 slaves—a much lower number than the averages for North Carolina (6.7), Maryland (7.5), and South Carolina (12.1).

In the Louisville area, industries using slave labor included hemp plantations such as Farmington, saltworks such as Mann's Lick, and riverboats such as the *Rob't E. Lee*. Much of the time, this was a labor force rented from a slave master. Construction of the Johnson-Bates House, built between 1842 and 1851, was one brick home in the area using rented slave labor (O'Malley 1987). Other times, slaves in Louisville were permitted to hire themselves out; jobs might have included waiters in area hotels, musicians on riverboats, work in factories, work as blacksmiths, and bricklayers in construction work (O'Brien 2001:825-826). Jobs also have been documented by the insurance companies that offered policies for slaves; insurance policies were issued to owners in Jefferson and Shelby counties for slaves working as firemen or servants on steamboats travelling to New Orleans, in the logging industry, and in agriculture (California Department of Insurance 2008).

The use of slaves may have remained relatively low in Kentucky due to the fact that the slave trade provided greater profit for businessmen situated on the rivers of the state, particularly along the Ohio River. With one of the largest trades in the U.S., the city owes much of its initial growth to the market (Kleber, ed. 2001). Changes in agriculture created a surplus, thus slaves were separated from their families and literally "sold down the river" (Dunway 2000) from the Upper South to the Deep South via the New Orleans slave market. Seeing the profits, Louisville became an epicenter for breeding by some accounts.

The most controversial and shrouded part of slave business was that of the breeder. While trading was legal in the South, the act of breeding was not. Although refuted by some historians, many have written about slave owners who manipulated the sexual habits of their slaves or forced marriage. Some selected their strongest, most productive male as a primary breeder and matched them with certain women, while others had their best stock marry with the instruction only to reproduce. The slave selected to breed wielded more power than the others and the multitude of his offspring worked against the enslaved who sought to create a sense of family. Other masters were known to sleep with the slaves themselves and sell their own children.

Traders bred to increase their stock and to maximize profit at market. Holders did so to acquire more slaves and thus labor and collateral at no cost (Smithers 2009; Lucas 2003). The practice "explains the absense of accurate statistics on the birth and sale of slaves" (Smithers 2009:110), as masters did not document slaves produced by breeding either to shield their wives, evade taxes, or outright avoid suspicion that they were actively breeding rather than gaining slaves from real marital relationships.

Because the practice of breeding was illegal, it is hard to find primary evidence of it, although slave narratives and documents about it do exist. Northern Kentucky and Louisville in particular sat at an ideal location on the banks of the Ohio River which was the primary route for slave traders to reach other markets. Historian Gregory Smithers (2009:108) wrote the following:

> Former slaves have testified that interference with slave sexuality did occur, resulting in slave populations that ranged in color from bluish black to "yallow," or the so-called "ginger cake niggers." For example, one former Kentucky slave informed WPA interviewers that "between Bowling Green and Louisville, was a great place for tobacco and flax. They would raise darkies there and place them in droves along the road having a rope between them like these big cable ropes." James Roberts recalled that his master kept "fifty or sixty head of women... for breeding" at all times. Roberts reported that twenty-five children were born each year on his plantation.

Another historian, Marion Lucas, quoted a slave from Bowling Green who reported about his master's request for him to get married, which the slave interpreted to mean "'enrich his plantation by a family of young slaves"' (2003:19-20). Lucas and a *Louisville Times* article discuss J. Winston Coleman who wrote in 1940 without a source about an old colonel who "'was a grizzled veteran of the War of 1812, a man of great cruelty"' (*Louisville Times* 1975). He lived just north of Louisville and regularly impregnated up to 35 to 40 slaves described by Coleman as "the healthiest and most vigorous young mulatto girls for breeding purposes" (Lucas 2003:20), although his tax records only show that he owned five slaves. *The Louisville Times* wrote, "Some of the unions apparently were incestuous ones with the second generation of females" (1975).

Having been friends since the 1830s, Abraham Lincoln wrote about his thoughts on slavery to Joshua Speed who grew up on the plantation at Farmington not far from present-day Petersburg. On August 24, 1855, he wrote, "The slave-breeders and slave-traders, are a small, odious and detested class, among you; and yet in politics, they dictate the course of all of you, and are as completely your masters, as you are the master of your own negroes." Frederick Law Olmsted also wrote about the practice in the 1850s, stating "that Kentucky, like other border states, put as much effort into the 'breeding and growth of negroes' as it did into producing 'horses and mules'" (Lucas 2003:19). In *The Illustrated London New* in 1861, an anonymous writer contemplates the map of the U.S. and writes, "In the lowlands of Eastern Maryland, Eastern Virginia and North Carolina, and of Western Kentucky and Tennessee, we observe, accordingly, a powerful plantation and slave-breeding interest. Tobacco, slaves, and a little cotton are the chief productions; in a word, slave labour reigns" (Anonymous 1861:496).

Although Louisville was a major player in the trade business, it also provided a land of hope for slaves attempting to escape. The same river that transported thousands to market was also known as the River Jordan or the Dark Line for its role in the Underground Railroad. If the enslaved could cross it and evade bounty hunters, they could settle in free northern states or as far as Canada for extra security (Hudson 2002).

Slave schedules, census data, and wills as well as nineteenth century interviews and accounts continue to provide insight into African Americans living and working on area farms. Early white families that owned slaves in the region near Petersburg include the Hundleys (slave traders and possibly breeders), Hikes (small-to-medium size slave holdings working on a variety of crops), Speeds (large holdings working on hemp plantation), and the Tevises (African American slave owners) among others. Descendents of the Speed's slaves include Newburg sisters

Margaret Warfield, Annie Merritt, and Lottie Munford (Stewart 1972) as well as ancestors of Dave Spencer (Goodwin 1979). The Hundleys, who owned Tevis, an ancestor of the Goodwins and Lyons, and Hikes, who owned ancestors of the Greens, are discussed below, and the Tevis family is discussed in the **Communities** section (**Table 18**).

Table 18. Slave owners to whom African American, Newburg residents trace their ancestors (USBC 1820, 1830).

Head of Household	Total Free White Persons	Total Slaves
John Speed (1820)	13	55
John W. Hundley (1830)	4	46
Andrew Hikes (1830)	2	9
Jacob Hikes (1830)	6	15
John Hikes (1830)	10	13
George Hikes, Sr. (1830)	2	13

Hundley. Born in southern Virginia, John W. Hundley first appeared in the Kentucky Census in 1800 around the age of 22 in Bullitt County (Jackson 1999). In the early nineteenth century, he moved to Jefferson County and amassed 1,200 acres between Beulah Church Road and the Bashford Manor area west of Bardstown Road (Yater 1979). In 1830, he appeared in the Federal Census with 46 slaves in his household and only one family member--his brother Thomas. The number of slaves far exceeded his neighbors as he was in the business of trading. On a two-year tour of the U.S. with her husband, Englishwoman Margaret Hunter Hall wrote the following to her friends in England on May 11, 1828:

> The house we went to was distant about five miles over a most shocking road but thro' a rich and well cultivated country. The proprietor, Mr. Hundley, is a rich, sickly bachelor, aged about fifty, I should think, who has built himself a capacious and commodious house which he occupies in solitude, or the next thing to it, having no other companion than a very dull brother... He has made every dollar he possesses by buying and selling slaves. He is, or was, in the most literal sense of the term a slave dealer, one who scruples not to separate mothers and children, husbands from their wives; such is the account given of him by a person who has known him since he began his career by working for a dollar a day and by that means having acquired money sufficient to purchase one slave he went off to the South where having sold him for a sum large enough to enable him to buy two on his return to the West [Louisville], he again went off to the same ready market... He is mighty religious in his talk, too... (Yater 1979:44)

Hundley's "sickly" health and who cared for him may respectively have played a part in a growing interest in religion and in his slaves' well being. In 1819, he had contracted smallpox during an epidemic in the city then known as the Graveyard of the West. According to oral tradition, he repelled everyone except for his young slave Eliza Curtis (later known as Eliza Hundley and Aunt 'Liza Tivis, Tavis, or Tevis). Born in 1801 also in Virginia (USBC 1850), she "nursed him to the last" (Dye 1919) over the course of 11 years.

After recovery, Hundley found religion by way of the Presbyterian church and showed relative sympathy and interest in his slaves. Responsible for his conversion was the evangelist, the Rev.

Dr. Gideon Blackburn, who had been called from Tennessee to the First Presbyterian Church of Louisville in 1823. On May 21, 1826, Hundley presented seven of his servants for baptism at Blackburn's church (Posey 1952).

Prior to Blackburn's work in Louisville, the Virginia native was active in the early-nineteenth century great revival, teaching, preaching, and converting Cherokee and Creek Indians as he established churches and schools in Tennessee. With his arrival in Kentucky, he continued to evangelize and establish more churches welding influence over wealthy landowners. In a deed drawn by Blackburn, Hundley gifted a plot of land on his estate for the construction of Beulah Presbyterian Church (Sprague 1858).

Although the Rev. Dr. Blackburn had moved on to become president of Centre College (1827-1830), he remained in touch with Hundley and visited during his last year in 1829. By one account (Sprague 1858), Blackburn rewrote Hundley's will on October 16, 1829 (Will Book 2:415). Probated November 1, 1830, the will stated the following:

> All slaves in his service for fifteen years to be set free, others to go to brother Thomas C. Hundley until the expiration of fifteen years service and then be free; all that have been born his to be freed when they are twenty-five years old, and at brother's death all to be freed. All land in Jefferson County including 60 acre plantation to go to brother Thomas C. Hundley for two years and then be employed "in God's use" forever as follows:
>
> For a Presbyterian Theological Seminary for the training of pious young men for the Gospel Ministry, beneficiaries to be chosen by executors or representatives together with legal officers of the Institution-if blood relations of testator offer themselves and are worthy, they shall be received on the fund. System of theology taught shall be that contained in the standard of the Presbyterian Church and as held by General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the U.S.A. If such institution cannot be on his land, property to be sold to create a fund for the education of men for the ministry, both clasical [sic] and theological, the sum shall be vested under the charter of Center [sic] College, interest only to be used by the "Executive Committee of the Education Society."
>
> To brother Thomas C. Hundley $12,000; to American Tract Society of New York $1000., the interest to be employed by the Branch Society of Louisville, Ky., for the use in Western Country; to an Orphan Assylum [sic] $1000, and if the Orphan Assylum now established by law at Middletown in Jefferson County shows signs of stability, it shall receive benefit of interest, on this fund black children, not exceeding five at one time, may be sent. Balance of money on interest to the Education Society of Kentucky if it be established at Danville. To brothers Thomas C. and Joel W. horses and sundry presents.
>
> For the purchase of a slave, then near Woodsville, Miss., $500. if he cannot be purchased then the money is to be given him; $1500 to be put out at interest for use of brother Elisha E. Hundley and his present wife for life, and them to American Bible Society, for distribution of Bibles in Western Country and Texas; mentions Foreign and Home Missionary Societies.
>
> To brother Joel W. Hundley $1000; land in Washington County on which Elisha Hundley now lives to him for life, then to his daughter Mary Jane.

> Executors: Rev. Gideon Blackburn, D.D., Thomas C. Hundley, Rev. J. N. Blackburn, Hugh McElroy, Anthony, McElroy and James H. Cunningham.
>
> Witnesses: William M. King, Francis Snowden, John T. Hamilton, James Hite (Bentley 1988:331-332).

"The probate of this will was resisted by the heirs next of kin... and set aside by the Court of Appeals, on account of the controlling influence exercised over the testator by Dr. Blackburn" (Sprague 1858:46). While what became of his entire estate remains questionable, most believe that his slaves were freed as Eliza Curtis was on July 1, 1833 in a deed of emancipation, which transferred ownership of Eliza from Thomas to herself (Minute Order Book 16:254).

Although court documents spell out the chronology of Eliza's freedom and acquisition of property, she became the object of numerous rumors and versions of oral history. Some say she was a half sister, and others a mistress to John, Thomas, or both; however, most believe that no matter, she was highly valued by the Hundleys and given gifts. After being freed in 1833, she likely continued to work for Thomas as a servant as she appears in his will dated May 25, 1838 (Will Book 3:158), which bequeaths his bedroom furniture to her and says the following in Item 3:

> I give and devise to a yellow woman now living with me called Eliza or Eliza Curtis my house and lot on Green Street... together with the use of the alley adjoining the same for and during her natural life either to live in or rent out. I also give two thousand dollars in cash to be paid her... after my death and to be hers forever.

Oral tradition conveys that she also received slaves from the Hundleys and established a profitable farm and the town of Wet Woods, discussed in the **Communities** section (Goodwin 1989).

Hikes. The Hikes family appear to have been on the opposite end of the spectrum in the treatment of their slaves. Unlike Hundley, they were slaveholders rather than traders and kept their slaves until the very end of the Civil War. According to the NRHP nomination form for Hike family homes in the Louisville area, Col. George Hikes, Sr. (1762-1832) migrated from Lancaster, Pennsylvania to the Buechel area in 1785 (Oppel 1977). His home, and those of his three sons, were once located off what became the Hikes Point area. The home of George Sr., a two-story stone structure, was built on a 400-acre tract along what has become known as Hikes Lane. On the 1879 atlas, this appears to be at “Mrs. P. Hikes” on the Two Mile House page of the Beers and Lanagan 1879 atlas. In 1901, a two-story frame structure replaced the previous stone structure. A number of mills dotted his property, including a saw mill, grist mill, carding mill, and fulling mill. His prodigy included three sons: Jacob, George Hikes Jr., and John. In 1824, each son received acres upon which to build a house and also received one of the mills.

Jacob Hikes (1781 or 1784 to 1857) built a home at 2806 Meadow Drive, within what has become the Bon Air neighborhood. This house included the fulling mill. This home appears on the 1879 Beers and Lanagan atlas marked with “G. Hikes”. The 1857 death index documents Jacob has dying from Erysipelas, a *Streptococci*-related skin condition, in Beargrass on November 10, 1857. Jacob was born in Pennsylvania to George and Rebecca.

George Hikes Jr. (b. 1788) built a house at 2834 Hikes Lane, between his father's and older brother's. George Jr. married Elizabeth Jones in 1813. A son, Edward Jones Hikes, was born in 1817. According to the 1820 census, children (under 10) included three boys and one girl. Son Edward became a large land owner; his land included the future location of Petersburg Park--as documented on the 1858 Bergmann atlas. His mother, Elizabeth, however, died in 1820, and his father remarried in 1823 to Nancy Augustus. The property of George Jr. included the grist mill and also a distillery. According to the NRHP nomination forms, these were located at the Mansard Apartments, possibly the Mansard House Condominiums located at 201 Flanders Court. The household in 1820 also included eight slaves, the descendents of whom are reported to include the Green family of Petersburg. The residence, a two-story brick home, was built after the 1824 land division of his father's estate and is identified in its own NRHP nomination form as the Hikes-Hunsinger House (Jones 1975). This home was inherited by Edward Jones Hikes by the time of the 1879 atlas and is identified with "E. J. Hikes, 154 a". His land in Petersburg appears to have been sold to a family named "Oross".

John Hikes, the third son of George Sr., built a home in 1830 at 4118 Taylorsville Road in the McMahan area. This property included the carding mill. John and his wife, Kitty Herr, nurtured numerous fruit trees on the property as well. The home and 70 acres was inherited by their daughter, Mary, who had married Dr. John Seaton. The home is identified with "Mrs. Seton" on the 1879 atlas.

Communities

Communities outside of Louisville began and developed in different ways. Following national trends, almost all developed around waterways, which contributed to agricultural, industrial, and transportation development. The earliest communities may not have even had a center, but were comprised of a group of neighboring farms within a cultural landscape or defined by a large landscape feature such as the Wet Woods. Many of the earliest towns in the area grew up around the estates of wealthy landowners who settled along larger streams if not the Ohio River itself. Some, such as Seatonville, grew up around an industry like Mundell/Funk's Mill, which used Floyds Fork as an energy source. Later, stringtowns grew along the string of turnpikes at somewhat regular intervals where a tavern or post office might have been located as at Fern Creek. Still later, some towns developed or expanded around the location of a rail station as in Buechel. Often, these towns evolved through many stages, and names have changed over the years. Old maps, wills, and deeds often refer to these former names.

Buechel. On the opposite side of Newburg Road, Two-Mile Town, named for its distance from the city, grew around the sawmill, gristmill, and wool-processing machine built by slave owner George Hikes in the 1790s 50 years before the founding of Newburg and Petersburg. The area grew slowly and remained predominantly agricultural as vegetable farmers settled the land.

After the Civil War, Englishman James Bennett Wilder bought the Hundley's former plantation between Buechel and Petersburg in 1870 and built Bashford Manor named for his home in England. In 1888, he sold the estate to George James Long, who operated a horse farm. Long brought national attention to Buechel when he began breeding race horses, three of which became Derby winners: Azra in 1892, Manuel in 1899, and Sir Huon in 1906 (Kleber 2001). It is likely that the farm would have employed African American labor from the nearby community of Petersburg.

John Buechel did not acquire property in Two-Mile Town until 1880. In 1883, he established a post office at his tavern, previously known as White Cottage. Within the year, he moved the post office into a separate building from the saloon and hotel, at which time the area adopted his name. The Southern Railway came through just north of the tavern in 1888 and with the construction of Stine's Station nearby, business at the establishment boomed. The train station served the nearby communities of Newburg and Petersburg "as both a passenger facility and a distribution center for local produce and other farm products" and “became the largest distribution point in Jefferson County for locally grown vegetables*”* (Buechel Terrace Neighborhood Association [BTNA] 2006).

In 1900, Charles Scoggans built the Buechel Produce Exchange, where truck farmers met to barter and export goods such as apples, peaches, onions, and potatoes via the Southern Railway. *"*In 1915, 300 carloads of potatoes, 100 carloads of onions, and 50 carloads of cabbages were shipped from here according to The Jeffersonian newspaper" (BTNA 2006).

During the 1937 flood, Buechel served a variety of relief efforts due to its location on the rail line. Freight trains brought a wide range of items from fire engines to medicine, which were re-distributed as needed. The area's churches also worked to place refugees who came in the station from downtown in homes throughout the region (BTNA 2006).

Like its neighboring communities, steady growth in the early-to-mid twentieth century and the boom after World War II resulted in the diminishment of the farms and suburbanization. In 1950, General Electric located Appliance Park on nearly 700 acres between Buechel and Newburg east of Bashford Manor. The company brought an influx of new families and replaced local agricultural jobs with industrial ones (Kleber 2001).

Wet Woods. Early travelers and settlers knew the Wet Woods well as the Wilderness Road passed through the swampland. However, the isolation of it made it a dangerous, mysterious, and at times, mythical place, which abruptly came to an end 150 years after settlement. As discussed above, the Wet Woods was a low-lying, swampy forest located in south central Jefferson County, bounded by Standiford Field on the north, Newburg Road on the east, Outer Loop on the south, and National Turnpike on the west. The Wet Woods fed Pond Creek. Pond Creek drained a total of 126 square miles of land with several creeks and springs, such as Duck Springs Branch, Greasy Creek, Blue Springs Branch, Fern Creek, Fishpool Creek, McCawley's Run, and Wilson's Creek (Jones 1978). Pond Creek then fed the Ohio River. Often in times of heavy rains, backwater from the Ohio River made its way into the Wet Woods.

Early maps show the Wet Woods area to be dominated by one large pond in particular named Oldham’s Pond (**Figure 37**). This timbered swamp was larger in the winter and wetter seasons; the more northeasterly portion of it was drier (presumably more shallow) at other times of the year. Two large islands were located in this swamp. The smaller one was named Lost Island, and the larger one was named Big Island. Peavine Slough separated the two areas.

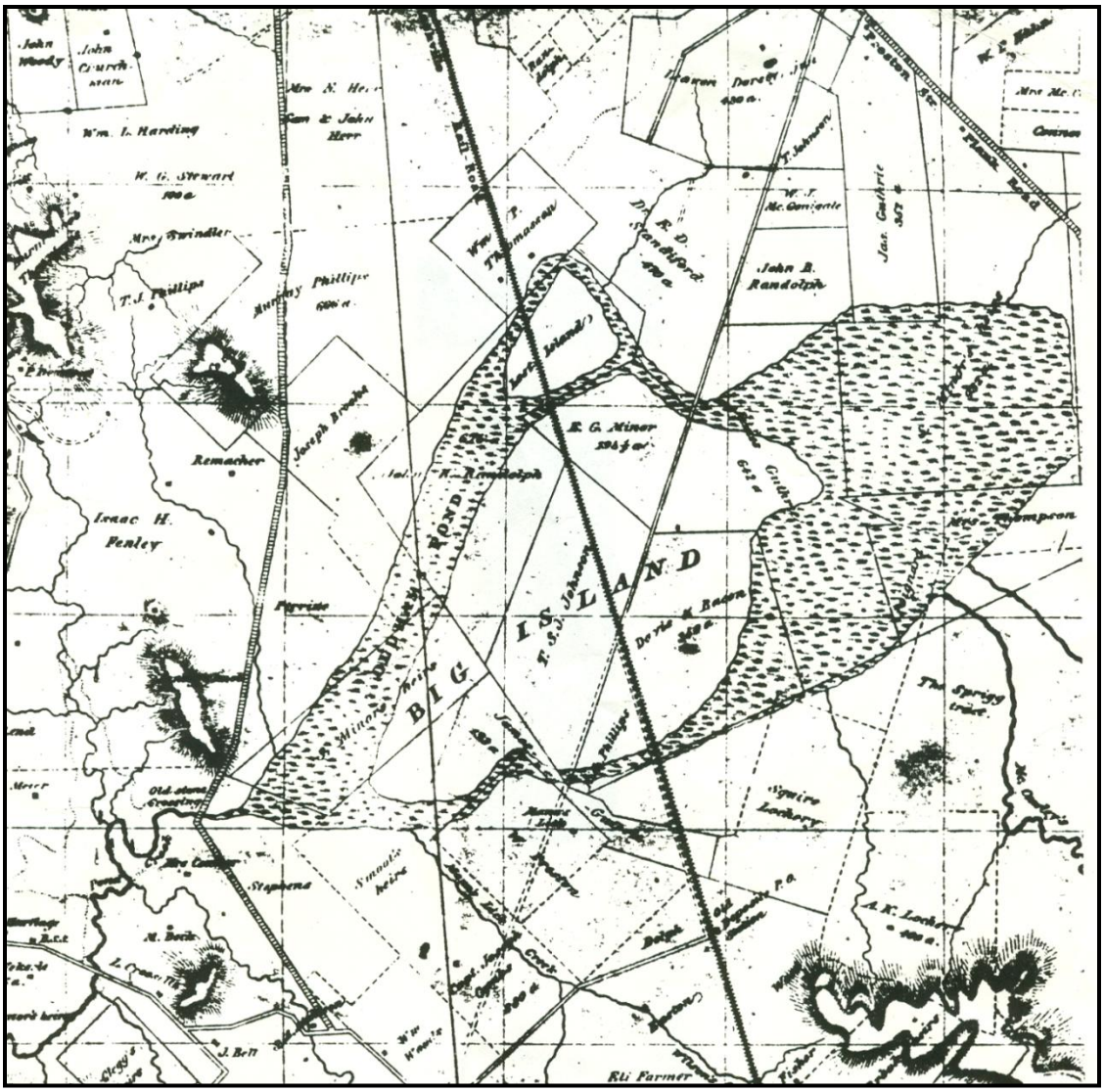


Figure 37. 1858 G.T. Bergmann map showing the characteristic ponding of the Wet Woods.

This part of the county was not well suited for plantations due to the presence of the large swamp; however, on the edge of the Wet Woods the land was fertile, and in the early 1800s, several large farms and plantations sprang up. These were owned by prominent people of Jefferson County such as James Guthrie, William Preston, William Bullitt, Leavin Dorsey, Jr., William Oldham, George Slaughter, James Speed, Jenkin Phillips, E.D. Standiford, E.G. Minor, and Joseph Brooks. Although the woods were not desirable for large wealthy agricultural operations, they were suited for small, lower status farms.

The earliest known settler within the Wet Woods was Aunt Eliza Curtis Hundley Tevis, brothers John and Thomas Hundley's freed slave, who was born in Virginia around 1801. Oral tradition passed down by community historian, the late Nelson Goodwin, noted that Hundley left land in the woods to Eliza in 1820, although county documents indicate that she settled the Wet Woods in 1851. John Hundley did not die until 1830, and his will does not mention her specifically (Will Book 2:415). Thomas Hundley emancipated her in 1833 (Minute Order Book 16:254) and first

bequeathed property to her in his will dated 1838 at which time he left her a house and lot on Green Street near present-day Preston and Liberty (Will Book 3:158).

When still a slave, Eliza had married John William, who escaped to Canada never to return after his master threatened him. On June 17, 1843, she married a freedman named Henry Tevis, born approximately in 1804 in Virginia probably as a slave (Marriage Register Book 4:30). In one or more previous relationships, he fathered at least five children: Elias, Henry, Louiza [sic], Lloyd, and Reason, who appear in his will dated September 6, 1869 (Will Book 7:238). They do not appear in any census records after Henry and Eliza's marriage.

Ten days before Eliza and Henry wed, they entered into a prenuptial agreement (Court Records Book 60:674), which placed all of her possessions in a trust with her lawyer, James Guthrie, who became Secretary of the U.S. Treasury under President Pierce (Goodwin 1989). Among her possessions were her house and lot in Louisville, five adult horses, three yearlings, two cows, about 40 hogs, and other equipment and furnishings. Notably there were not any slaves.

During this period, a wife's premarital belongings usually became the property of the husbands, and the fact that she entered such an agreement illustrates her acumen for business and lack of trust in relationships. Due to her savvy dealings, Eliza became quite prosperous. Eight years into their marriage in 1851, she and Henry purchased their first piece of property together and paid Nancy Bray $600 for 40 acres in the Wet Woods (Deed Book 78:499). The property was near or part of the original Hundley plantation, which has been described as the location of Bashford Manor (Goodwin 1989) and as far away as Beulah Church Road about four miles south (Yater 1979). The 1858 Bergman map documents land of "Mrs. N. Bray" just north of land identified as belonging to "Henry Tevis", adjacent to the current park property.

Here, they built a log house on the 40 acres and settled the town of Wet Woods on the eastern edge of the geographic feature of the same name near present-day Petersburg Road (Dye 1919). As it stood in 1897, her log house was described as follows:

> *most prominent among a hundred others... Her dwelling was two stories high, with a portico in front, and cabins for her slaves in the rear. The walls of the house were plastered, a chairboard extended around the fireplaces, such as to accommodate great backlogs behind the andirons. Some of her furniture was even handsome; a mahogany bedstead willed her by the Hundleys had large posts carved with fern leaves overlapping one another at intervals from floor to tester. She had a Dutch clock six feet high, a cherry bureau, a chest of drawers, chairs with twisted legs and rungs; and on the floor one saw a rag carpet here, an oil cloth there, and a big-figured, old-time velvet in the best room (Symmes 1897:528).*

Eliza was considered the aristocrat of the Wet Woods. Her appearance was admired as much as her house. "Her figure and head were shapely, the face well featured, the eyes large and intelligent. She dressed always in black, with white apron, fichu and cap" (Symmes 1897:531).

The first slaves she acquired were children either given to her or bought for very little money, but in later years, she is said to have paid up to $100 for a 10-year-old child, $375 for a boy, $500 for a man, and $600 for a woman. According to the widow of Pascal Craddock, a former owner of Bashford Manor, Aunt Eliza bought and raised 45 children in all and "endeavored to make them well-trained servants" (Symmes 1897:530). Ioa Symnes Coates, who lived in the area, told *Courier-Journal* reporter Homer Dye Jr. in 1919, "When families were separated at the old

Louisville slave market, the owners often would give the little children to her and she would keep them till they grew up and hire them out to the neighboring plantations. My mother used to hire the children to do our work and whenever a child came recommended by Aunt 'Liza we were never disappointed."

Although she hired numerous slaves out, she also kept many to work at her house or on the farm along with white laborers in agriculture and industry. Henry managed the farm where they raised cattle and hogs (Goodwin 1989). Some of their workers tended the children or sewed for the family. Others made mattresses and doormats with cornhusks to sell at market. Fly brushes were made with peacock plumes and turkeys, geese, ducks, and chickens skinned and dressed to sell. Tevis purchased a whole orchard of apples at a time to produce cider and vinegar. Horses powered the mill that ground the fruit, which was then put in a press constructed of split logs lined with rye straw. Stones were piled on one end of the lever to extract the juice (Symmes 1897).

After the Civil War, freed slaves settled around the Tevis farm and talked of log cabins, the church, and the good relationship with the whites, although they would not be considered good by today's standards (Andrews and Young 1992). Although whites thought of her as a remarkable woman, it was through the lens of their era. Mrs. Craddock liked to call her the "Queen of the Darkies"' (Symmes 1897:530). Symmes wrote of her and her "creatures" in 1897, "She seems to have gained her great ascendancy over these people through a certain respect the negro everywhere entertains for power... They are not always easily governed; the younger ones are troublesome, mischievous and at times wicked, and the older ones commit misdemeanors and cause dissensions of a serious nature" (Symmes 1897:531).

Not all freed slaves after the war were able to find land or build cabins. Eliza took in those who were poor, sick, or old, and it was said that "there was always more to be found in her three-cornered cupboard than in the Freedmen's Bureau" (Symmes 1897:532), a federal agency which was responsible for refugees and freedmen and lands allotted to them among other services (United States National Archives and Records Administration [USNARA] 2003). Known to associate with physicians, she had a reputation for her curative powers, dispensing advice, herb teas, powders, and salves. Red pepper tea kept chills and fevers at bay. The flower vervain cured ague. Bruised horseradish leaves or red pepper pods soaked in vinegar and applied to the forehead cured headaches. Boiling tea of sage, red pepper or yellow root helped sore throats. Mullen or blue clay and vinegar decreased swelling. A teaspoon of wood ashes in boiling water helped nausea. People called her a good old lady, a blessed old soul, the best old mammy in the world, a captain of a woman, and maw although she never had any children of her own.

Henry Tevis died after the war and left "one dollar and my blessing" to his five children (Will Book 7:238). Eliza Tevis died in September of 1880 (Tombstone) or 1881 (Symmes 1897). Her service was held at the neighboring Forest Church and she was buried in her family cemetery under the cedars at the edge of the Wet Woods. It is now a part of the community cemetery. By this time, the growing area had become known as Petersburg. The postbellum life of African Americans is discussed in more detail in the Newburg and Petersburg section below. The core of the Wet Woods to the west of Petersburg continued to serve as a notorious cultural and natural resource for the residents in communities all around it. By the 1870s, Jefferson County was divided up in precincts, and the names of the precincts often reflected the geography of the area; the Wet Woods area was known as Spring Garden and The Woods west of Preston Highway (**Figure 38**).

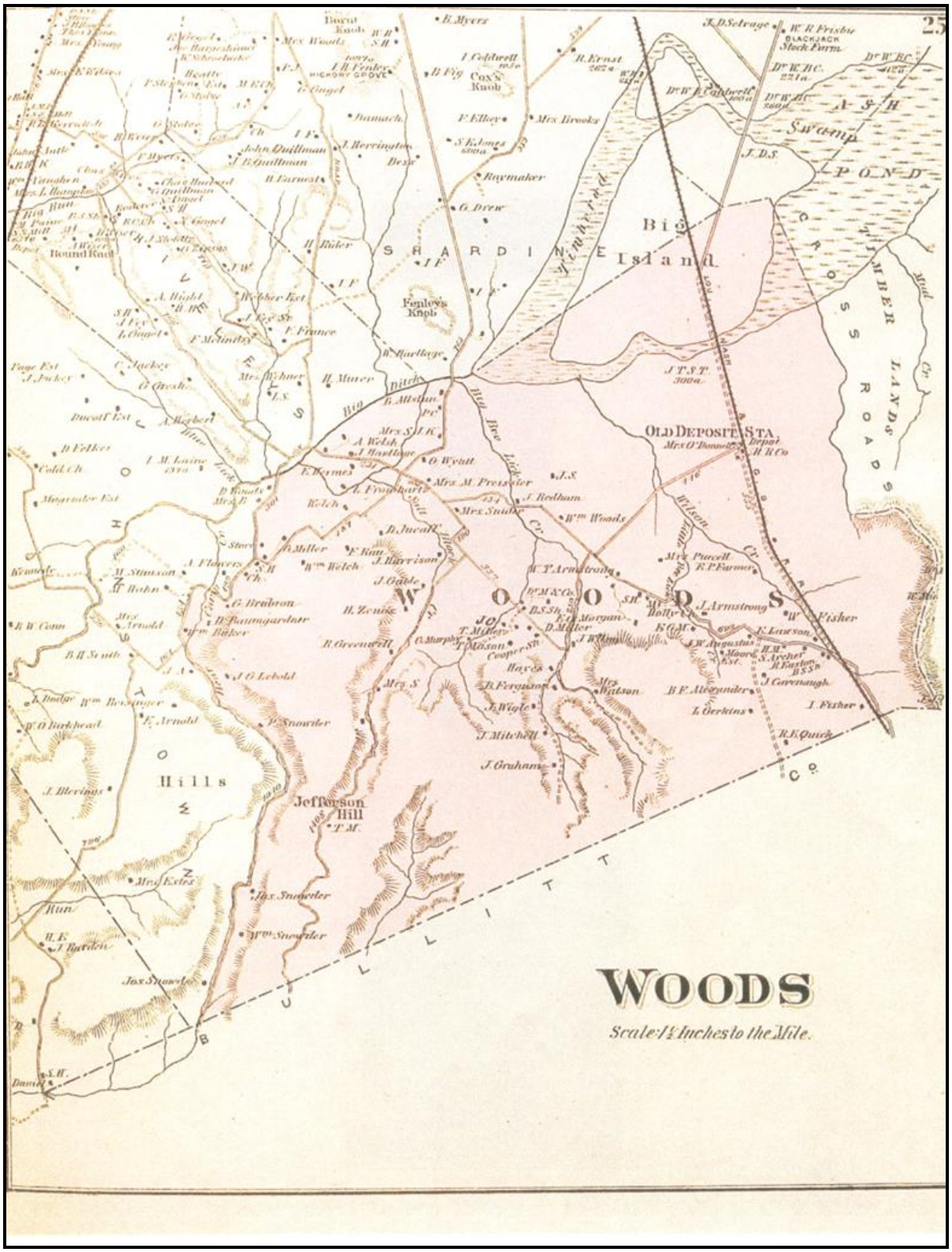


Figure 38. 1879 Beers and Lanagan map depicting Ash Pond and Big Island in upper right corner.

Long-term resident Hunter Baird, the son of a former slave, recalled in 1919 that young boys spent many happy days hunting opossum in the Woods (Dye 1919). It has been said that the local farmers would venture into the woods "armed with pitchforks" and catch large catfish, carp, and buffalo fish. Sometimes, when the area was flooded, the fish would wander into the Wet Woods through the backwater from the Ohio River and get trapped. When the water receded, the fish were easy prey for the farmers (Hardaway 1941).

Farmers would turn their hogs loose into the woods to fatten them up on beech mast and acorns. The farmers marked the pigs' ears in order to keep track of them but the animals tore their ears on briars, making identification impossible. Many litters were born in the Wet Woods and before long, there was an abundance of wild hogs. Eventually the farmers had an understanding that whenever one needed a hog he would "shoot the first hog he saw, tie it to his horse's tail and drag it home." The hogs were also a hazard; Hardaway wrote, "Being treed by a wild hog was not uncommon" (Hardaway 1941). In the area of Duck Springs, it was said that prior to the war between the states that, "wild ducks abounded at this spot and was a hunters' mecca." (Kiser 1938).

The Wet Woods was also a dangerous place, notorious as a hang-out for thugs, thieves, murderers, and war deserters as published in the papers of the nineteenth century. There were numerous taverns and inns throughout the Wet Woods that were known to have nightly brawls. These places were also hangouts for freed slaves. During World War I, soldiers from nearby Camp Taylor discovered the taverns of the Wet Woods and frequented the establishments as well. People feared the Wet Woods because its isolation meant that it was outside the boundaries of the law.

Its culture and mystery evoked something like that of the swamplands that surrounded New Orleans. In addition to the scene of the outlaw, fortune tellers and those who practiced alternative medicine resided there. In 1886, *The Hickman Courier* published the following:

> Sarah Laurel, an old fortune-teller who lives in the Wet Woods, near Louisville, is a snake-charmer. She had three large black snakes in her house as pets, and while fondling them on a table the other morning she engaged in a war with the entire outfit. One reptile wrapped itself around her neck, and, in attempting to cut it with a knife, wounded herself badly. The serpent was about to choke the old lady to death, when a laborer near her saw her struggling and went to her rescue. She became so excited in the fight that she lies prostrate, and may die. She is very old, and has lived alone for years.

Because the Wet Woods was a mysterious place, unknown and feared by many, it became the setting for many myths and stories less grounded in reality. Perhaps the most famous was that of the ghost of Pascal Craddock, a story familiar to the children of freed slaves. Due to litigation following the death of John Hundley, the part of his estate that is thought to have contained Bashford Manor was left unattended for eight years. Pascal Craddock appeared on the scene claiming to be the son of Hundley's half-sister. A skilled lawyer, he claimed the estate without dispute. The story goes that during the years 1828 to 1861, farmers in the area suffered losses of horses, cattle, and slaves[1]. At first, thieves hiding out deep in the Wet Woods were the suspects, but there became growing suspicion that Craddock was behind the robberies, for he had not suffered any losses. Thirty of Craddock's neighbors sent him a warning that he did not heed; he was eventually found bound in a meal sack, his body filled with a dozen slugs. Upon the search of

[1] However, Hundley has been reported to have died in 1830 (Bentley 1988), so Craddock's arrival may have actually been 1838 rather than 1828.

his mansion, it was discovered that he had been smuggling counterfeit money, horses, cattle, and slaves to the Confederates. Forty years after his death there were still encounters with the ghost of Pascal Craddock, wiggling through the forest in his meal sack, although his widow never heard of such stories (Hardaway 1941; Symmes 1897).

There were several other stories from the Wet Woods. There was one about Jim Snawder who got lost with his cow on his own property in the Wet Woods for a day and a night. Another told of a farmer being pulled into the swamp after he had speared an enormous fish with his pitchfork. Near Ashbottom Road was a place where charcoal was burned and charcoal buyers would pick up load for transport to Louisville. Often flaming wagons were seen streaking across the Wet Woods when the charcoal buyers were impatient and loaded smoldering charcoal into their wagons. There were also stories from Duck Pond, which was fed by Duck Springs. Deitrich and Herbert Kalmey told a story their grandfather, Dietrich Boderman had told them, about hundreds of cattle drinking from the pond and the level of the pond never lowered no matter how much water was drawn from it (Hardaway 1941). Another legend existed that Duck Pond was known to be bottomless and Adaline Schaaf remembers hearing the story of a team of oxen falling in the pond and was never seen again.

Today, the Wet Woods are no more. Throughout the twentieth century, a series of ditches were dug to drain the Wet Woods. In 1941, only a few 100-acre patches of the Wet Woods were left. But this was still enough for a four-year old girl to get lost for a day and a night, requiring a large search party to find her (Hardaway 1941). Now, the area is the site for much of Louisville's industry and garbage. A complex network of ditches lines the land, and the woods are almost gone. The small streams in the area have now been channelized and straightened, and deeper drainage ditches created. The Southern Ditch is the principal of these structures. Today the large Oldham (Ash) Pond depicted on the early maps and the remaining low-lying areas of this portion of Jefferson County have been filled in due to the longstanding and intensive expansion of the city of Louisville to the north. However, the area is still generally low and wet, holding water during especially heavy rains.

People still live in the area, but the Wet Woods are gone and they live in the suburbs of Newburg, Petersburg, and Okolona. The small, isolated society that once existed is no longer; it was displaced by urban expansion and exploitation, just as the Wet Woods was. The people of the Wet Woods, who had been shielded from the segregation laws of Louisville in the early twentieth century, were finally engulfed by the city and its racial structure during the 1930s and 1940s.

Newburg and Petersburg. In the late 1820s or early 1830s, four German families, the Heafers, Harts, Hearings, and Arnolds, settled the area around the intersection of present-day Shepherdsville and Poplar Level roads. Within a decade, the village of Newburgh emerged with blacksmith shop, hotel, store, several homes and businesses, and a post office established in 1839. The post office operated on and off for the remainder of the century. Prior to its closure in 1902, post offices nationwide instituted a simplification process to names and dropped the "h" from Newburg's original name (Goodwin 1989; Rennick 2001).

Landowner of the current park property north of the original crossroads of Newburg was identified as “Edw Hikes“ or “E.J. Hikes” on the 1858 Bergmann atlas and in court documents of 1870 (**Figure 33**). As related above, Edward Jones Hikes was a grandson of George W. Hikes Sr. In 1860, the slave schedule documents the Edward J. Hikes household as including two males identified as “mulatto” aged 70 and 55, one male identified as “black” aged less than a year, and three females identified as “black” aged 32, 5, and 3. This suggests one nuclear family unit and one older male resided within the household.

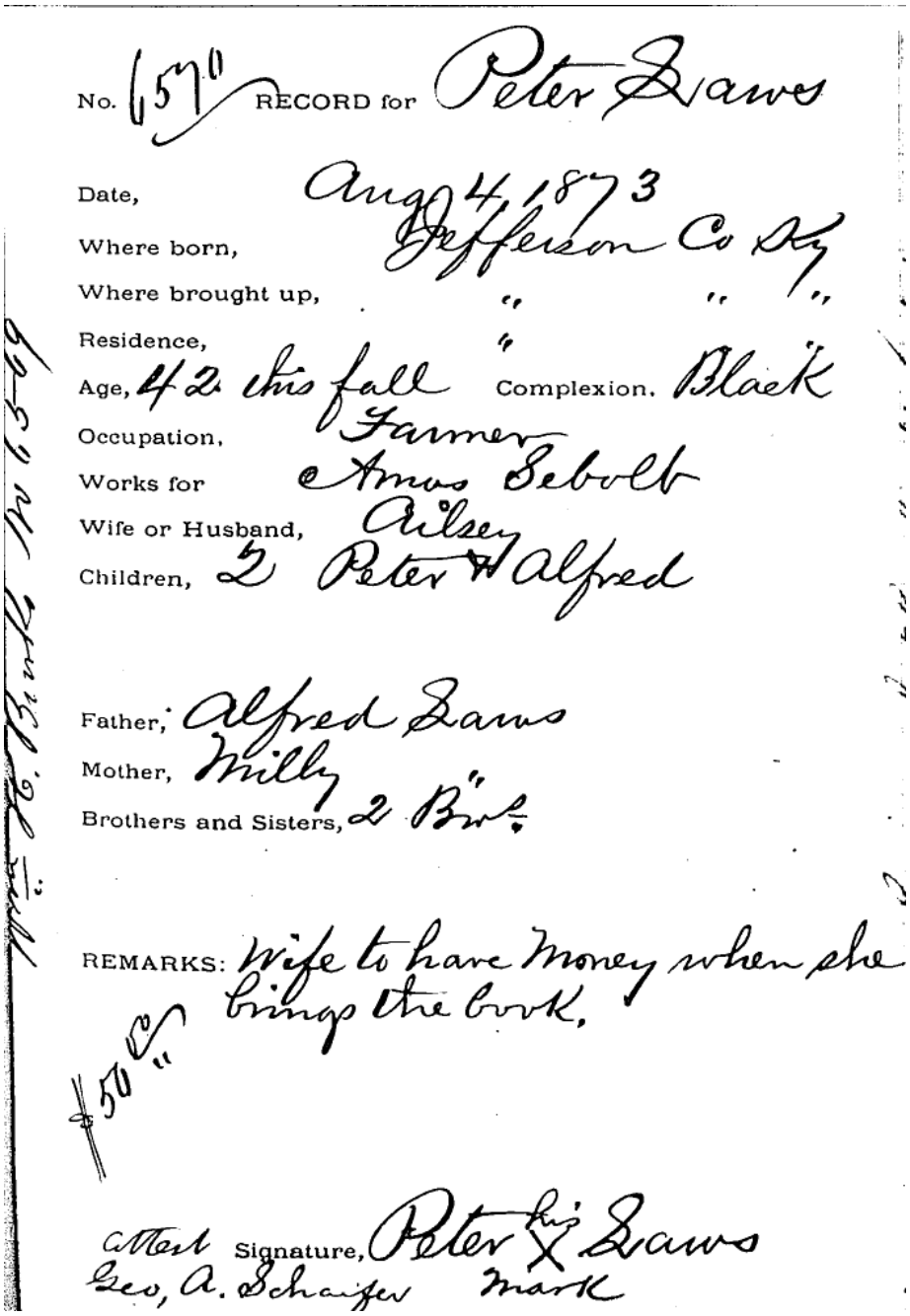
When the Emancipation Proclamation passed in 1863, the heirs of George W. Hikes (probably Edward J. Hikes) wanted to sell several thousand acres where General Electric's Appliance Park is now located. Although freed slaves were promised 40 acres and a mule in a few other southern states after the proclamation, most were left homeless or forced to purchase land from their former masters. The Hikes sold 50-acre lots of their least desirable land in the Wet Woods for $50 apiece to their emancipated slaves, including Peter Laws according to his descendants in the Green family (Goodwin 1989).

Other than Eliza Tevis's household, Peter Laws is thought to have been among the first freedmen after the Civil War to build a house in the area one mile north of Newburg's town center. Nelson Goodwin's oral history sets the date of this settlement at about 1866, although Laws is still within the household of Amos Seebolt, farmer, in the 1870 census, suggesting he did not relocate to his own cabin until after that time. By 1879, his cabin (identified as belonging to "P. Laws") was located on the eastern edge of the Wet Woods near the northeast intersection of Old Shepherdsville Road and the previous alignment of Newburg Road (Beers and Lanagan 1879). Oral history reveals that when Laws built his house, a white man mocked him for settling on swampland and dubbed his cabin Petersburg. Other former slaves soon followed and erected cabins along present-day Petersburg Road and around Aunt Eliza's property (Goodwin 1989).

The name "Amos Seebolt, jun" appears on the 1858 Bergmann map on a large property located south of the town of Newburg. The household is large, with 14 individuals, including the Crawford family, Maple farm laborers, and the Peter Laws family. At this time, Peter Laws' family includes his wife Ailsey Laws (40), a domestic servant; Alfred Laws (17), a farm hand; and Peter Laws (13), a farm hand. Peter is identified as 40 at that time. The 1860 slave schedules do not appear to document the Peter Laws family within the Amos Seebolt household before 1870. Amos Seebolt has three female slaves. Nor does Edward Hikes appear to own slaves that fit the demographics of the Peter Laws family.

On August 4, 1873, at the age of 42, Peter Laws applied to the Bank of Freedmen's Bureau, the Federal agency which assisted blacks in the years immediately following the Civil War (**Figure 39**) (Heritage Quest Online 2010). At the time, he continued to work as a farmer for Amos Seebolt. The application reveals that his parents were Alfred and Milly Laws and that he had two brothers. It also lists his wife Ailsey and two sons, Alfred and Peter. He received $50 with the remark "Wife to have money when she brings the book" (Freedman's Bureau 1873). Perhaps it was with this money that Peter Laws bought his property in the future Petersburg community, which appears to have been between 1873 and 1879.

The freedmen and their descendants supported themselves in a variety of ways (with occasional assistance from the bureau), usually working for their former masters or the, "white folk," doing much of the same kind of work they did when they were slaves. This was typical for much of the South after the war; plantations hired former slaves as farm hands, tenant farmers, cooks, and maids. Some former slaves told of chopping wood for 40 cents a cord that was pure profit because the wood was free. Although they had been freed, it was difficult for the former slaves to escape their prior existence. Blacks were seen as lower in status, culture, and mentality and the white gentry class still demanded their obedience and respect.



No. 6570 RECORD for Peter Laws

Date, Aug 4 1873

Where born, Jefferson Co Ky

Where brought up, " " "

Residence, "

Age, 42 this fall Complexion. Black

Occupation, Farmer

Works for Amos Sebolt

Wife or Husband, Ailsey

Children, 2 Peter & Alfred

Father, Alfred Laws

Mother, Milly

Brothers and Sisters, 2 Brs

REMARKS: Wife to have Money when she brings the book.

$50 "

Attest Signature, Peter his X Laws

Geo. A. Schaefer mark

Figure 39. Record of money dispensed to Peter Laws in 1873.

According to the 1870 census, the family of Edward Hikes and wife Paulina Keller included George A. (24), Emma (21), Nannie J. (15), William C. (13), and Lena C. (10). Also in the household are N. J. Keller (77), white farmhand M. McCorele, a mulatto farm hand identified as Harry King (80), and an African American family. Judging by the ages, farmhand Harry King may be the 70-year old slave identified in the 1860 slave schedule. The family unit includes J. Simms (40), wife Julia (30), Ellen (11), Joseph (6), Monnie (4), and Albert (1). Although it is not possible to decide conclusively, the name John Simms appears on rosters of Company G of the

108th U.S. Colored Regiment that organized in Louisville on June 20, 1864. Enlistment date of John Simms was July 8, 1864.

The 1879 map of the county showed the Shively, Haefer, Seebolt, Bryan, Krankel, Oldham, Bullitt, Brentlinger and Seelbach families as owning land in the area of Newburg. Those in the Petersburg area included Law, Barton, Lacey, Bishop, Moulton, McMicken, Coleman, Carter, Watters, Haake, and many others. By that time, Peter Laws had made his mark on the Petersburg community. The residence once identified as "Edw. Hikes" was then owned by "Orass" or possibly "Gross", and Edward Hikes had inherited his father's residence at 2834 Hikes Lane (the Hikes-Hunsinger House). The 1880 census listed a Joseph Gross (aged 50, farmer, white) residing in Spring Garden precinct with his wife Mary and son John (14), and daughters Eve (10), Lizzie (8), and Mary (6). Neighbors included Henry Beard, Blackmore, and Owens, suggesting this was the correct family. Whether they owned and farmed the future park location is unknown.

The 1880 census documented the Edward Hikes family, now living on Hikes Lane, as including William C., now 23, and Lena, now 19. Within the household are still Harry King (now 90), African American servant Lucy King (70), mulatto servant Harrison Taylor (22), African American domestic servant Annie Repp (24), and an African American 7 month old named Henry. George A. has obtained his own residence, identified as such on the 1879 atlas west of his father's land. His household includes wife Mary B., Mattie B. (2), and Charles E. (10 months). African American Nancy Vandykes (16) is also in the household.

By the 1900 census, Edward Hikes retired to his daughter Nannie's household in town, and daughter Lena inherited the homestead at 2834 Hikes Lane. Nannie's household, at 1929 Floyd Street, included her husband John Armstrong, a grocery salesman, and daughter Maud. Edward's son William C. (1857-1918) was also in the grocer business, as proprietor. By 1900 he married to Cora May Brentlinger and has three sons: Samuel Lyman Hikes (18) (1882-1940), Thomas E. (16), and John W. (15). Samuel later married Verna Ray Kennett and became the President of the Grocers Baking Company. Thomas also was a retail grocery merchant.

The 1913 atlas documented many properties had been platted in Petersburg. These properties lined both sides of the old Newburg Road. The land that becomes the future park area appeared to have been owned by Charles Lucas and Thomas E. Hall. Charles Lucas was documented in the 1910 census as being mulatto. He was married to Aretta, and they had three sons: James M. (11), Virgil (3), and William T. (2 months). Also in the household was Spence Beeler, his brother-in-law who was listed as a park laborer. It is not known to what park this may refer. Charles Lucas was listed as "wheeler" at the tile factory. A Thomas E. Hall, living in Ward 8 of the Ninth Precinct of Louisville, was identified as a white 37 year old lawyer married to Fannie R. (37). Their children included Dorothy M. (13) and Emily Jean (6). It is not known with certainty that this is the same Thomas E. Hall that owned property in Petersburg.

The church and school was very important within African American culture, and many attended Forest Baptist Church. In 1919, The Rev. J.D. Davidson described the baptisms and revivals held at the church pond, which attracted blacks and whites from miles away (Dye 1919). Rev. Davidson also discussed the relationship with whites:

> They (the blacks) are nearly all descendants of the slaves who lived on the plantations near here and their houses have been passed down through generations. They work and they are thrifty and they are generous and courteous. They worked for good masters in the slave days, and they taught their children the

> proper kind of respect for the white people who deal with us today. On the other hand we get the best kind of treatment from the white people who are our neighbors - especially those who have been brought up in this vicinity, as our people have been. From the fine homes out at Newburg and in the suburbs of Louisville they come sometimes to visit our services in the church. I am a Negro and know the feeling that tends to exist between my people and yours, but the relationship out here is an inspiration, for it is mutual fairness and courtesy, and we keep our place.

This is proof that Petersburg--as part of the Wet Woods--was truly an isolated place where the attributes and the results of slavery were still evident 55 years after the Civil War. This was also a time when the strict segregation of Louisville became almost as cruel as slavery itself. It is possible, that, due to the isolation, this area evolved into a unique post-slavery society with a stratified, mutual respect that was passed on through generations.

A young woman in the 1950s, Ernestine Sharelle Lyons-Goodwin remembers many of the businesses and houses that lined the former Newburg Road, then called “Elite Street”, Old Shepherdsville Road, and other nearby streets before urban renewal (**Figure 40**). Others in the area—including Steve Williams, Rose Robinson, and Maggie Rice Blackston—also contributed information on businesses in the area. Businesses included Overstreet Pharmacy (later a Birdseye Grocery) that had been located across from the Kingdom Hall of Jehovah’s Witness and also Lucas Grocery, which had been located within the current park property. Also in the vicinity were Key Market, Dorsey/Weaver Service Station, a bicycle shop, Thorton’s Barber Shop (bus stop), a candy store operated by Ms. Owsley, and a shoe shop. Robert Samuels, previous co-owner of Forest Home Cemetery, once had a funeral home next to the cemetery. Amusing to neighbors on Elite Street, Ms. Black and Ms. White lived next to each other across from the undertaker. The Woodson family came from Georgetown and had children who made straight A’s in school, although when Mrs. Woodson was abandoned their status deteriorated. Timothy Anthony had a big house with beautiful chandeliers on Manchester (now Exeter Street). D. D. Baker, although a deacon of the Forest Baptist Church and president of the PTA, owned approximately 30 to 40 homes on Flournoy Street and maintained a reputation as a mean landlord (Lyons-Goodwin, personal communication 2010).

In the 1960s, the local papers interviewed numerous residences over the course of the urban renewal battle. The interviews reveal interesting sentiments about urban renewal discussed further in the Urban Planning section, while also revealing a lot about the members of the community and how they lived in the mid-twentieth century. In 1965, Robert E. Moran, 1712 N. Gay, was a 27-year-old mechanic who lamented the lack of cleanliness of the streets behind Newburg and the stench of hogs. Mrs. Katherine Wright, 3704 Manchester, had seven children at the age of 33 and rented a three-bedroom house for $50 per month. Theodore Weaver, 1800 Winkfield, age 40, worked at the General Electric Appliance Park which arrived in the community in 1953. He planned on buying a house, but hoped urban renewal would bring utilities. Curtis Edwards, 3802 Doerr, age 31, had seven children and paid $50 per month for an "old and cold" house with a privy (Alsbrook 1965).

Also interviewed in 1965, Mr. and Mrs. Julian White, 3655 Newburg Road, believed only the substandard houses should be removed. He was an 80-year-old retired foundry worker. Claudis Martin, 1610 Park Boulevard, age 61, worked in the city street department. Arthur Walton, 1608 Park, age 58, believed his gray head could not get a loan if they took his house. Johnnie Keller, 1732 Smith Drive, age 60, thought the elderly could not afford urban renewal. The Rev. E. F. Brooks was the pastor of Forest Baptist Church. J. B. Goodwin, brother of Nelson, 4811 Indian Trail, worked as a laborer and purchased his home for about $16,000 without a septic tank.

Walter Rivers, 4917 Indian Trail, age 66, was a retired caretaker for the University of Louisville and owned eight lots. Mr. and Mrs. Wilbert McElroy, 2091 Old Shepherdsville Road, lived in a home owned by their employer, so were not concerned with urban renewal (Alsbrook 1965).

In 1967, Raymond Bowman, 4712 Indian Trail, was 64 and lived with his wife Ethel, 59, in a house built in the 1930s on two acres of land that they owned. He was a retired construction worker whose grandmother was a slave and whose family was all buried in the community. Upon giving him the land, his mother said, "Don't ever mortgage or sell this home. When you can say 'I'm going home,' you've said a mouthful" (Keough 1967). Mrs. Laura Gathright, 3803 Newburg Road, age 76, lived in her house for 34 years and in the community for 64 years. She owed no money on her property, and said the lack of sewers did not bother her like the rats were bothering people in the city. Joseph F. Chandler, 3845 Newburg Road, lived in his debt-free house for 37 years. Cottrell Smith, 3840 Newburg Road, at the age of 61, still worked at Our Lady of Peace Hospital, owned two houses, and reported that he did not want to live downtown or in a subdivision. Mrs. Viola Grundy, 3842 Newburg Road, age 78, owned a home with a septic tank and spent her retirement gardening and cooking for which she was renowned (Keough 1967).

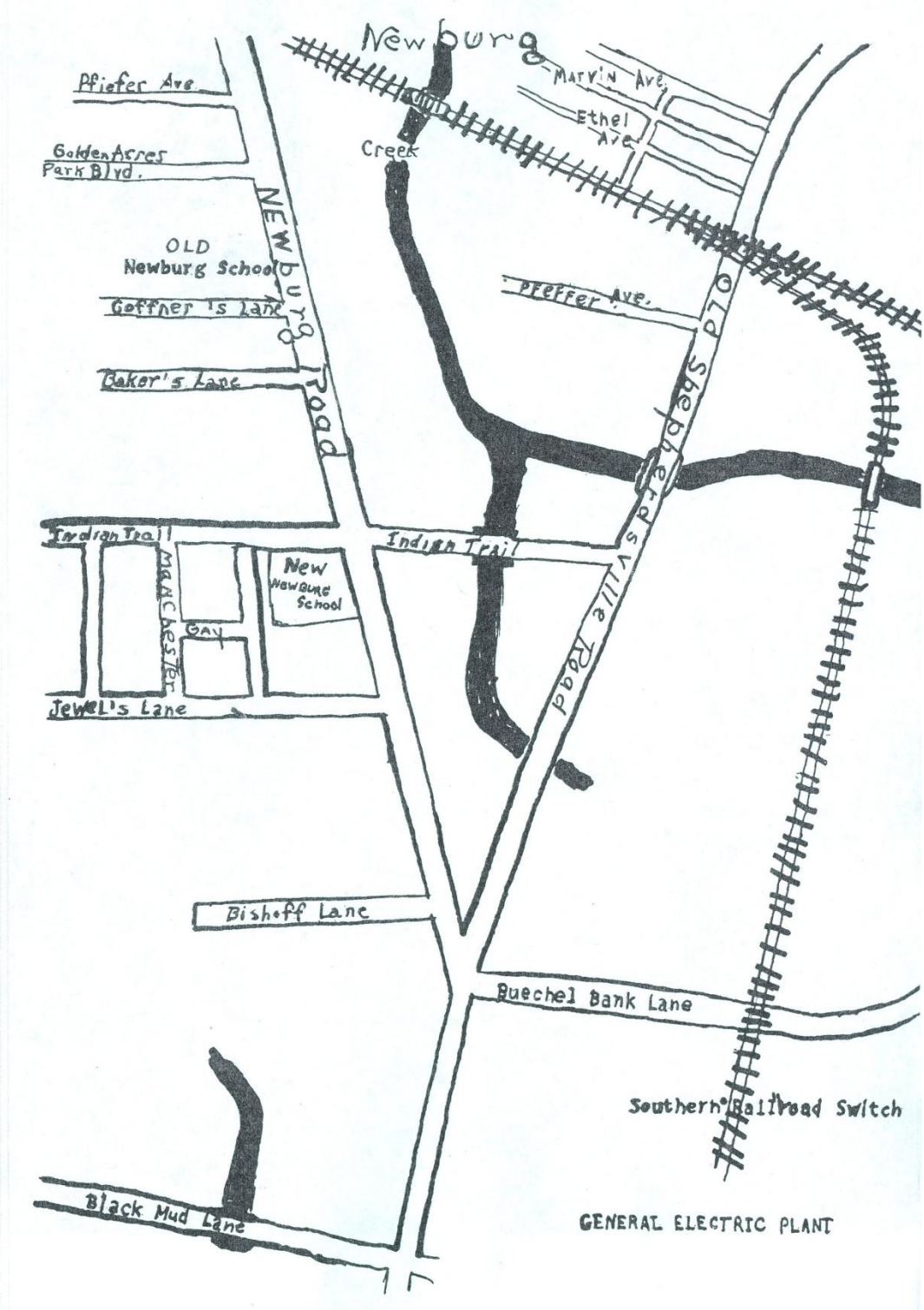


Figure 40. Circa 1954 map depicting locations of 1929 and 1953 schools as well as streets surrounding park property prior to urban renewal changes (JCPS-ARC 2010).

The transition was far from peaceful and resulted in violence at times. In 1969, Mrs. William Payne, 5217 Kilmer Boulevard, reported shots through the front wall of her house. Mrs. Claude Simmons, 5213 Kilmer, reported the same. Hazel Porter, 5303 Kilmer, reported them through the door. Mrs. Maggie Rice, 5305 Kilmer, reported them through the front window. Mrs. Marjorie Thompson, 5107 Kilmer, reported a gunshot through the wall and hanging picture. Fred Traynor, 5307 Kilmer, reported one through his picture window, and James W. Smith, 5215 Kilmer, reported damage to the walls of his house. It followed one of the most violent nights in the community after youth surrounded a police car pulling someone over for a traffic violation and shot another policeman in the shoulder (Henry 1969). The era was volatile between youth not only in Newburg, but county-, state-, and nationwide. Established black leaders in the community reacted within one day and appointed a citizens' block patrol (Ward 1969).

The community never had a post office, which has been said to have contributed to the faltering of the Petersburg identity. It had been serviced by the Newburg post office and more recently by the Buechel post office. As urban renewal affected Petersburg after the 1950s, the whole area became known as Newburg on maps and by residents who had moved to the region from West Louisville, Smoketown, and Limerick. A tremendous amount of Petersburg's historic fabric was lost during this period, but the area gained 100 new homes, paved roads, sidewalks, and sewer lines. A community center was also built.

As city officials destroyed most of the physical identity of Petersburg community, Nelson Goodwin succeeded in saving his house and landscaping business located just south of the park (**Figure 41**). He also took up the preservation of the community's intangible character and began to document its oral history while researching historical sources. He and other members formed the Petersburg Historical Society, known early on as the Newburg or Old Wet Woods Historical Society, and maintained a library in his house until he died. A niece has most of this material in her west end home now. At a meeting of the society in February 1972, he was quoted as saying,

> There is a constraining power that will not let me forget the memories passed down to me from our older generation. The blessings and privileges that now enjoy are built on the foundation of our past. These blessings are a heritage purchased by the sweat, blood and tears of people coming out of slavery, risking and giving their lives that we can enjoy our present blessings. The wealth of this community is not monetary; but a rich legacy of spiritual values such as faith, hope, love, courage, perseverance, labor, sacrifice and suffering to reach our goals.

His work in the community included service as a Forest Baptist Church deacon, Sunday school teacher, Bible study leader, Boy Scout leader, PTA president, and recreational organizers. He fought for lighting, sewage, water, a weather siren, and a library, which was just realized in 2009.

Upon its formation, the Petersburg Historical Society began efforts to rename the park, middle school, and road. The society appears to have been active advocates for the community, particularly during the 1970s. Although naming the park and road were successful, attempts made in 1977 to rename the middle school were not. After nearly 50 years of effort, involved citizens have more recently succeeded in having the city build a library in the community, one of the society's early goals.

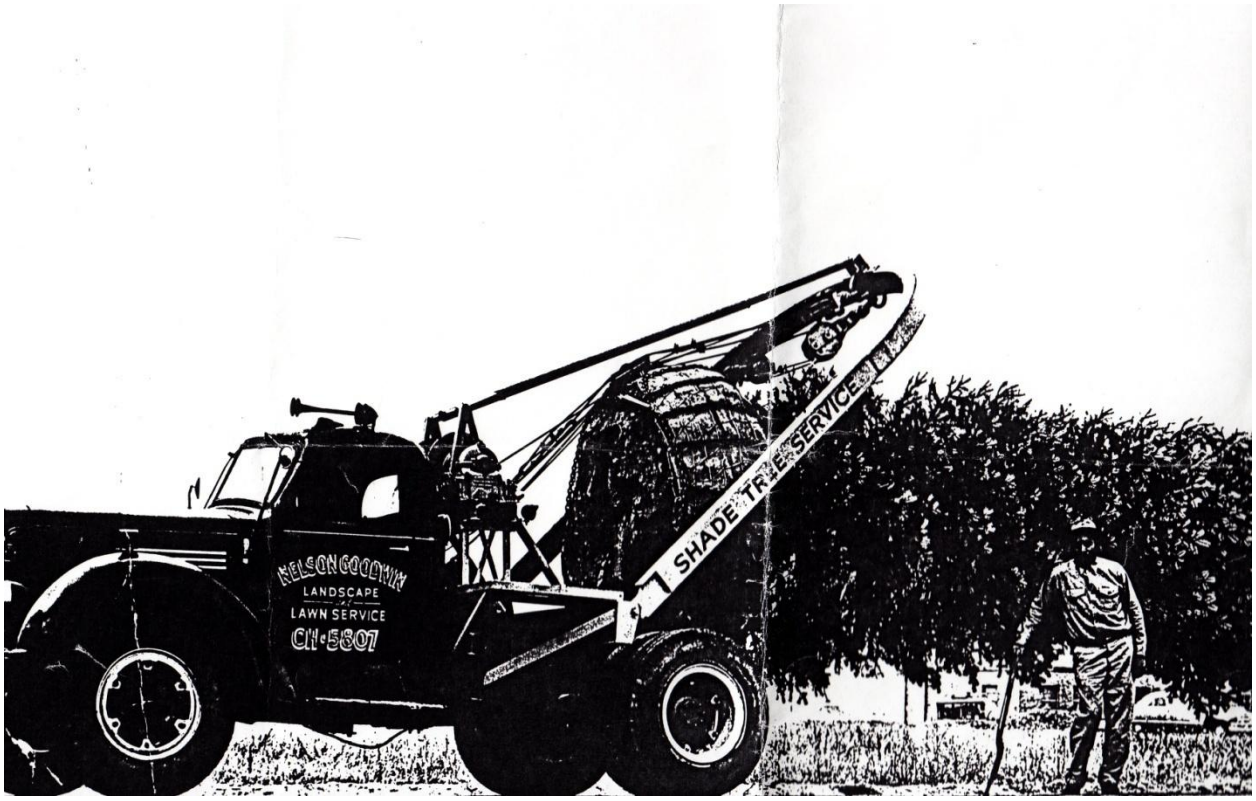
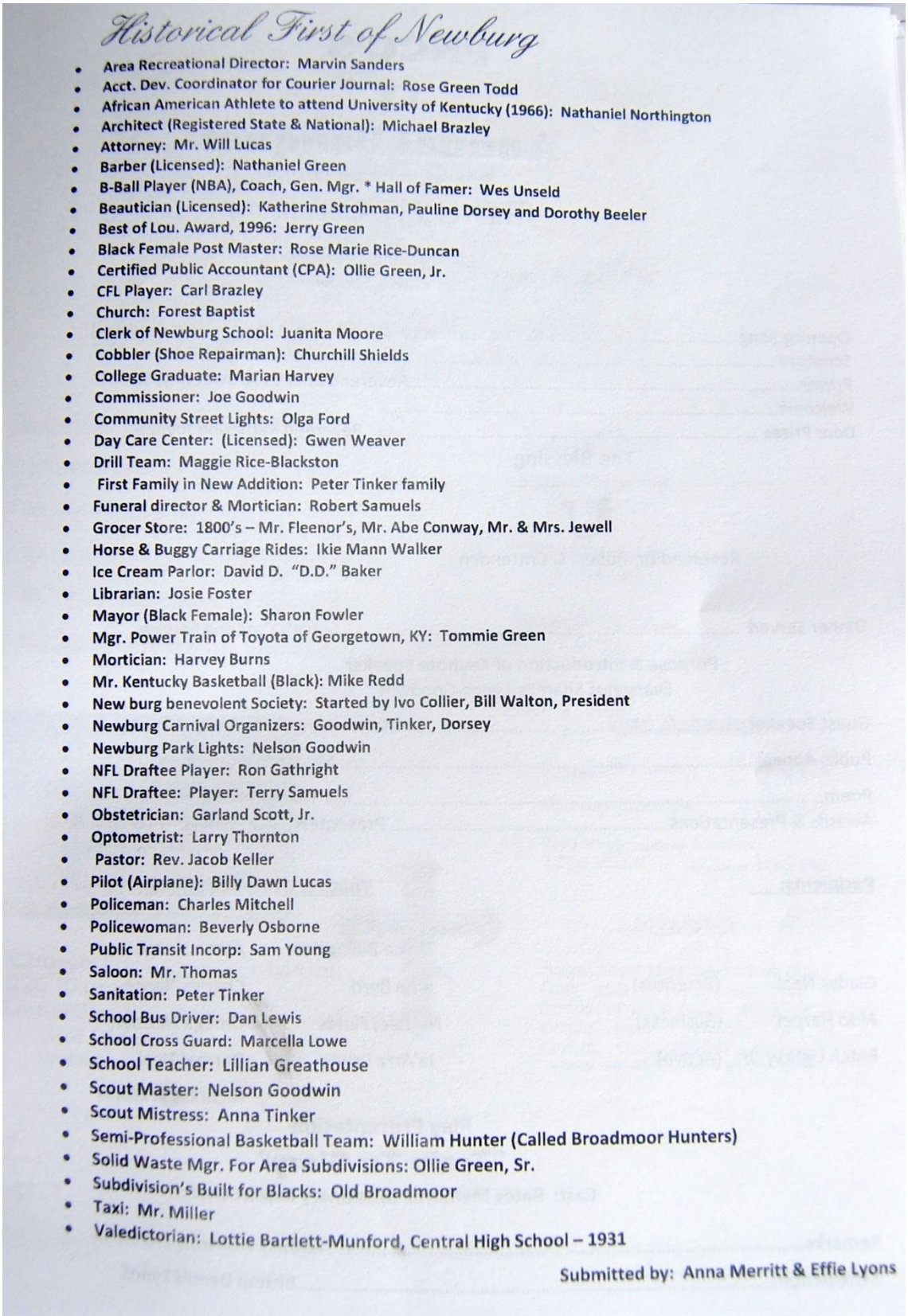


Figure 41. Nelson Goodwin with one of his Landscape and Lawn Service trucks (Courtesy of Mrs. Lyons-Goodwin).

Today, an annual festival that has been celebrated in one way or another for over 50 years continues to bring together old and new residents with Tevis descendents at the core of the activities, which celebrate history. One of the festival programs listed historical firsts in the community (**Figure 42**). More families in the community have begun to research genealogy, including the Greens, descendants of Peter Laws. In the past, they reconnected with descendents of the Hikes, the family who had owned their ancestors.



Historical First of Newburg

- Area Recreational Director: Marvin Sanders
- Acct. Dev. Coordinator for Courier Journal: Rose Green Todd
- African American Athlete to attend University of Kentucky (1966): Nathaniel Northington
- Architect (Registered State & National): Michael Brazley
- Attorney: Mr. Will Lucas
- Barber (Licensed): Nathaniel Green
- B-Ball Player (NBA), Coach, Gen. Mgr. * Hall of Famer: Wes Unseld
- Beautician (Licensed): Katherine Strohman, Pauline Dorsey and Dorothy Beeler
- Best of Lou. Award, 1996: Jerry Green
- Black Female Post Master: Rose Marie Rice-Duncan
- Certified Public Accountant (CPA): Ollie Green, Jr.
- CFL Player: Carl Brazley
- Church: Forest Baptist
- Clerk of Newburg School: Juanita Moore
- Cobbler (Shoe Repairman): Churchill Shields
- College Graduate: Marian Harvey
- Commissioner: Joe Goodwin
- Community Street Lights: Olga Ford
- Day Care Center: (Licensed): Gwen Weaver
- Drill Team: Maggie Rice-Blackston
- First Family in New Addition: Peter Tinker family
- Funeral director & Mortician: Robert Samuels
- Grocer Store: 1800's – Mr. Fleenor's, Mr. Abe Conway, Mr. & Mrs. Jewell
- Horse & Buggy Carriage Rides: Ikie Mann Walker
- Ice Cream Parlor: David D. "D.D." Baker
- Librarian: Josie Foster
- Mayor (Black Female): Sharon Fowler
- Mgr. Power Train of Toyota of Georgetown, KY: Tommie Green
- Mortician: Harvey Burns
- Mr. Kentucky Basketball (Black): Mike Redd
- New burg benevolent Society: Started by Ivo Collier, Bill Walton, President
- Newburg Carnival Organizers: Goodwin, Tinker, Dorsey
- Newburg Park Lights: Nelson Goodwin
- NFL Draftee Player: Ron Gathright
- NFL Draftee: Player: Terry Samuels
- Obstetrician: Garland Scott, Jr.
- Optometrist: Larry Thornton
- Pastor: Rev. Jacob Keller
- Pilot (Airplane): Billy Dawn Lucas
- Policeman: Charles Mitchell
- Policewoman: Beverly Osborne
- Public Transit Incorp: Sam Young
- Saloon: Mr. Thomas
- Sanitation: Peter Tinker
- School Bus Driver: Dan Lewis
- School Cross Guard: Marcella Lowe
- School Teacher: Lillian Greathouse
- Scout Master: Nelson Goodwin
- Scout Mistress: Anna Tinker
- Semi-Professional Basketball Team: William Hunter (Called Broadmoor Hunters)
- Solid Waste Mgr. For Area Subdivisions: Ollie Green, Sr.
- Subdivision's Built for Blacks: Old Broadmoor
- Taxi: Mr. Miller
- Valedictorian: Lottie Bartlett-Munford, Central High School – 1931

Submitted by: Anna Merritt & Effie Lyons

Figure 42. *Historical First of Newburg* from festival program (Courtesy Mrs. Lyons-Goodwin).

Transportation

Rivers and streams provided the easiest and earliest routes of transportation for the earliest travelers of the area. These, along with buffalo traces and Native American trails served as the primary arteries of travel. Williams (1882:67) states:

> One of the most remarkable physical features of Kentucky, as found by the pioneers in the early day, were the great roads through the forest, traversed by the buffaloes in their journeys to and from the salt licks, and the extensive "clearings"—for such they were—made by these remarkable animals. Their pathways, in many cases, were sufficient, in width and comparative smoothness, for wagon-ways….

Williams (1882:67) cites Filson's 1784 account, where Filson described the buffalo traces as "prodigious", and the land surrounding the salt springs was described as "desolated as if by a ravaging enemy". For the settlers around Louisville, this meant some of the main arteries into the city were already developed for them. Bardstown Road, in particular, served as a major route for buffalo, native populations, and early settlers. Travelers increased after 1780 and the establishment of Bardstown. As Bardstown grew, so did traffic on the pike.

The Wilderness Road. During high water, the Wet Woods were impassable. But in the late 1700s and early 1800s, settlers crossed them frequently as they moved west along the Wilderness Road that passed nearby on the Plank Road now known as Preston Highway (McDowell 1967). It was called Plank Road because it was constructed using a "corduroyed" technique in which logs were laid across the road to keep horses and wagons from sinking into the muck that was common along it (**Figure 43**). Often the logs would have to be replaced because they, themselves, would sink (McDowell 1967). In times of high water, the road was impassable even with the planks; an alternate route had to be taken, which was an old bison trail now known as Old Shepherdsville Road.

The Wilderness Road extended through the Appalachian Mountains to Louisville and was one of the only thoroughfares for western expansion. Robert E. McDowell, in tracing the path of the historic road through Kentucky, has this to say about the Wet Woods:

> Big ponds lay in the heart of the Wet Woods. They were fed by numerous creeks…..Eventually they all joined to form Pond Creek. But it was the beaver that had made both ponds and swamp by damming these streams. The beaver soon vanished, trapped out by hunters from the Falls, but the swamp remained. The trail, which forged straight ahead through the eastern reaches of the Wet Woods, was treacherous and nearly impassable during high water. Some of the mud holes must have seemed nearly bottomless and there are tales of oxen and mules miring to their bellies in the gooey muck (McDowell 1967:12).

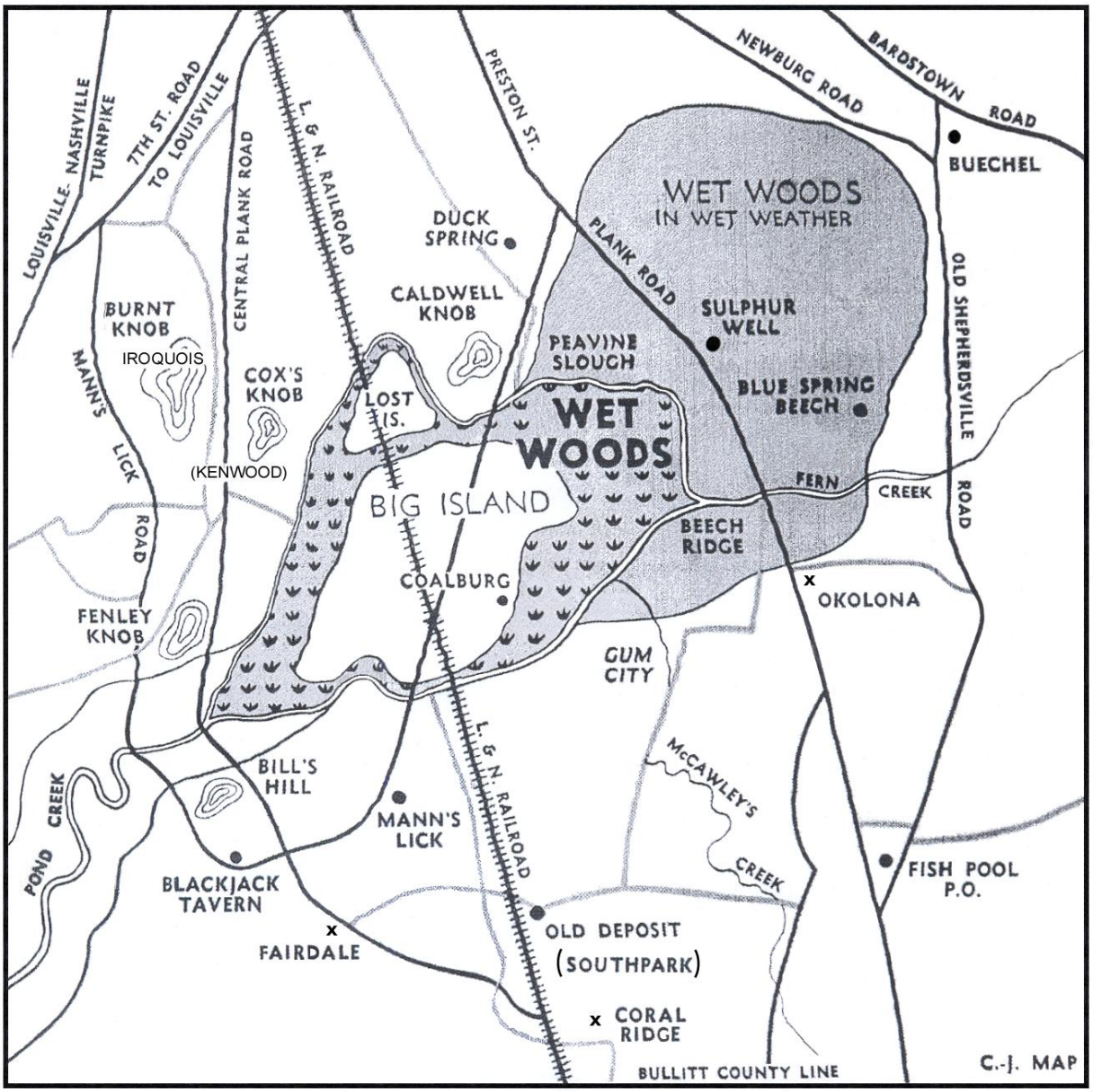


Figure 43. 1941 Map of the Wet Woods and adjacent areas showing former communities and features (*The Courier-Journal* 1941).

Community Roads. For those in Petersburg, foot traffic was most common. For this reason, most of the community was located within a compact boundary. As related to Nelson Goodwin, however, some things were important enough to require a longer journey. Goodwin relates that trips to the post office in Newburg were common. In addition, prior to the establishment of the first church within the community, area residents would walk or ride to the church known today as Green Street Baptist Church, located at Preston and Liberty. The area has seen many changes in roadway names and configuration—particularly during urban renewal (**Table 19**).

Table 19. Road Changes

Current Road	Previous Road Name/Changes	Source
Indian Trail	"Passway"	1870 deed (**Figure 33**)
Ellington	Jewell Lane	**Figure 40**
Rangeland Road	Black Mud Lane	area maps
Exeter Road	Manchester (4 lane)	Lyons-Goodwin
Petersburg Road	Newburgh Turnpike; "Elite Street"	Lyons-Goodwin

Newburgh Turnpike. By 1858, Newburgh Turnpike had been established as a turnpike. No tollgate is identified on the 1858 and 1879 maps near the community of Petersburg. The intersection of Shepherdsville and Bardstown roads appears to have had the closest tollhouse and blacksmith shop (Beers and Lanagan 1879). During this time, stagecoach companies competed for business, and, at times, this competition became less than friendly. Barns offering water, feed, or replacement horses were located along stagecoach lines as were many taverns. Taverns served many important functions. Meetings that today occur at libraries, community centers, law offices, or boardrooms often occurred at the local tavern. Two of the most famous were Cross Keys Tavern in Shelby County and Bell's Tavern near Mammoth Cave (Coleman Jr. 1995). Bardstown Road operated as a toll pike until 1896 (Wheeler 2007), an era in which problems arose throughout the state with the semi-private companies that ran the turnpikes (Clark 1977). This was also the time that stagecoach runs were dying out, as many passengers chose to travel by the railroads instead (Coleman, Jr. 1995).

After G.E. built Appliance Park, Newburg Road was realigned to the east and made a four lane highway to assist commuting traffic. The former Newburg Road became Petersburg Road sometime between 1955 and 1960. This alteration produced a vacant strip of land between the old Newburg Road and new Newburg Road that once had structures. This parcel has been the focus of community activism. These have included battles with the Kentucky Transportation Cabinet to develop the space for nursing home facilities and other community needs (Ernestine Sharelle Lyons-Goodwin, personal communication 2010). KYTC, on the other hand, has designated the land as green space to reduce pollution or for future road realignments. Within this space may lay rich archaeological remains of the previous Petersburg and Tevis communities.

Louisville & Nashville Railroad (L&N). The L&N Railroad was able to traverse the Wet Woods by the 1850s, but with great difficulty. The railroad utilized Lost Island and Big Island, dry areas located in Ash (Oldham's) Pond (**Figure 43** and **Figure 44**).

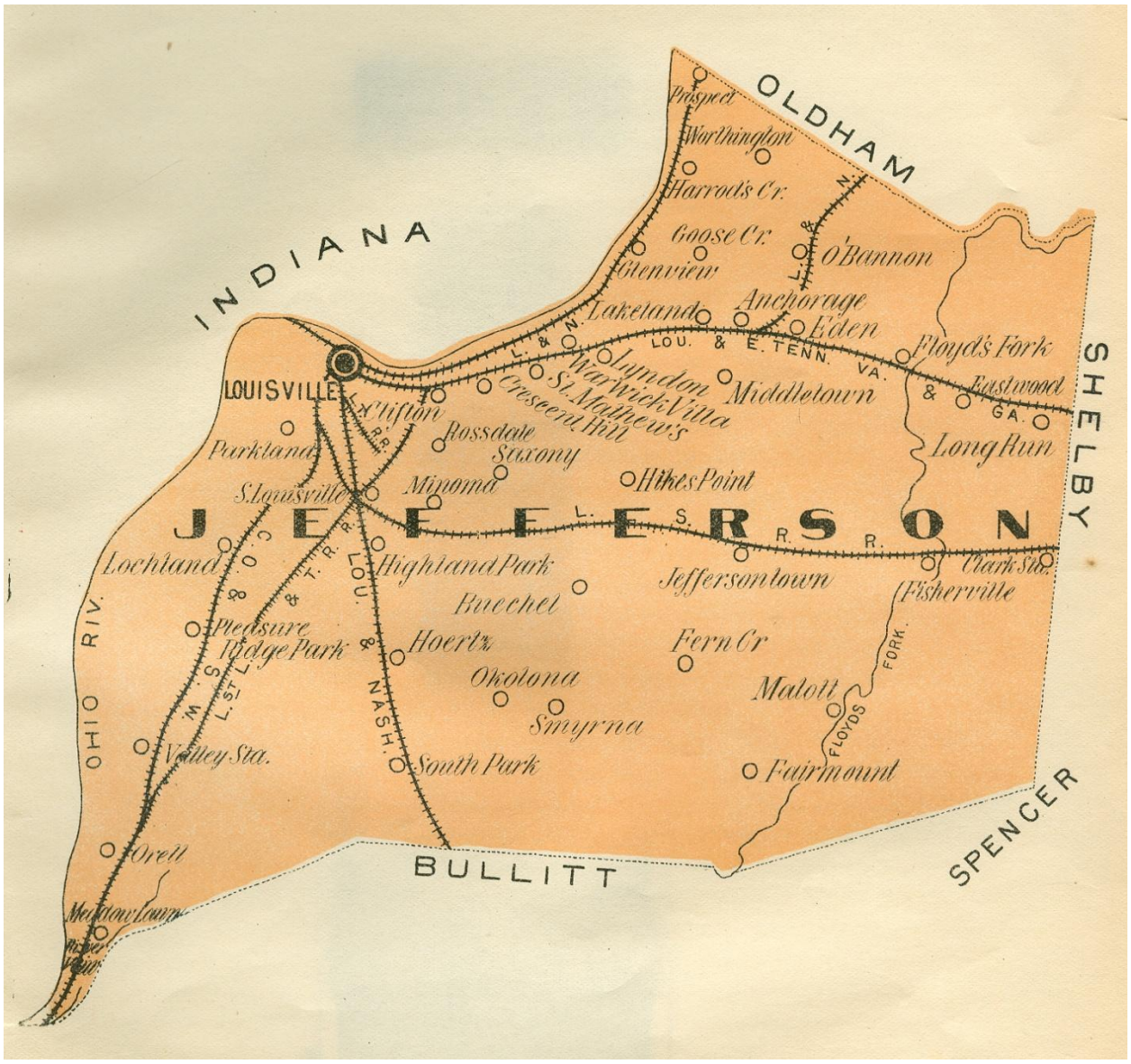


Figure 44. Railways extending through Jefferson County.

Louisville Southern Railroad. The areas of Newburg and Petersburg were most impacted economically by the Louisville Southern Railroad that ran through Buechel (**Figure 44**). The line began as early as 1868 with the goal of reaching the coal mining region of Eastern Kentucky (Castner 2001). The line competed with the Louisville & Nashville for this valuable resource. The reliable and stable cost of coal reserves was an important factor in many Louisville industries of the Postbellum period, including the numerous brick and tile factories. The Louisville Southern Railroad offered other industries, such as the Produce Exchange in Buechel, reliable transportation to regional markets. Passenger service was offered as well.

At its inception, the Louisville Southern Railroad line was called the Louisville, Harrodsburg, and Virginia. It reached Harrodsburg in 1888 (Castner 2001). Connection with the Cincinnati Southern and an extension to Lexington opened up even more markets. The company was led by Bennett H. Young, a veteran of service in other rail lines. After 1894, the company grew to

include lines of the East Tennessee, Virginia, & Georgia, the Louisville, New Albany, & Chicago, and the Cincinnati Southern (Castner 2001).

Louisville & Interurban Railroad Company. During the early twentieth century, an interurban rail line shuttled people and supplies between Louisville and its periphery. The closest one to the Petersburg community was the Louisville & Interurban Railroad Company's line along Bardstown Road. This line provided service from June 6, 1908 to December 26, 1933. By 1911, the Louisville & Interurban had merged with the Louisville & Eastern and become The Louisville Railway Company (Calvert 2001:418). Lines such as those along Bardstown Road operated on an hourly schedule; passengers could board a car at stops such as Buechel—the stop closest to the community--and ride to the downtown terminal located at Jefferson Street between Third and Fourth Streets (Calvert 2001).

Louisville Transit Company and TARC. The Louisville Railway Company converted from electric trolleys to diesel buses in the late 1940s and changed its name to the Louisville Transit Company in 1947. As seen on the 1961 route map, Line 17 served Bardstown Road from Seventh and Main out to Bashford Manor where two branches led to G.E. Appliance Park--one via Bashford Manor Lane and Newburg Road and the other via Shepherdsville Road (**Figure 45**).

Due to widespread adoption of the automobile and to suburbanization, ridership dropped from 84 million in 1920 to 14 million in 1970. In 1971, the company experienced its first financial loss and began planning its closure as government subsidization failed to help. At the same time, state legislation authorized city and county governments to operate mass-transit systems using local funding in 1970 and created the transit authority in 1971. In 1974, voters passed a controversial referendum, which allowed an increased occupational tax to fund mass transit. The Transit Authority of River City (TARC) purchased the Louisville Transit Company, bought new buses, reduced fares, extended new service lines, and later bought Blue Motor Coach Lines, which served the greater area, and the Daisy Line, which served New Albany (Yater 2001a).

Although ridership dropped dramatically, lower income areas and minorities relied on its service the most to reach jobs outside of individual communities. Today, the Bardstown Road bus line serves the Fern Creek area as well as the residential and industrial side streets in the Appliance Park and Petersburg-Newburg area.

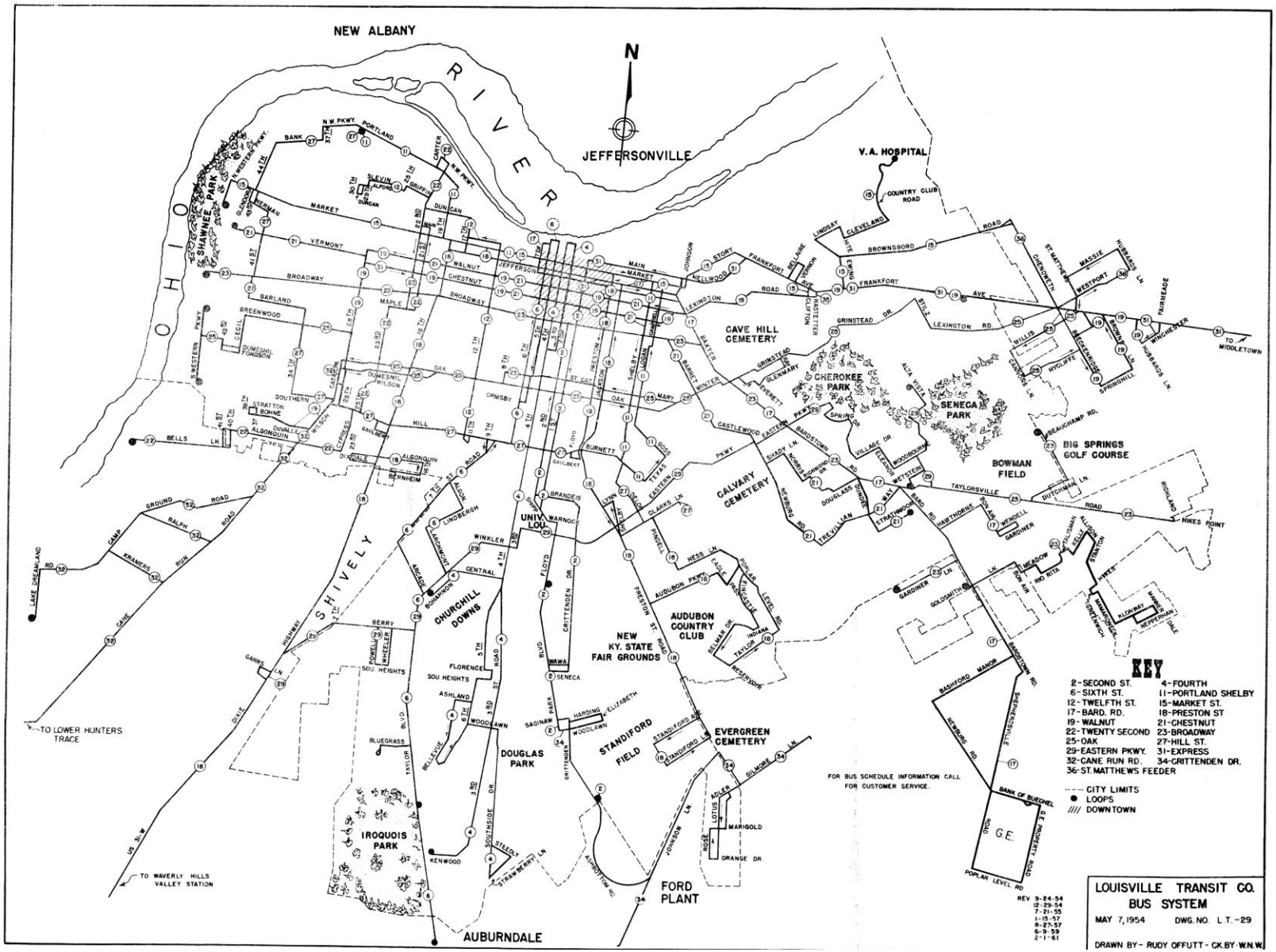


Figure 45. Louisville Transit Company 1961 revised system map, showing Route 17 leading to Appliance Park and Newburg (Offutt 1954).

Communication

Communication was very important yet difficult throughout Kentucky and was reliant on transportation until the advent of the telephone. During the eighteenth century, the alarm warning of Native American raiding parties was very important; reaching a fortified station in time was a matter of life or death. During the nineteenth century, passenger pigeons served well within the state and between the state and locations such as Washington D.C. (Coleman, Jr. 1995). It was during this era that the establishment of post offices was a recurring theme throughout area settlements. At times, large local landowners served as postmasters; such was the case when Jacob Johnson served as postmaster of the Fern Creek area in the 1850s (O'Malley 1987). In other locations, such as Trunnelton in Bullitt County, the grocer served as postmaster.

During the early twentieth century, the establishment of telephone exchanges was a priority in many areas of Louisville. Beginning as early as 1901, Louisville had two competing telephone exchanges—Louisville Home Telephone Company and Cumberland Telephone Company. In contrast to telephone service of today, subscribers of one could not be connected to those of the other company. The Home Company was cheaper and had three-times the subscribers, but did not include long distance; it was absorbed by Cumberland/Southern Bell Telephone & Telegraph Company in 1925 (Ayers 2001:872).

An oral history interview with Petersburg resident Nelson Goodwin documents how important mail service was to the community (Goodwin 1979). Mail continued to be a primary source of communication with acquaintances outside the area; the nearest one was located in the village of Newburgh to the south. Crystal set radios also became an avenue of receiving area radio stations. Other venues fostering community discourse include an area barbershop; community festivals, many of which take place at Petersburg Park; church functions; sporting events, which take place at Petersburg Park; and even the public meeting for the Petersburg Park Master Plan.

Agriculture and Industry

Agriculture and various industries developed within Jefferson County. Many were necessities of life during the Early Settlement/Frontier Period (1775-1820). These industries included salt production, charcoal production, tanning, and milling. Other industries, although not necessities, powered the early economic system. These included distilleries and horse farms. At the turn of the twentieth century, industries important to the Petersburg-Newburg community included the tile and brick factories, railroad and road development, horse farms, and truck farms.

The 1910 census—a time when Petersburg was a vibrant nuclear community--lists a number of occupations of area residents. Farming was still practiced, and included farmers such as Jerry Beeler, Timothy Doty, John Golden, Jordan Stroman, and George Coleman. Others such as George Duncan, a section hand, found employment in the railroad. Although he might not have known it, Herbert Spencer had one of the most valuable jobs in the Wet Woods: ditcher. The excavation of numerous drainage ditches throughout the Wet Woods led to a significant change in landuse. Road laborers were especially well represented. They included Edward Owens, Jacob Golden, Aron Ford, Sylvester Ford, Henry Davis, Pete Goffner, Eleck Goffner, and John Henry Reed. It appears women found work most often as laundresses, such as Louisa B. Doty, Lottie Spencer, Eliza Golden, and Fannie Keller. Others, however, found work as farm laborer at area horse farms. Preacher was Wakefield Hart. Other industries represented by census data included an ice plant manager by Joseph Windhort, nurseries with laborers such as Jetty Davis,

a chair factory represented by laborer Willie Stout, and a carpet company represented by salesman Elmo Stickler. The area also had its saloon keeper (Edward Thomas) and bartender (Samuel Blackstone).

The expansion of industry in the mid-twentieth century depleted farmland and the jobs that went with it. General Electric arrived in 1951, Ford built new massive plants outside of the city soon after, and United Parcel Service came to Standiford in 1981, all providing residents of Petersburg and the entire region with new jobs. Most convenient to the community's residents, G.E. Appliance Park was located on the neighboring Hikes farm where many ancestors had worked as slaves. Other small-scale industry continued in the region, including a fish hatchery to the southwest, until the area was developed for housing.

Truck Farming. The practice of truck farming was a significant part of the culture of southern Jefferson County. According to census records from the late nineteenth to early twentieth centuries, many in the area worked on such farms. Although the term “truck farming” is now associated with the practice of transporting farm produce to local markets by truck, the term has a very long history. Thames (1990, using *The American Heritage Dictionary® of the English Language* 1980) defined the term within his 1990 NRHP agriculture context as follows:

> The word [“truck”] dates to the 16th century in English usage, and apparently derives from a medieval Spanish term meaning deal or exchange. Thus, truck was the act of barter or exchange (hence “have no truck with someone”), and a truck—as distinct from family—garden grew produce for sale or barter off the farm.

The online version of the 2000 *American Heritage® Dictionary of the English Language, Fourth Edition,* defines the noun and describes its etymology as follows:

> 1. Articles of commerce; trade goods. 2. Garden produce raised for the market. 3. Informal Worthless goods; stuff or rubbish: “*Look at your hands. And look at your mouth. What is that truck?*” (Mark Twain). 4. Barter; exchange. 5. Informal Dealings; business: *We'll have no further truck with them*.
> ETYMOLOGY: Middle English *trukien*, from Old North French *troquer*.

Even though “truck farming” is a word with a very long history, the system does not appear to have become a major agricultural practice in the United States until the latter nineteenth century. A September 22, 1901 *New York Times* article summarized the rise of truck farming across the country at that time. During the late 1800s, this change in agriculture was due to three factors. First, farm families were able to grow more produce than they needed. Second, the railroad system was well-developed and more efficient. Third, the development of refrigerated cars allowed produce to be transported farther. “Many millions of dollars have found new investment and thousands of people employment” state the article. According to the article, the average truck farm size across the nation ranged from 75 to 100 ac, but even 10-ac patches were profitable. It was typical for truck farms to grow up around urban centers with New York, Boston, and Philadelphia being typical markets. Similarly, truck farms grew up on the periphery of the Louisville urban area. South of Louisville is the area known as the Wet Woods. Although swampy at the time of early exploration, adequate draining left a soil rich in nutrients.

During the early 1900s, truck farming crops generally consisted of easily transported items—“lettuce, cucumbers, radishes, parsley, spinach, tomatoes, beets, and parsnips”; cabbage in particular was a popular transport (*New York Times* 1901). Crops such as apples, pears, peaches, grapes, and especially strawberries were popular crops in southern Jefferson County. The 1906-1907 *Kentucky Hand Book*, produced by the Department of Agriculture, stated:

> The territory lying from eight to fourteen miles from the city is largely devoted to fruit growing and truck gardening. The small fruit industry is very extensive and no place in the world raises finer berries than those grown in Middletown, Jeffersontown, and Fern Creek region. Strawberries are grown at Fern Creek in 1899 and exhibited in Louisville, seven of which would fill a quart box. Farming proper is carried on quite extensively in portions of the county, but the whole county is rapidly being occupied by fruit-growers and truck gardeners (Vreeland 1908:482).

Consequences of the agricultural trend begun by small family-run truck farms have been varied. For better or worse, some land that had previously been cheep became more expensive (New York Times 1901). In addition, more produce could be obtained out of season, which would be better for consumers' health. These trends that started in the late 1800s, however, led to the agribusiness years of the mid- to late twentieth century. Disadvantages of such a system included produce developed for transport rather than taste, a loss of family farms that was the basis of truck farming, and a degeneration of soil quality. In more recent years, many factions have redeveloped the earlier truck farming methods. Soils are managed sustainably. Produce is nurtured for taste and quality rather than for transport. Markets are justifiably more local, thereby nurturing the relationship between the farmer and the consumer.

Salt Production. During the Early Settlement/Frontier Period (1775-1820), salt sources were highly valued resources not only for food preservation but also for gunpowder production. The Wet Woods had its own salt furnace—Mann's Lick—located in the southern end of the Wet Woods. Although its production was vital to early settlement and industries within the Wet Woods, there appears at this time little connection to the population and development at Petersburg.

Before the Proclamation of 1763, America was already importing tons of English salt and paying exorbitant prices. Before the time of the American Revolution (1780-1785), there were boycotts and embargoes that ceased imports of many English trade goods, including salt (Bemis 1935). In the early days of Kentucky's exploration, the Longhunters followed big game or their trails to salty springs. They knew animals, such as deer, elk, and buffalo, required salt and would travel great distances to find it. Wide traces, pounded deep into the ground by great hooves over eons of time, led right to the springs (Hulbert 1904). Near salt springs, animals would eagerly lap from salt water pools, concentrated through partial evaporation, or vigorously lick the ground where salt crystals had solidified. The frontiersmen named these salt "licks" as any other geographical area worthy of remembering---sometimes named after a distinguishing geophysical landmark; sometimes after the person who discovered it. The famous Blue Licks of Kentucky was named for the blue clay layer associated with boggy ground near the springs (Mitchell 2006). Bullitt's Lick was named after the famous Colonel Thomas Bullitt, who exploited those salt springs near the Bullitt-Jefferson County line.

There are two credible explanations of how Mann's Lick, the early salt-making operations area between Okolona and Fairdale, received its name. One is a traditional story, told to historians in the 1920s by old timers in the area, about a settler named Mann who came to Corn Island with George Rogers Clark in 1778. Wheeler (2007) calls this individual Mr. Mooney-Money-Mann, combining possible monikers. Mann supposedly settled near Kenwood Hill and made salt for the settlement (Threlkel 1927). Although there is no direct evidence of anyone named Mann in the Corn Island settlement, the story might have some merit. There is no question that the Corn Island settlement would have required salt to survive. The closest salt resource would have been at Mann's Lick---the next closest resource at Bullitt's Lick would have meant traveling another seven miles farther south through an area beset with danger. Joseph Brooks, a well-known salt maker and one of the

owners of the most active salt-making lands in what is now the Okolona-Fairdale-Hillview area, produced salt from land that bordered Kenwood Hill on the southeast. In the early 1900s, salt wells and crystallized salt on the ground could still be seen in that area (Speed 1929) (**Figure 46**). The other story is that Mann's Lick was named after John Mann, one of the men with Colonel (then Captain) Thomas Bullitt's 1773 surveying party (Hammon and Taylor 2002:xviii; Kleber 2001:279,587).

Figure 46. View of Mann's Lick (Jefferson County Office of Historic Preservation and Archives 1985).

There has been much confusion over exactly where Mann's Lick was located in southern Jefferson County. The problem arises because it is impossible to pinpoint an exact Mann's Lick location. Mann's Lick, as a salt producing area, covered a large area roughly bounded on the north by the northern-most extent of the Northern Ditch then south to South Park Road (about the juncture of Mann's Lick Creek with Wilson and Little Bee Creeks), on the east from approximately the Louisville & Nashville Railroad west to the Iroquois Hills (*Courier-Journal* 1989:40-41) (**Figure 47**). The highest quality salt of the entire area (possibly of the whole eastern U.S.), including that produced from Bullitt's Lick, was pumped from wells around the area known as Big Island (**Figure 48**). The mouth of Mann's Lick Creek was at the southwestern side of Oldham's Pond, which surrounded Big Island. Salt wells and associated saltworks were located all over this described area and all along Mann's Lick Creek (**Figure 49**).

Another source of confusion over Mann's Lick location was due to the estate name of Colonel John Todd's grant. Todd was killed in the 1782 Battle of the Blue Licks and the property was patented by his daughter, Mary Todd (Military Warrant 92, issued October 15, 1779). The property ran along nearly the entire length of Mann's Lick Creek on the east, and, to double confusion, Mary named the estate there "Mann's Lick." When reading early documents mentioning "Mann's Lick," the reader has to decipher whether the term meant the area in general, the creek itself, or specifically the Todd property.

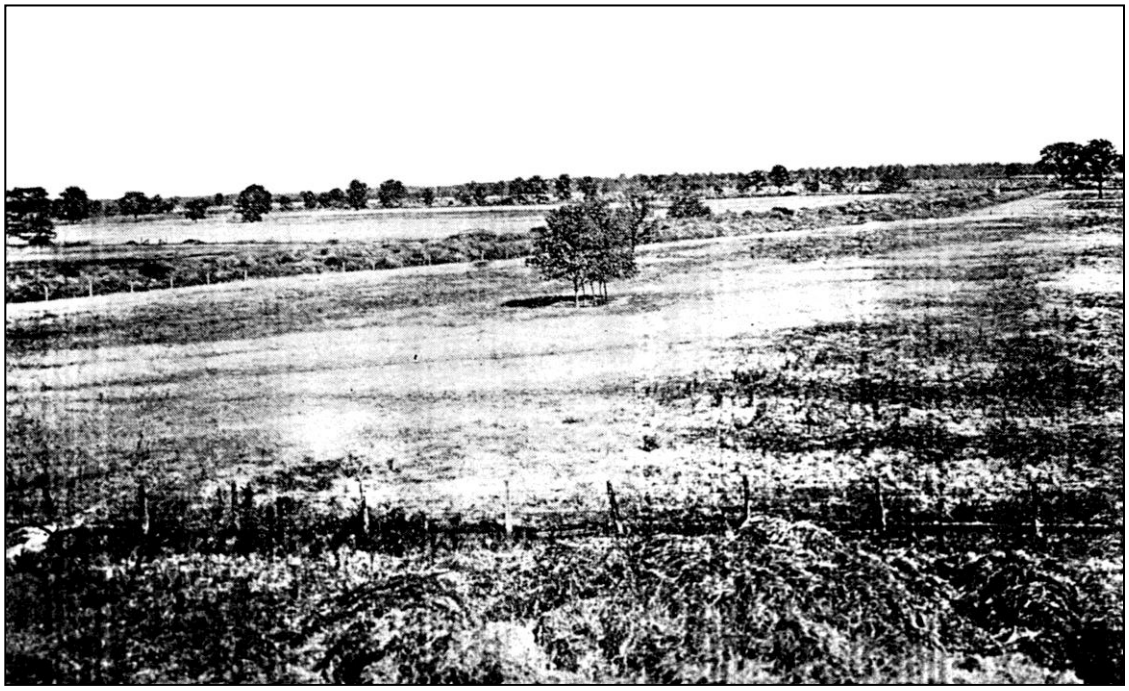


Figure 47. 1922 photo of Mann's Lick area.

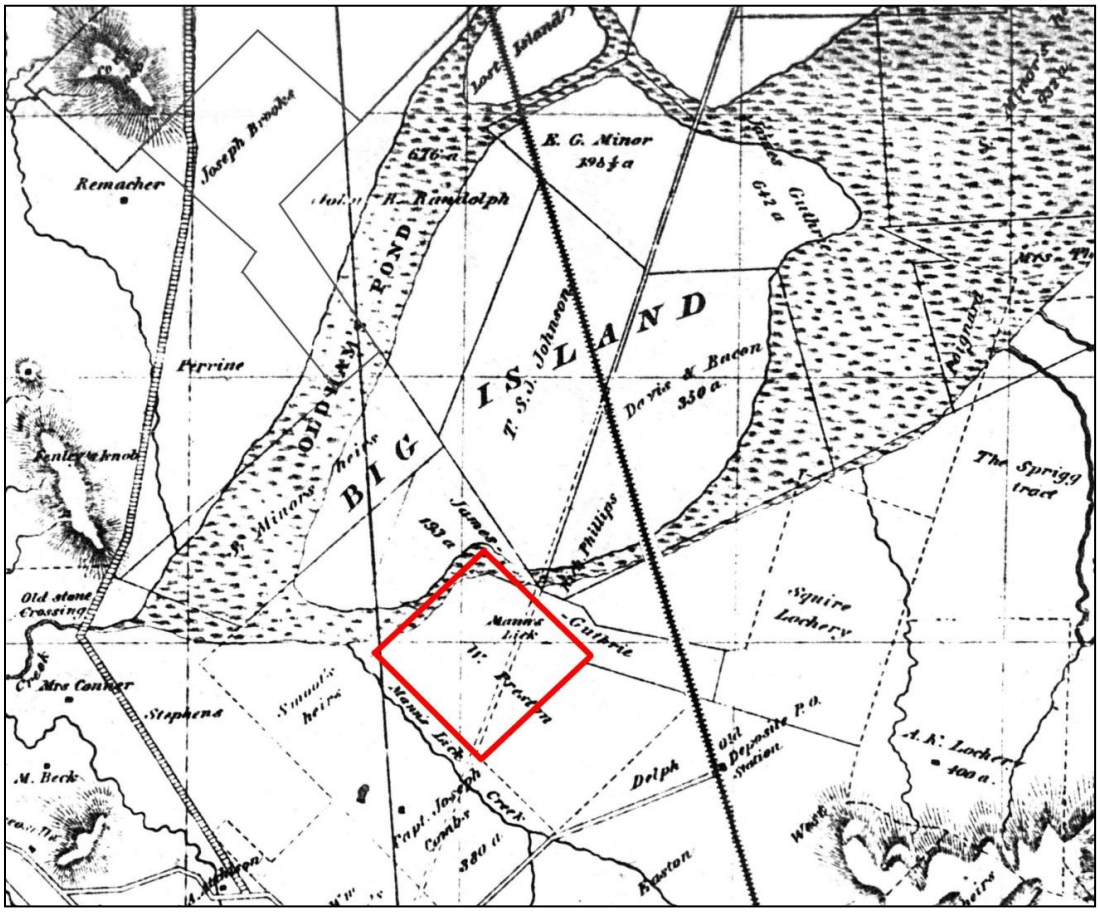


Figure 48. Location of Mann's Lick Farm.

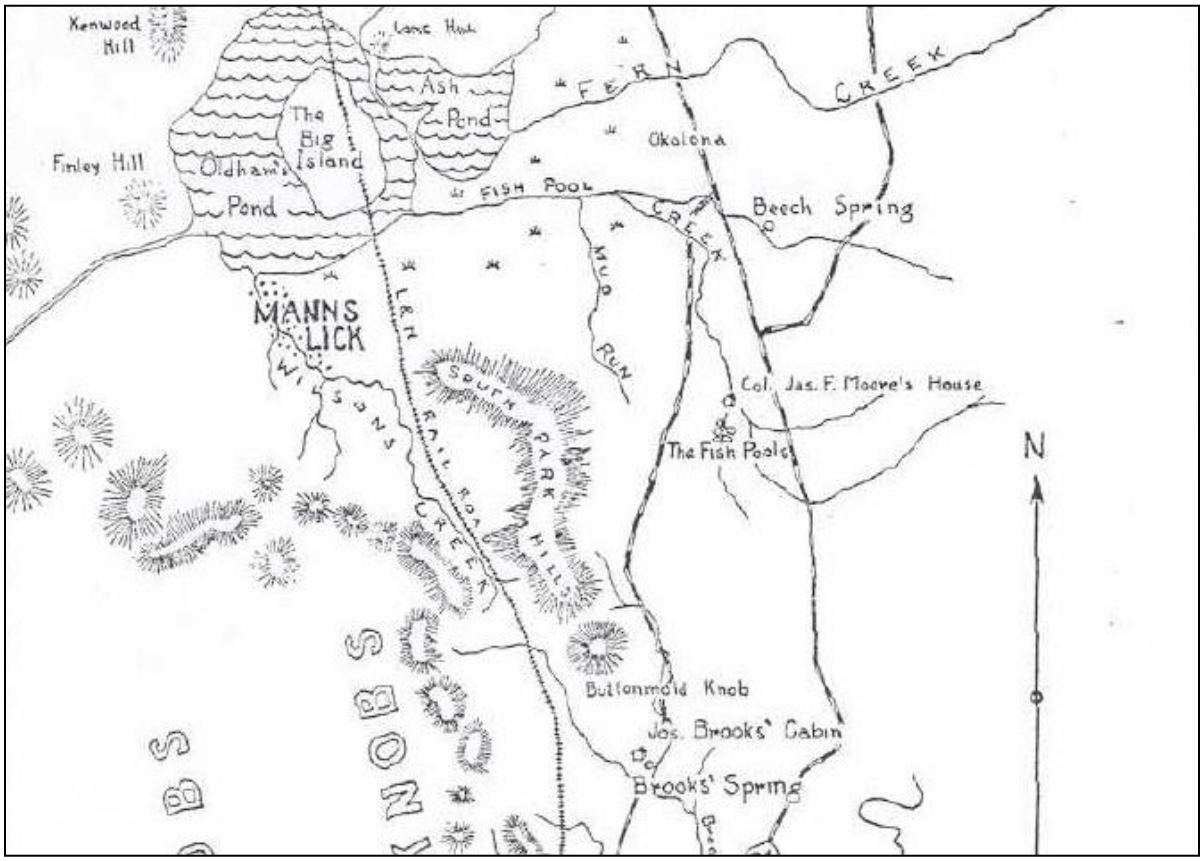


Figure 49. From McDowell 1956.

Even though the Kentucky salt-making era ended about 1830 (tremendous salt deposits were discovered in Canada), disputes over the "Mann's Lick" location and titles carried on until the late 1800s. In an 1877 Kentucky Court of Appeals case, *Brooks vs. Frizby*, the court ruled that there was no sufficient evidence available, maps or otherwise, to accurately locate Mann's Lick (Chinn 1912). However, there is no doubt that the focus of the Mann's Lick salt-making was on Mary Todd's property and the property immediately surrounding her. Joseph Brooks, James Speed, George James, Daniel Sullivan, Bracket Owens, William Gerrard, Colonel James Francis Moore, Levin Powell, George Slaughter, James McCauley, and John Hamilton owned land on and around Big Island and Mann's Lick Creek, and all were engaged in the salt trade to some extent (McDowell 1956:36-37). Joseph Brooks leased Todd's property in 1787 to start a saltworks. In 1788, there were disputes over Todd's title, and Colonel William Fleming and James Speed each claimed a quarter of the property (These disputes were due to overlapping adjacent entries created by Colonel Bullitt's unauthorized 1773 original surveys of the area.). As a result, salt was extracted from the original Todd surveyed land by separate saltworks built by Brooks, Fleming, and Speed. Charles Beeler, Colonel James Francis Moore, and William Pope built saltworks on adjacent properties.

McDowell rigidly placed Mann's Lick salt production at 1787, when Brooks began his saltworks on the Todd property. However, there were newspaper reports of settlers being killed on their way to Mann's Lick as early as 1780. McDowell believes the 1780 account mentioning "Mann's Lick" was a mistake, and that "Bullitt's Lick" was intended. (1956: Note 77). He also discounted Jillson, citing Collins, who stated that Mann's Lick operations began "before 1786." For proof that production did

not start until 1787, McDowell offered affidavits by Brooks and statements from other legal proceedings. However, there are some flaws detected with using these citations to corroborate the first date of Mann's Lick salt production. Brooks did not arrive in the area until after 1784 and may not have been aware of or concerned about earlier salt-making activities. Also, many of the lawsuits cited were referring to salt-making occurring specifically on the Todd property. To the contrary, in several accounts in the Shane and Draper manuscript collections (in 1779, 1783-1784), settlers had reported eluding Indian attacks by escaping to Mann's Lick. There would not have been a reason to head for Mann's Lick, unless they knew people were there and protection could be afforded. As previously mentioned, Clark arrived at the Falls with other settlers in 1778, and it is almost certain some salt-making activity would have been carried out at the closer salt lick. Maybe the point of contention here is what was meant by salt "production." In other words, McDowell may have been making a distinction between salt produced for personal use, versus salt produced in large commercial quantities.

The Mann's Lick saltworks has been called "second only to Bullitt's Lick itself in importance" (McDowell 1956). However, careful review of early documentation does not necessarily support this claim of Mann's Lick's "lesser" importance. When Colonel William Fleming visited Bullitt's Lick in 1779, he wrote in his journal, "*they have 25 kettles…which they keep constantly boiling*." He mentions a yield of three to four bushels in a 24-hour period. Around 1794, Judge Harry Toulmin interviewed Colonel James Francis Moore, who owned one of the saltworks close to Todd's Mann's Lick farm. Moore told Toulmin there were 720 kettles at his saltworks, operating 24 hours a day, seven days a week (Toulmin 1948:106 [1794]). In the end, Colonel Fleming claimed land at Mann's Lick, not Bullitt's Lick (McDowell 1956:37).

In practically every historical documentation of Bullitt's Lick, there was also a mention of Mann's Lick. When Lewis and Clark made their Great Trek westward, they compared the quality of brine they discovered to both licks (Fisher 1812:255). In Kentucky's early geological surveys, the qualities of both licks were analyzed. In the perusing of early newspapers, it can be seen that Mann's Lick is mentioned as many times as Bullitt's Lick. Regardless of which lick was the first or best, the historical importance of both Bullitt's and Mann's Lick saltworks has been seriously overlooked. The only reason for settlement locations, like Shepherdsville and Fairdale, was due solely to the nearby salt deposits and salt-making activities. Salt-making was the very first industry of Kentucky and no thorough historical economic analysis has been done.

Horse Farms. Horse breeding and racing appears to have been intricately tied to the development of Kentucky. The first horse race occurred within the boundaries by 1773, and the first bill aimed to breed better stock was introduced in 1775 (Renau 2001). Many large farms in the vicinity of the park contributed to the horse racing and horse breeding economy of the commonwealth. Research into the occupations of the individuals in the Petersburg-Newburg area suggests this industry was important to the economic status of the community as well.

Most notably within the immediate vicinity of the park was Bashford Manor. Discussed previously, Bashford Manor became a Thoroughbred breeding and racing farm after George J. Long's 1888 purchase. The track that became known as Churchill Downs had opened in 1875 with its Kentucky Derby, and racing had grown in popularity. Bashford Manor supplied three Derby winners between 1892 and 1906 (Kleber 2001). The nearby Bray House, another farm located in the Buechel area, supplied the 1889 Kentucky Derby runner-up (Proctor Knott) and the 1893 winner (Lookout). This farm began in the late 1700s with the first portion of the house constructed in 1796 by Samuel E. and Nancy Lyle Bray. During the early nineteenth century, the farm may have raised hemp as did neighboring Farmington. By the time of the Civil War, the farm was the location of an encampment—that of the Union Texas Eighth Cavalry. Also by this

time, Nancy Chenoweth Bray managed the farm. A portion of Nancy C. Bray's land was the parcel purchased by Eliza Tevis. During the late nineteenth to early twentieth centuries, the farm became the George W. Scoggan Horse Farm, which raised Thoroughbred horses from 1888 to the 1950s (Cooke 2010).

Milling was one of the most important industries to be established during the Settlement and Frontier period. The use of water power was a significant advantage to many industries. Mills were adapted for use in the processing of grain, lumber, wool, clay, and a number of other raw materials. The establishment of the mills required knowledge of a number of variables, but the siting of the mill on a stream with adequate water power was perhaps the most important.

Of the various types of mills, the most important to the county's developing villages were sawmills. This type of mill was vital to the construction of the frame structures that replaced the log cabins. The most important mills to the associated growing population of farmers were those mills that ground flour and corn. Not only did the local population have an expanded food source, but the farming community also had a commodity with which to barter. Some, like the John Smith gristmill on Cedar Creek, sold their product to Louisville establishments. The John Smith mill was operated as early as 1787 and included separate grinding stones for each type of grain.

Many communities throughout Kentucky developed around locations of the early mills. Seatonville, for example, grew around the mill begun by the Mundell family prior to 1792. Later, the mill was operated by the Funk brothers. Other mills, however, appear to have been satellite operations on private estates, such as in the case of the Hikes family.

As a vital component of the community's welfare, mills also were often the target during military campaigns. The Seatonville mill, for example, was the target of raiding Native American parties. A descendant of John Smith—J.B.—built his own gristmill and sawmill on Cedar Creek only to see them the target of guerilla raids during the Civil War. Many area mills must have suffered the same fate. J.B.'s mills burned again in 1867 and were not rebuilt. These, as well as others in the county, had been converted to steam power prior to their ultimate demise.

The poorly developed drainage system of the Wet Woods would not have been an ideal location for the establishment of mills. The nearby Beargrass Creek, however, supported many mills over the years. Most notable to the Petersburg community would have been the mills established on the large acreage of George Hikes Sr. According the NRHP nomination form for the Hikes family homes, the property included saw, grist, carding, and fulling mills that were apportioned off to his sons in 1824 (Oppel 1977).

Tile and Brick Factories. The geologic formations underlying Jefferson County eroded into clays that proved valuable raw material used in the production of bricks and drainage tile—both valuable necessities of a growing city. Numerous companies developed over the years to take advantage of this resource. According to some sources, 196 different entities existed from the 1820s to the end of the twentieth century (Hockensmith 2001). Bricks included not only common bricks for the construction of houses, but also hydraulic bricks, fire bricks, and paving bricks. A new form called hollow tile also became popular during the early twentieth century. Fire bricks were important for the construction of flues, fireplaces, and stove surrounds. They were also used in refractories and steel mills. Drainage tile became an extremely important product during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries as millions of acres of potentially arable land across the eastern U.S. were drained.

John Hancock Klippart (1888) summarized much of the history and practical information regarding the use of drainage tile in the Midwest, including the selection of clay, use of temper, construction of the pugging mill, rolling mill, tile machine, drying shed, and kiln. The best clay was identified as being that better than used for brick. High silica and aluminum content is advantageous. Temper might include powdered brick or tile, sawdust, or iron furnace scoria. The interrelationship of pipe caliber, fall, and tile placement was also examined. Although systems in England and Germany used pipe placed as deep as four feet, Klippart recommended three feet.

More recently, Bloom (2009) expanded on the knowledge of Klippart and other researchers and discussed the early history of field drainage, Ohio laws of 1859 pertaining to ditches and drainage tile, and the myriad of effects resulting from field drainage. Bloom identified the practice of field drainage as beginning with immigrant John Johnston, who brought knowledge of the practice with him from Scotland in the 1820s. During the period, the drainage of fields using wooden, stone, or clay tiles could improve harvests from 10 bushels to 80 bushels. Effects of this practice through the nineteenth century included not only the increase in bounty on that property, but also a number of other environmental and geographic effects. The use of subsurface tile replaced many open drainage ditches, which led to a decrease in malaria and cholera. The decrease in water table led to environmental changes, including plant cover. In addition to those mentioned by Bloom, these environmental changes would include changes in soil drainage type and changes in fauna, particularly migratory species. The need for vast amounts of tile led to changes in the work force with local clay being quarried and used in new local factories. The amount of cultivated lands was increased, including many acres that had previously been unproductive. With regard to the cultural geographic landscape, Bloom cites field drainage as increasing the relationship between rural and urban economies, being a factor in the development of the role of government in infrastructure and landuse disputes, and as having an impact on the development of urbanization and industrialization.

The economic influence, health advantages, and environmental consequences of the drainage program were especially significant in the Wet Woods area of southern Jefferson County Kentucky. Truck farms grew throughout the area. As had been suggested by Henry McMurtrie in 1819, draining of the wetlands prevented diseases that had ravaged the Louisville area since its establishment from being quite as contagious (Baird 2001). Much of the drainage systems that had been laid during the nineteenth century were reestablished during the 1930s by the Civilian Conservation Corps. Vileisis (1999) estimated as much as 1.5 million acres across the eastern U.S. had drainage tiles reestablished in 1939 alone.

This huge infrastructure project, in combination with the growth of the city, establishment of brick-paved roadways, and sewer lines, led to the establishment of numerous brickyards in Jefferson County. The one nearest the project area was the Southern Brick and Tile Company located at Whitner Station. This operation included two facilities—one to manufacture common brick and one to manufacture drain tile. Ries (1922) stated that one of these was located at Whitner Station and the other was located at or near the Buechel post office, but another source (*Brick and Clay Record* 1922) stated they were adjoining. The clay source was identified by Ries as the Jeffersonville Limestone residuum at the location. The Whitner Station operation included a pug mill, a soft-mud machine for molding, tunnel kilns for drying, and five Dutch kilns for burning (Ries 1922). The operation was also noted as being fired by producer gas, rather than coal, which was advantageous in that it did not use as much coal, did not take as long as drying by coal took, and did not contaminate the brick and tile with soot and other impurities (Brick and Clay 1922). In addition, less dependence on coal allowed the brick industry to weather coal strikes more prosperously.

The 1922 brick industry circular provided additional perspective on the industry. It related coal mine strikes, government regulation, unionized labor, and other industry news. Advertisements included those for pyrometers, steam locomotives, shale planers, revolving shovels, drying systems, and Wellington molds. Southern Brick and Tile Company had been “down for repairs, remodeling its dry house, overhauling machinery, gas producer system, and other equipment” in April of 1922 but was completing orders for small projects by May of that year with the drain tile facility busier than the brick operation. It was also noted that the former used only coal for fuel whereas the latter used the producer gas. The head of the company was identified as T. Bishop.

The 1910 census identifies two individuals in Petersburg working in the tile industry. The occupations of both Charles Lucas and Worden Dorsey were noted as “wheeler” in a tile factory.

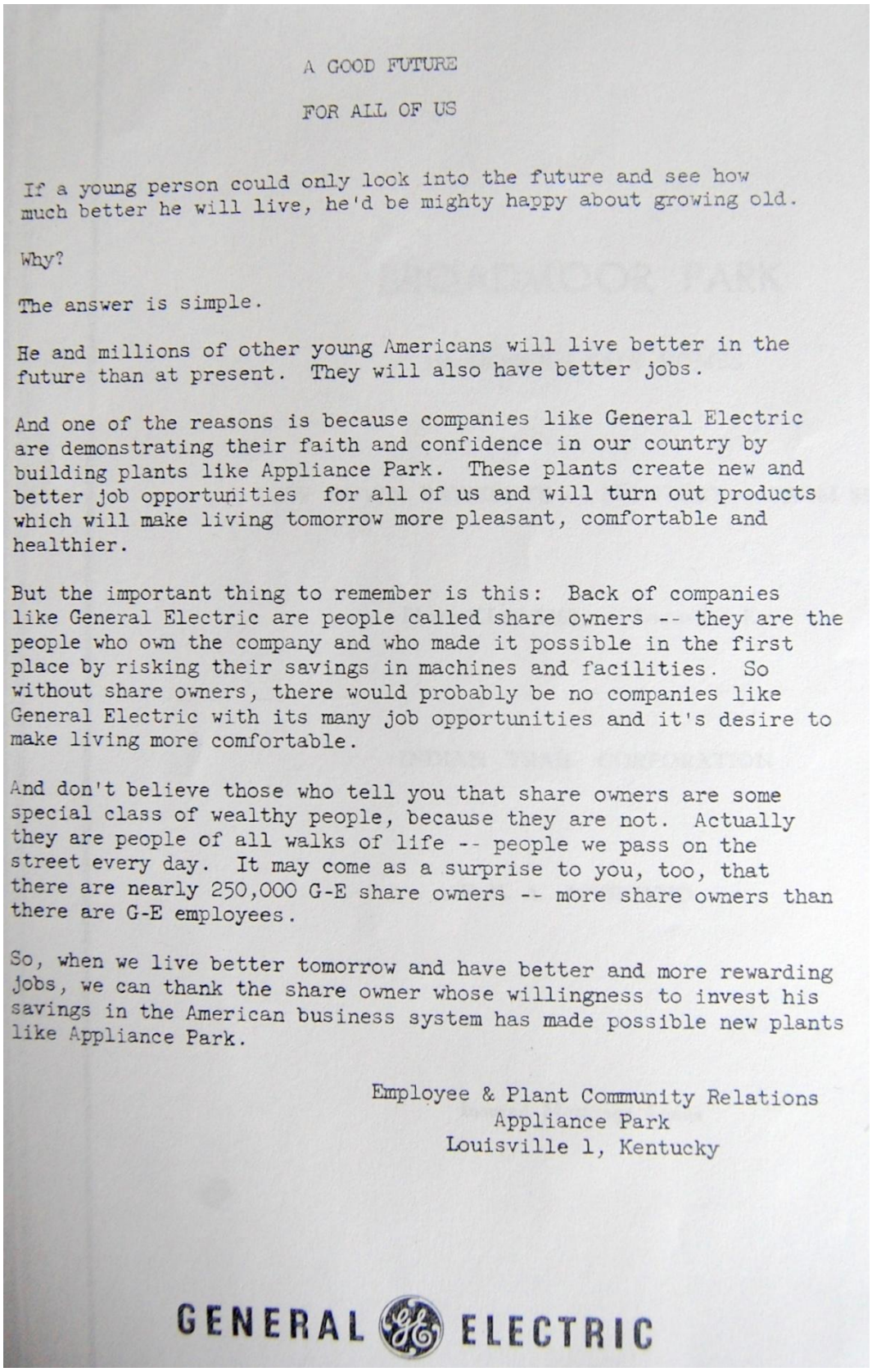
General Electric (G.E.) Appliance Park. In 1950, General Electric Corporation operated manufacturing facilities throughout the U.S., but with predictions of phenomenal growth in the Major Appliance division, they decided to consolidate into one location. Louisville provided easy water, rail, and air access. In May 1951, G.E. purchased 700 acres of land between Petersburg-Newburg and Buechel, and 300 additional acres were rezoned for future industrial use. A temporary supplier of jobs, construction occurred between 1951 and 1952, and 400 acres were seeded and planted with 700 varieties of trees and shrubs. Today's complex totals 920 acres, of which 140 are buildings, including five manufacturing plants, a warehouse, and research-and-development center.

On its tenth anniversary in 1961, a statistical overview reported that G.E.'s effect on the Louisville area included "an annual $63 million company payroll, 50,000 new residents, 10,000 new homes, 3,500 new retail stores, about 10 new schools, $1.7 million in philanthropic contributions to local hospitals, direct employment for as many as 16,000 workers (1955), and approximately $250,000 paid annually in Union dues" (Reilly 2001:333). The company thrived and continued to employ over 10,000 workers in the coming decades.

In the fall of 1969, profits fell short due to the company's longest and most costly strike. Regarding wages and cost of living, 14,000 workers participated in a 101-day strike, which resulted in a national contract. By 1972, employment peaked at 23,000 with about 15,000 Union workers, but continually declined thereafter with a total of only about 5,000 employees at Appliance Park in the late 1990s as many operations moved to Mexico.

In the 1980s, former CEO Jack Welch began an aggressive diversity initiative including employee networks, regular planning forums, formal mentoring and recruiting at high schools and colleges popular with minorities to increase representation, development, promotion, and retention. The largest component of the diversity initiative is the African American Forum (AAF) established 17 years ago by G.E.’s senior black employees in response to a challenge by Welch. By 2000, women, minorities, and non-U.S. citizens made up 22 percent of G.E.'s officers and 29 percent of its senior executives. By 2005, that increased to 34 percent and 40 percent, and in 2010, both numbers have surpassed 46 percent (Admin 2010). Despite all efforts and mostly glowing reports, the company has faced discrimination in pay and promotions lawsuits in other areas of the country.

In Louisville, G.E. and the Union, Local 761 of the IUE, appealed to employees, especially minorities, who had never had worker rights before. They also appealed to the community at large with releases like *A Good Future for All of Us* (**Figure 50)**, which pointed out the benefit of being a shareholder in the company for which one worked.



A GOOD FUTURE

FOR ALL OF US

If a young person could only look into the future and see how much better he will live, he'd be mighty happy about growing old.

Why?

The answer is simple.

He and millions of other young Americans will live better in the future than at present. They will also have better jobs.

And one of the reasons is because companies like General Electric are demonstrating their faith and confidence in our country by building plants like Appliance Park. These plants create new and better job opportunities for all of us and will turn out products which will make living tomorrow more pleasant, comfortable and healthier.

But the important thing to remember is this: Back of companies like General Electric are people called share owners -- they are the people who own the company and who made it possible in the first place by risking their savings in machines and facilities. So without share owners, there would probably be no companies like General Electric with its many job opportunities and it's desire to make living more comfortable.

And don't believe those who tell you that share owners are some special class of wealthy people, because they are not. Actually they are people of all walks of life -- people we pass on the street every day. It may come as a surprise to you, too, that there are nearly 250,000 G-E share owners -- more share owners than there are G-E employees.

So, when we live better tomorrow and have better and more rewarding jobs, we can thank the share owner whose willingness to invest his savings in the American business system has made possible new plants like Appliance Park.

Employee & Plant Community Relations
Appliance Park
Louisville 1, Kentucky

GENERAL ELECTRIC

Figure 50. Letter from G.E. Employee Plant & Community Relations (Courtesy of Ernestine Sharelle Lyons-Goodwin).

Military Service

The African American community has played a vital role in the military affairs of the U.S. as far back as the Revolutionary War, War of 1812, and Spanish-American War, although records are few for these earlier efforts. The story of blacks in the military in Louisville and the nation is more vivid beginning with the Civil War. Memorials in the Forest Home Cemetery in Petersburg mark the graves of veterans of the Spanish-American War, World War I and II, the Korean War, and Vietnam War. Younger members of the community have certainly served in the wars since, but these are not discussed here. The area's history of service illustrates the community's commitment to the nation's war efforts, but more so to improving opportunities for themselves at times when service in the military was the only way to gain any leadership roles or respect even if nominal from the white community.

The Civil War (1861-1865). At the outset of the war, free black men rushed to enlist in the U.S. military; however, a law dating to 1792 barred blacks from bearing arms and therefore from serving. Despite this, a few unofficial regiments formed in 1862 in Louisiana and South Carolina as well as the Black Brigade of Cincinnati. Due to the numbers willing to fight and the decline in white volunteers, Congress passed the Second Confiscation and Militia Act on July 17, 1862, which officially allowed blacks to enlist. With the issuance of the Emancipation Proclamation on January 1, 1863, the first volunteers came from Massachusetts, and with the encouragement of Frederick Douglass and other black leaders, more soon responded. The military began to recruit in earnest in March 1863, including in Western Kentucky, and on May 22, 1863, War Department General Order No. 143 established the Bureau of Colored Troops and designated all black regiments as the United States Colored Troops (USCT).

Even as they volunteered, African Americans inevitably faced injustices within the system. While whites believed blacks lacked courage to fight well, they proved themselves successful and among the best; however, pay remained unequal for much of the war. Troops were also segregated and usually commanded by a white officer. When captured, Confederates brutally tortured or murdered black troops unlike white prisoners of war (POWs).

By the end of the war, black men comprised 10 percent of the Union Army with 179,000 men in 163 units of the Union Army and 19,000 in the Navy. About 40,000 died during the war. Duties included service in artillery and infantry regiments and in noncombat rolls, including as carpenters, chaplains, cooks, guards, laborers, nurses, scouts, spies, steamboat pilots, surgeons, and teamsters. Nearly 90 black men served as officers, while black women such as Harriet Tubman served the war effort as nurses, spies, and scouts (Freeman, Schamel, and West 1992).

Other than efforts in the western part of the state in 1863, President Lincoln and the Union military did not push recruiting in Kentucky until the Conscriptive Act of February 1864 for fear that the border line state would secede. After the act passed, free blacks and runaway slaves whose owners were compensated could join, bringing in a flood of new recruits. By July of 1864, an average of 100 slaves per day enlisted in Kentucky, coming to Taylor Barracks located at Third and Oak streets. Along with Louisiana, Tennessee, and Mississippi, Kentucky organized the greatest number of regiments with a total of 21, which included 23,000 men in Infantry, Heavy Artillery, and Calvary. Over 10,000 (40 percent of Kentucky's black soldiers) were recruited and trained at Camp Nelson in Jessamine County, where thousands of ex-slaves stayed in refugee camps (Kleber 2001; Camp Nelson Restoration and Preservation Foundation [CNRPF] 2010).

USCT Heavy Artillery Regiments organized in Kentucky were the Eighth, Twelfth, and Thirteenth. Of the six USCT Calvary Regiments, the Fifth and Sixth were organized at Camp Nelson. USCT Infantry Regiments established in Louisville include the 107th, which organized on May 3, 1864, and fought in Virginia and North Carolina; the 108th, which organized on June 20, 1864; the 109th, which organized on July 5, 1864 and fought in Richmond and at Appomattox; the 122nd, which formed December 31, 1864 and fought at the sieges of Richmond and Petersburg (Virginia); the 123rd, which formed on December 2, 1864 and served in garrison duty in Kentucky; the 125th, which formed on February 12, 1865 and also had garrison duty in Kentucky (Dr. J. Blaine Hudson, personal communication 2010).

Names of enlisted African American troops are documented in the National Park Service's National Database of Civil War Sailors and Soldiers, the National Archives Database, and are available on Ancestry.com in the *U.S. Colored Troops Military Service Records, 1861-1865* online database. While one may identify the counties where a soldier was born and enlisted, records do not indicate where the soldier lived at the time of enlistment; therefore, additional genealogical research is necessary to cross reference.

Names that appear in the Petersburg genealogies and the Louisville-organized 108th Regiment include Beard, Carter, Kelley, Simms, Brisco, and Coleman. The surnames of Green, Craddock, Dickinson, and Vandykes also arise. Private Robert Dickinson and Private Joe Craddock enlisted in Company B of the USCT 122nd Infantry in October 1864. The same year, numerous Vandykes and Greens enlisted in Louisville in the regiments Company G, 107th Infantry; Companies C and E, 108th Infantry; Company B, D, and K, 122nd Infantry; Company A, 123rd Infantry; Company I, Fifth Cavalry; and Company M, Thirteenth Heavy Artillery.

Atrocities committed in Kentucky against African American forces include the treatment of refugees at Camp Nelson and the Simpsonville Massacre. In the latter, African American troop Company E of the 5th Calvary was surprised by Confederate guerillas on January 25, 1865. Twenty-eight died and are interred in unmarked graves (Dr. J. Blaine Hudson, personal communication, 2010).

According to oral history, little changed during the Civil War in the community in the Wet Woods, which at that time still centered around Aunt Eliza Tevis's house. Prior to the legalization of African American enlistment, it is said that Sam Clark joined Maj. Gen. Charles Champion Gilbert's Third Corps of Maj. Gen. Don Carlos Buell's Army as it passed by Aunt Eliza's house on the way from Louisville to Perryville in Boyle County (Symmes 1897). This 1897 article noted that when Clark carried water to the gate for the soldiers to fill their canteens, one of the officers noticed his speed and intelligence and asked him to join the troops. He quickly dropped his cup and bucket and fell into ranks, taking the gun and pack of a tired soldier and announcing that he was going to fight for freedom. After returning home, he recounted his fear at the Battle of Perryville (October 8, 1862), the culmination of the Confederacy's Kentucky Campaign, against Gen. Braxton Bragg's Confederate troops **(Figure 51)**. He apparently ran for cover from one of the bloodiest battles of the War and the largest battle fought in Kentucky and warned others of the dangers of joining the army. In consideration of this and other similar stories, it is impossible to tell how many African Americans ultimately served in the Civil War since many fought while not officially enlisted.

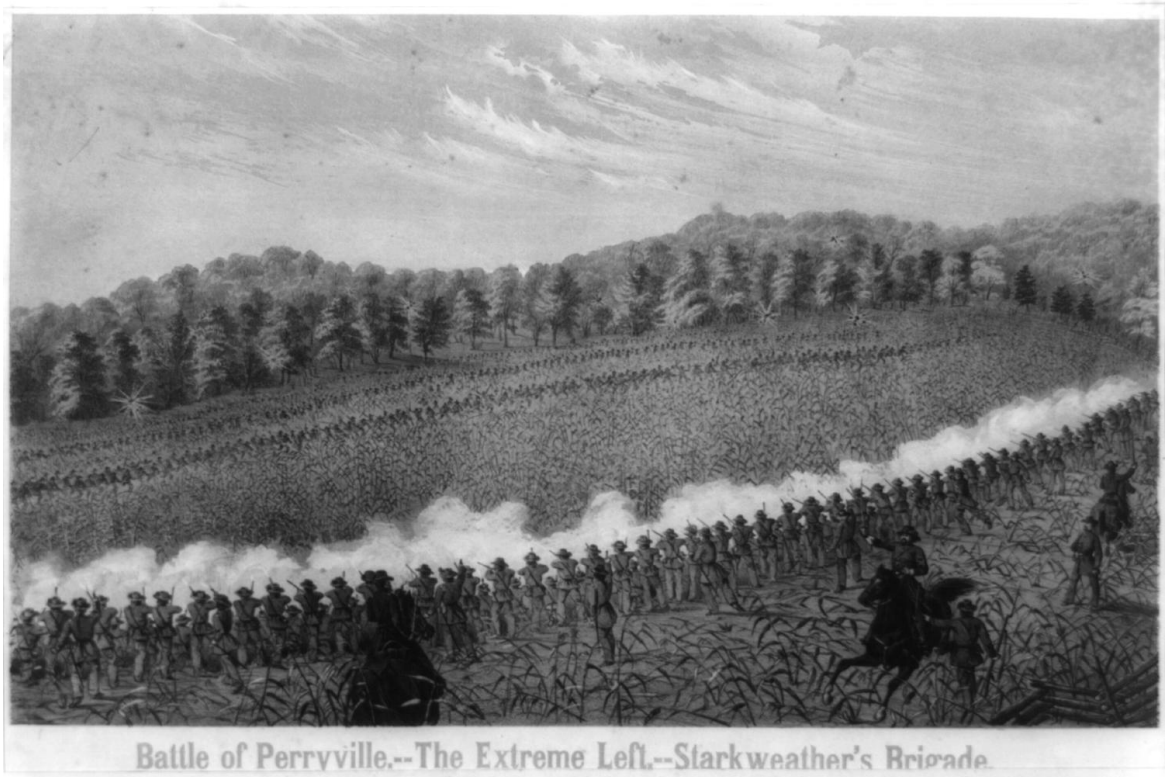


Figure 51. 1862 Battle of Perryville where Petersburg resident Sam Clark is said to have fought (Anonymous n.d.).

Spanish-American War (1898). On February 15, 1898, the Battleship *USS Maine* and 266 men were sunk in Havana harbor. Publications throughout the U.S. pointed to Spain as the culprit, and on April 25, 1898, the U.S. declared war. The army had only about 26,000 men and 2,000 officers with most experienced troops stationed out west. Due to their record on the Plains and the War Department's belief that African Americans were immune to tropical diseases, they selected the all-black Ninth and Tenth cavalries and the Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth infantries to attack Cuba (Powell 2010).

Decades before this conflict in 1866, Congress created six black Army units, including the Ninth and Tenth cavalries and the Thirty-eighth, Thirty-ninth, Fortieth, and Forty-first infantries, which later became the Twenty-forth and Twenty-fifth infantries. The regiments became known as the Buffalo Soldiers as they worked in peace time in the west and fought in the Indian Wars prior to the Spanish-American conflict (Library of Congress [LOC] 1998).

When called into service for Cuba, the general feeling among the black population ranged from willingness to fight to win respect of whites, to hesitation due to their lack of rights and the effect it would have on island nations, to ambivalence. When camping in Lakeland and Tampa, Florida en route to Cuba, soldiers who had relative respect out west were reminded of just how unjust the American system for which they were fighting was (Powell 2010).

When U.S. troops attacked San Juan Hill, Cuba on July 1, 1898, the Ninth and Tenth cavalries and the Rough Riders led by Lieutenant Colonel Theodore Roosevelt went up against Kettle Hill. It is said that the black troops rushed the Spanish stronghold singing "There'll Be a Hot Time in the Old Town Tonight" (Scott 1919). The Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth infantries played their part as well, and victory came within the year. Spain and the U.S. signed the Treaty

of Paris on December 10, 1898 to establish the independence of Cuba, cede Puerto Rico and Guam to the U.S., and allow the U.S. to purchase the Philippines for $20 million.

A roster of African Americans in the Spanish-American War is currently available at http://www.spanamwar.com/africanamericans.html. The Tevis extended family was affected by this war, as the grandson of Mary Beard--John Green, born around 1880 in Petersburg-- served in the war. He returned to the community, married, and had seven children, but he died by the 1920s. His widow collected a small pension and worked to support her family cleaning homes, doing laundry, and working in fields including those at Bashford Manor and Hite estates. The family played a prominent role in Petersburg and the city as a whole throughout the century (Matthews n.d.).

World War I (1917-1918). According to Emmett J. Scott, “Nearly 400,000 Negro Soldiers served in the United States Army in the Great World War. About 367,710 of these came into the service through the operation of the Selective Draft Law” (Scott 1919:32). Scott worked for eighteen years as the private secretary to Booker T. Washington and maintained a close relationship with other leaders such as Julius Rosenwald, who funded schools such as that in Petersburg. He became a Special Assistant to Secretary of War Newton Baker during World War I in order to oversee the recruitment, training, and morale of the African American soldiers. During the First World War, there was a constant struggle between those who thought blacks should fight and those who did not or to what degree. The tug-of-war had an array of effects on young black men, either compelling them to want to join even more or repelling them from the cause all together. No matter their choices, the war galvanized the black community. Soldiers who served in segregated units protested racial injustice at home as well as abroad. The newly-formed NAACP and other organizations led the fight against discrimination and segregation in the U.S. and dealt with numerous files labeled "Soldier Troubles" which documented mistreatment of blacks in the military (LOC 2003).

Due to the concentration of African Americans in the South, the region inevitably supplied the majority of black men called through the selective draft law. Prior to World War I, it was customary to assign men to camps in proximity to where they lived. Because of severe discrimination and the vast numbers of black troops in Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana, and South Carolina, the War Department developed a policy to assign draftees to bases across the country. In the case of southern black draftees, they were stationed North beginning in the Fall of 1917 to “Camps Grant, Illinois; Funston, Kansas; Dodge, Iowa; Zachary Taylor, Kentucky; Sherman, Ohio; Meade, Maryland; Custer, Michigan; Dix, New Jersey, Upton, New York, and Devens, Massachusetts” (Scott 1919:93).

Louisville leaders lobbied for the placement of Camp Zachary Taylor in the city, recognizing the revenue potential of thousands of soldiers. Built in 90 days just north of Petersburg in 1917, it served as a World War I Training Camp for the Eighty-forth division between 1917 and 1920, a Field Artillery Central Officers Training School (F.A.C.O.T.S.) between 1918 and 1920, Headquarters and Headquarters Company First Brigade, Twenty-fifth Infantry from 1917 to 1919, and U.S. Army Chaplain School from 1918 to 1919. It had 1,563 buildings, housing 45,424 personal. Over 150,000 men were trained there during the war (Camp Zachary Taylor Historical Society [CZTHS] 2010). The Royal Photo Company of Louisville (1908-1972) captured numerous images at Camp Taylor many of which are on file at the Library of Congress, University of Louisville, and in private collections.

The 814th Pioneer Infantry, known as the "Black Devils", organized August 1918 at Camp Taylor with black enlisted personnel as corps troops unit (Rinaldi 2005). **Figure 52** shows Chaplain

Hayes Farish officiating at the inaugural regimental service on Sunday, September 29, 1918 (Royal Photo Company). They sailed to France October to December of 1918, and then returned to Camp Taylor. **Figure 53** shows a close-up extracted from a panoramic of members of Company B of the 814th with Captain William D. Haydon, Commander on January 31, 1919 (Royal Photo Company).

Figure 52. The 814th Pioneer Infantry, known as the "Black Devils", organized August 1918 at Camp Taylor (Royal Photo Company 1918).

Figure 53. Close-up extracted from a panoramic of Company B of the 814th on January 31, 1919 (Royal Photo Company).

For fear of the onslaught of available young men coming to Camp Taylor, saloons were banned within a five-mile radius, the Sunday-Closing Law enforced, bootlegging monitored, and Red Light district closed. Women still came from all over, inspiring more chaperoned events and the formation of a Vigilance Committee, which included 100 black women who patrolled the streets to ensure young black women and girls stayed out of trouble as did a group of whites for their race.

In addition to drawing numerous soldiers from afar, Camp Taylor provided jobs for many African Americans within the local community. Black women worked as seamstresses, laundresses, and cooks, and others volunteered through the Red Cross and other venues. The relatively high wages paid to the enlisted and those within the community instilled confidence and unrest among younger blacks. Some refused to return to the unjust wages in the private sector and others became inspired by German propaganda as they dealt with anger over Jim Crow Laws. Indirect efforts to help the German cause were thought to have occurred by black's "obstruction of food conservation" (Semple 1919:10) while working in the kitchens of the bases.

With Louisville and over a dozen other Kentucky communities as the testing ground, the Food Administration created "War Work at Home" to start counter propaganda. Night meetings were held in schools and churches, included a service, and discussed the history of the war, the fact that no land would be gained, that it was for humanity and liberty, and linked to all other just wars including the Civil War. The atrocities of the Germans were also illustrated. Black community leaders encouraged patriotism and a soldier's club, among other organizations for the war effort, was established in the city (Semple 1919). Printed in Chicago in 1918, the poster "True Sons of Freedom" illustrates the media used to convince disenchanted African Americans to fight for others' freedom although they did not yet possess it themselves (**Figure 54**). It shows African American soldiers fighting German soldiers in World War I with a portrait of Abraham Lincoln watching over them (Gustrine 1918).

Figure 54. "True Sons of Freedom" poster created in 1918 to attract African Americans to the war effort (Gustrine 1918).

A database of *World War I Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918* and other military records are available on Ancestry.com. The database indicates a veteran's full name, relatives, street address, place of birth, and draft office. Undoubtedly, African Americans in Petersburg served the effort. Grave markers in the community cemetery include Ernest Gatewood (November 14, 1887 – January 19, 1964) (**Figure 55**). His stone notes that he was CPL CO A, 411 SVC BN OMC (Corporal, Company A, 411 Service Battalion), World War I, and his registration card (**Figure 56**) shows that he lived at 1578 New Preston, Louisville, was born in Sadieville, married, and worked as a laborer at a business at Sixth and Lee streets.

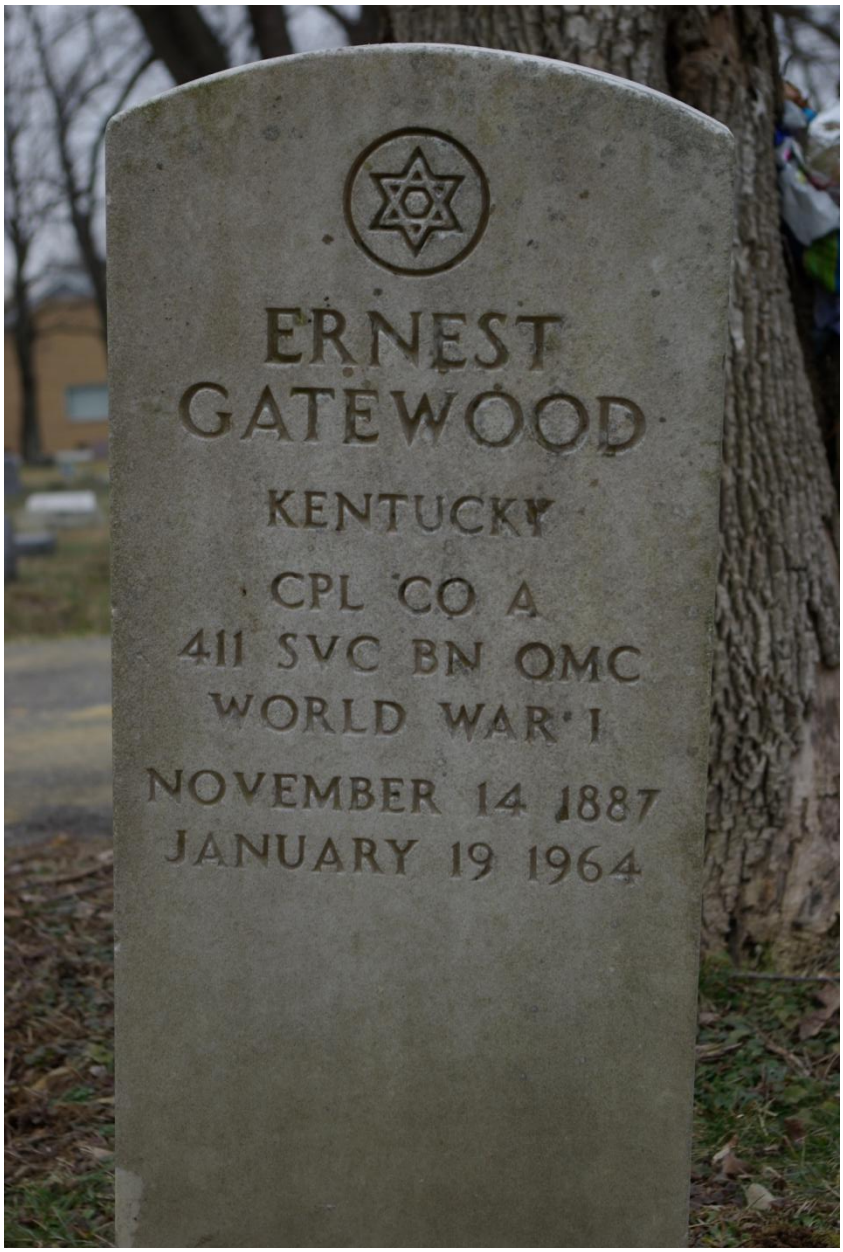
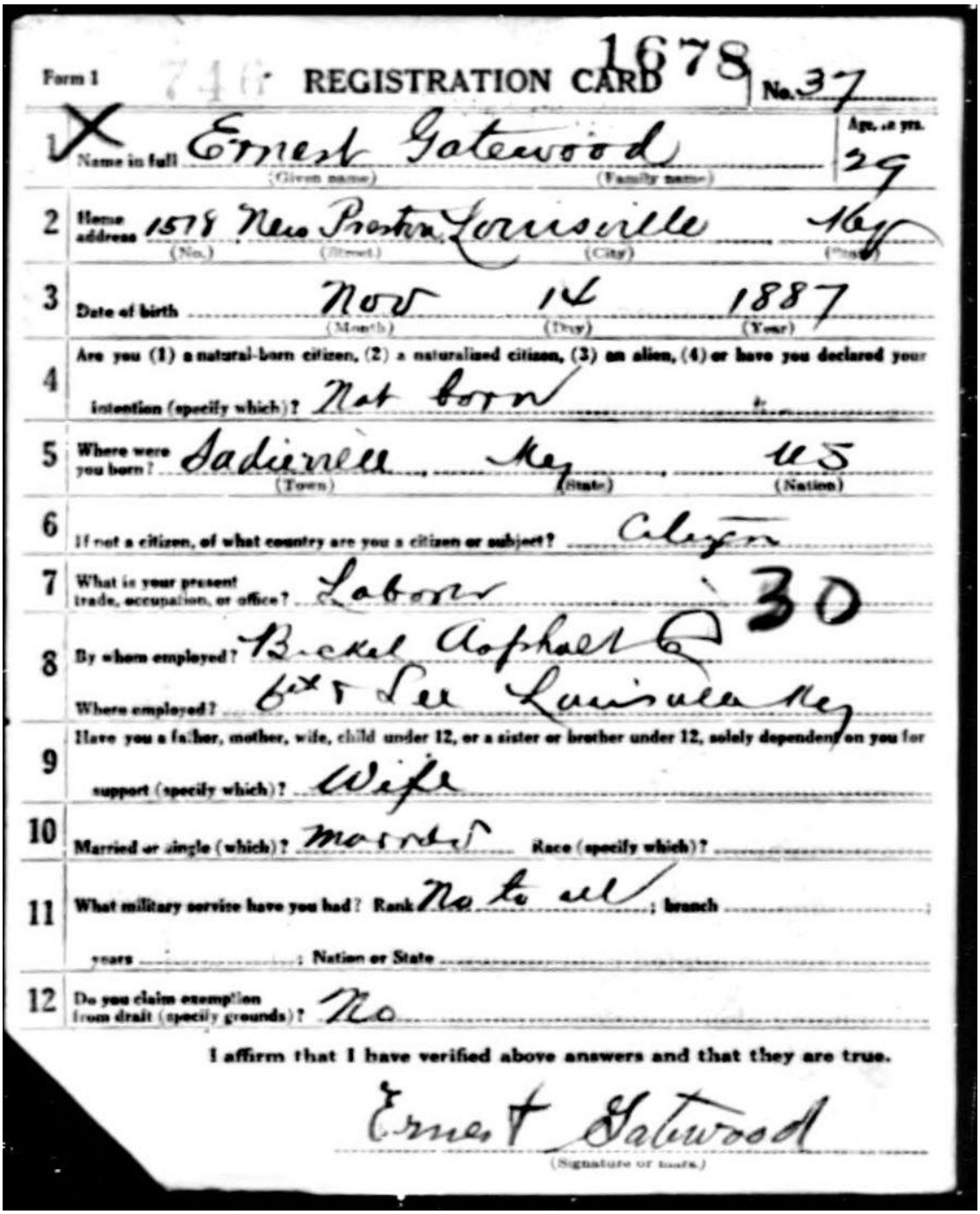


Figure 55. Interment of Ernest Gatewood, veteran of World War I.



Form 1 REGISTRATION CARD 1678 No. 37

1 Name in full Ernest Gatewood (Given name) (Family name) Age in yrs. 29

2 Home address 1518 New Prestn. Louisville (No.) (Street) (City) Ky (State)

3 Date of birth Nov 14 1887 (Month) (Day) (Year)

4 Are you (1) a natural-born citizen, (2) a naturalized citizen, (3) an alien, (4) or have you declared your intention (specify which)? Not born

5 Where were you born? Sadieville (Town) Ky (State) US (Nation)

6 If not a citizen, of what country are you a citizen or subject? Colyer

7 What is your present trade, occupation, or office? Labor 30

8 By whom employed? Buckeye Asphalt Co

Where employed? 6th & Lee Louisville Ky

9 Have you a father, mother, wife, child under 12, or a sister or brother under 12, solely dependent on you for support (specify which)? Wife

10 Married or single (which)? married Race (specify which)?

11 What military service have you had? Rank None at all; branch

years ; Nation or State

12 Do you claim exemption from draft (specify grounds)? No

I affirm that I have verified above answers and that they are true.

Ernest Gatewood (Signature or mark.)

Figure 56. Front of World War I registration card for Ernest Gatewood, buried in Petersburg-Newburg Cemetery (USNARA 2002).

World War II (1940-1946). Effectively ending the Great Depression, the U.S. entered into World War II after the bombing of Pearl Harbor over the holidays. Approximately 2.5 million African Americans registered for the draft, and about 909,000 served in the Army. While the U.S. had a goal for the Army to be 10 percent black, it reached only 8.7 percent at its peak. About 78 percent of black males and 40 percent of white males were placed in the service branches such as quartermaster, engineer, and transportation corps. Approximately 167,000

blacks served in the Navy, comprising four percent, and 17,000 enlisted in the Marine Corps, comprising 2.5 percent of marines.

Although the military faced opposition from within and without, the U.S. opened more branches, units, and duties to African Americans in World War II than ever before due to the growing civil rights movement (Lee 1966). Soldiers and civilians who remembered World War I fought against a segregated army and discriminatory conditions, yet Northern black troops sent South for training still encountered white violence. Encouraged by vocal leaders, President Roosevelt issued Executive Order 8802 to reaffirm all persons' right to participate in the defense program; however, Jim Crow laws still weighed heavily in the South.

With slow progress, civil rights groups and professional organizations lobbied for the provision of equal training for black pilots. In 1925, the Army War College conducted a study and concluded the race was inherently ill-suited, physically and psychologically, for combat. When the government began establishing flight schools in 1939, they denied black colleges a program. A Howard University student protested in court. With the help of the black press, the NAACP, and government leaders, including President Franklin D. Roosevelt and wife Eleanor, the "Tuskegee Experiment" began at the African American institute, Tuskegee University in Alabama on July 19, 1941. Black fighter pilots were trained as a part of the Army Air Force, but only at the segregated base located. Although it was expected to fail, Tuskegee Airmen flew and fought with distinction in Europe and Northern Africa and earned the highest honors. They ultimately set the stage for military integration in 1948 (LOC 2003; Miller 2010; Warren 2008).

As the first professional permitted to photograph the 332nd Fighter Pilot Squadron in combat, female photographer Toni Frissell captured rare shots of the soldiers at their air base in Ramitelli in southern Italy, March 1945. One included crew chief Marcellus G. Smith (left) from Louisville, Kentucky, and Roscoe C. "Tootsie" Brown (right) from New York (**Figure 57**) (Frissell 1945a). They worked on airplanes in the 100th Fire Squadron of the 332nd Fighter Group (Frissell 1945a-b). Smith and three others were presented war bonds for best kept A/C by Colonel Benjamin O. Davis (Frissell 1945c).

Of the 926 servicemen who graduated from Tuskegee, many came from central Kentucky. When part of Interstate 75 became the first road honoring the men, an article identified the following Kentuckians: Alvin LaRue of Louisville, Frank Weaver of Louisville, William Cornish of Lexington, Morris Washington of Prospect, Washington Ross of Ashland, Frank Douglas Walker of Richmond, Harold Alston of Paducah, and Herbert Glenn of Paducah (Warren 2008). An incomplete service list previously published also identifies Julius W. Calloway (44-I-SE 11/20/1944 Flt. Officer T67143 Louisville KY) and John S. Sloan (43-F-SE 6/30/1943 2nd Lt. 0807109 Louisville KY) (Tuskegee Airmen Inc. 2010). Frank Weaver continues to be celebrated within the Petersburg-Newburg community (Petersburg/Newburg Community Reunion 2010).

Figure 57. Crew chief Marcellus G. Smith (left) from Louisville, Kentucky, and Roscoe C. "Tootsie" Brown (right) from New York worked on airplanes in the 100th Fire Squadron of the 332nd Fighter Group of Tuskegee Airman in Ramitelli, Italy (Frissell 1945a).

Bases closer to home included Bowman Field and Fort Knox established in 1932 at the former site of the Camp Knox airfield. During World War II, the latter was exposed for harsh discrimination including the placement of black soldiers in tents and white soldiers in barracks. Bowman Field hosted the African American Forty-third Aviation Squadron (active from 1942 to 1944). Of 3,277 men and women living on the base, 243 were black men and 1,051 were women (black and white). In addition to earning distinction for its service, the Forty-third Aviation Squadron played in numerous sports and enjoyed a variety of recreational opportunities which is well documented in *Louisville in World War II* (Tyler 2005).

According the National Archives and Ancestry.com Databases for the World War II Army Enlistment Records, approximately 2,000 black men living in the county enlisted and were stationed all over the world. Petersburg grave markers referring to veterans include that of William R. Goffner (July 25, 1923 – July 12, 1965), who was in the United States Navy Reserve — Standby Reserve (S1 USNR). According to his stone, Eugene J. Mattingly (October 20, 1922 – January 28, 1976) was in World War II, Korea, and Vietnam and served as technical sergeant in the Air Force in addition to serving in the Army (**Figure 58**). He enlisted in the Army February 28, 1946 as a private in the Quartermaster Corps headed for the Hawaiian Department. According to his enlistment card, he had completed three years of high school and worked as a laboratory technician and assistant before joining.

Figure 58. Interment of Eugene J. Mattingly, veteran of World War II, Korea, and Vietnam.

Korean War (1950-1955). In the short span between the Word War II and the Korean War, major strides had been made for African Americans serving in the military due to growing black political power and the realization that blacks were being underutilized. They served in all combat and combat service elements. “In June 1950, almost 100,000 African Americans were on active duty in the U.S. armed forces, equaling about 8 percent of total manpower. By the end of the war, probably more than 600,000 African Americans had served in the military” (LOC 2003).

In 1948, President Harry Truman ordered desegregation in the military establishment. The Navy and Air Force integrated by 1950; however, the Army did not really achieve desegregation until after the Korean War despite the disbanding of the last all-black unit, the 24th Infantry Regiment established in 1869, in October of 1951. During the war, black servicemen garnered numerous awards on the ground, sea, and air. By the last two years of the Korean War, positions in command, elite units such as combat aviation, and various technical specialties belonged to

hundreds of blacks. Improved relationships, financial benefits, educational opportunities, and upward mobility proved to increase retention of black soldiers after the war (Coffey 1998; LOC 2003).

Louisville lost many lives to the Korean War. In 1950, reservists in all branches, including veterans, were quickly called into duty and Louisville's recruiting stations filled with citizens from all variety of fields, including doctors and veterinarians. City reservist and national guard units were called into action soon after. SFC Henry C. Gamble was the first black Louisvillian killed in the war (Kelly 2001).

Databases for research are on the National Archives and Ancestry.com websites. As mentioned above, Eugene J. Mattingly (October 20, 1922 – January 28, 1976) was in World War II, Korea, and Vietnam and served as technical sergeant in the Air Force in addition to serving in the Army according to his gravestone in Petersburg.

Vietnam War (1955-1976). Countless volumes have been written about the connection between Vietnam, the Civil Rights Movement, and the Anti-war Movement. The complexities of these decades are too many to list here and are briefly summarized. Vietnam marked the first major deployment of an integrated military in combat. Reactivated by President Kennedy in 1962, an Armed Forces Equal Opportunity Committee found cases of "uneven promotion, token integration, restricted opportunities in the National Guard and Reserves, and discrimination on military bases and their surrounding communities as causes for low African American enlistment" (Coffey 1998). Yet civil rights leaders pointed out that black draftees were far more likely to see combat and were the ones really fighting for a racist conflict as they often came from lower income urban areas, while whites were more likely to defer for college attendance. The years were marked by peaceful protests, riots by KKK and black militant groups, assassinations, and general unrest with the civilian life and the war itself (Coffey 1998).

The war signaled another era of creative advertising to lure black Americans into the service during such tumultuous times. For example, the Navy launched a campaign in the 1970s, continuing on an old theme that the military was a place where black men and now women could truly succeed and break barriers (**Figure 59 and Figure 60**) (U.S. Navy 1971, 1972). The posters also tried to appeal to black activists by portraying men in dashikis.

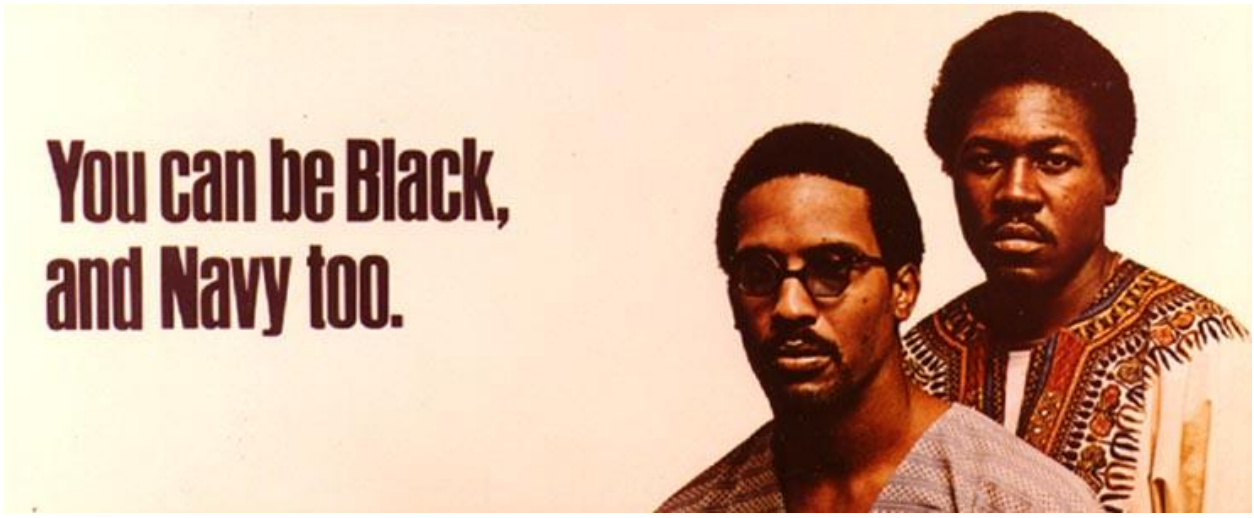


Figure 59. 1971 Navy recruiting poster aimed at black activists.

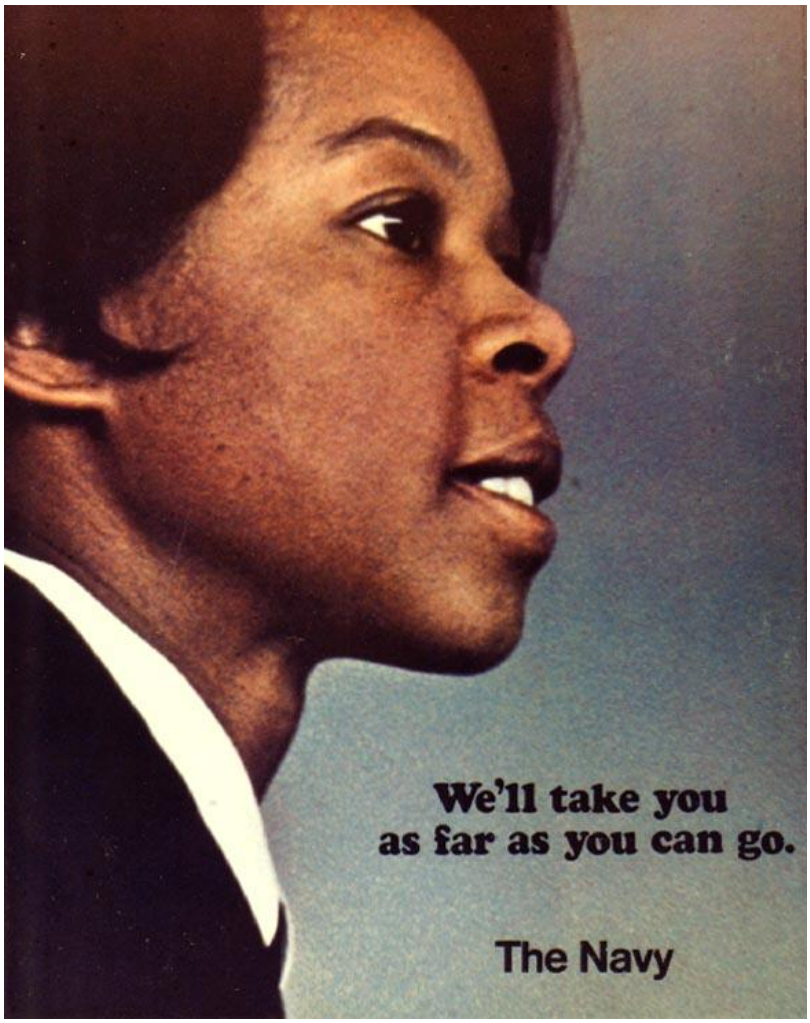


Figure 60. 1972 Navy recruiting poster aimed at African American women.

Despite the turmoil of the years and perhaps due to the military's efforts, from 1964 to 1976, blacks jumped from comprising nine percent of the Armed Forces to 15 percent, although they only accounted for four percent of the officers. Many black servicemen reenlisted, earned honors, and became general officers (Coffey 1998).

Residents of Petersburg were involved with Vietnam, both as civil rights protestors and as service members such as Eugene J. Mattingly (Air Force) who served in two previous wars. A younger brother of Tevis descendent Ernestine Sharelle Lyons-Goodwin died after serving in the Vietnam War. He, like countless other veterans impacted by the stress and ambiguity of the conflict, slipped into drugs. He recovered and went into ministry, but ultimately returned to drugs. Civil rights protestors included Tevis descendents the Rev. Dennis Lyons and Nathaniel E. Green. Men like Lyons and Green went on to become ever more successful leaders through other venues in the community and the city at large.

Religion

Religion was an important facet of early settlers' lives, although it has been estimated that, prior to 1800, only 10% of citizens actively attended church (Crews 1987:33). Prior to establishing a church building, area residents often met at one another's homes for service.

During the early nineteenth century, many churches were divided by a number of issues. Many predominantly white churches in the area split during the Great Revival or Second Great Awakening as there were two rival leaders—those following Thomas Campbell and son Alexander and those following Barton Stone. Issues at the time included evangelism and constraints imposed by the denominations of the time. Those in the movement sought freedom from human-imposed doctrines and rituals. Followers of the Campbells were known as Campellites or Disciples of Christ; those following Stone were known as Stoneites or New Lights (Restoration Movement 2008). By 1832, these two movements merged. African American slaves were known to have participated in services of churches such as Chenoweth Baptist Church, but the Great Revival does not appear to have been as monumental a shift in philosophy as it was to Euro-American populations. For those African Americans still enslaved, many practiced their own religion—a hybrid between African religions and European Christianity. In contrast to other areas of the western hemisphere where this hybridization led to new practices such as Santeria that continue to this day, the religious ideology of area African Americans appear to have settled into major Christian denominations.

During the middle nineteenth century, many area churches also split over doctrine or loyalties prior to the Civil War. Those sympathizing with the Southern movement broke from Pennsylvania Run Baptist to form Beulah Presbyterian Church in Fern Creek (O'Malley 1987; Wheeler 2007). Members of the newly formed church included Rev. S. S. Taylor, Moses Johnson, Clarence Sprowl, Thomas Moore, W. Johnson, William Morrison, and Peter Baker (Williams 1882:14). Members of the remaining "Northern-centric" Pennsylvania Run Church included Noah Cartwright, William Berry, and Jefferson Rush.

Prior to the establishment of churches within the Petersburg community, African Americans within the Petersburg area attended Green Street Baptist Church at Preston and Liberty streets, often walking the route (Goodwin 1979). According to the local history collection by Nelson Goodwin, true to observations by Crews (1987), the community first met at the home of Eliza Tevis. The first church building was Forest Baptist Church, established in 1867. Today, a number of religious organizations exist within the area. Rather than a positive development, Goodwin cites the proliferation of religious institutions as divisive and "tribal". Lyons-Goodwin also mentioned the importance of the separate churches to come together to minister to the community.

Forest Baptist Church (1867+). Forest Baptist Church has been identified as the "Mother Church" of many individuals and congregations in the area. The congregation that gave rise to Forest Baptist began as early as a few years after the Civil War, but conceivably may have developed more informally prior to this. According to local history, the first services were held at the home of Eliza Tevis, a Free Person of Color. The congregation included many recently freed African Americans in the area. A log structure was built in 1867 east of Petersburg Road on land donated by Sandy Carter (article, n.d., courtesy of Ernestine Sharelle Lyons-Goodwin). A stone marker has been placed at the site by the community; it lies across Petersburg Road from the church's present location (4500 Petersburg Road).

Nelson Goodwin identifies his grandfather, Butler Goodwin, as a force behind the creation of Forest Baptist Church as well as a school that met at that location. According to Goodwin, individuals involved with the church's founding included William King, Lewis Bartlett, Evan Blackmall, Jay Keller, Nelson Bartlett, Dave Spencer, a Smith, Sandy Carter, and Dave Coleman as well as Butler Goodwin (Goodwin 1979). At first, the church met within the same log structure in which the school met. As indicated on the 1879 Beers and Lanagan Atlas, a log structure is documented east of Petersburg Road from the church's current location (**Figure 61**).

Forest Baptist Church completed a history of the church community for a Retrospect document. The pages of this history are provided in **Figure 62** and **Figure 63**.

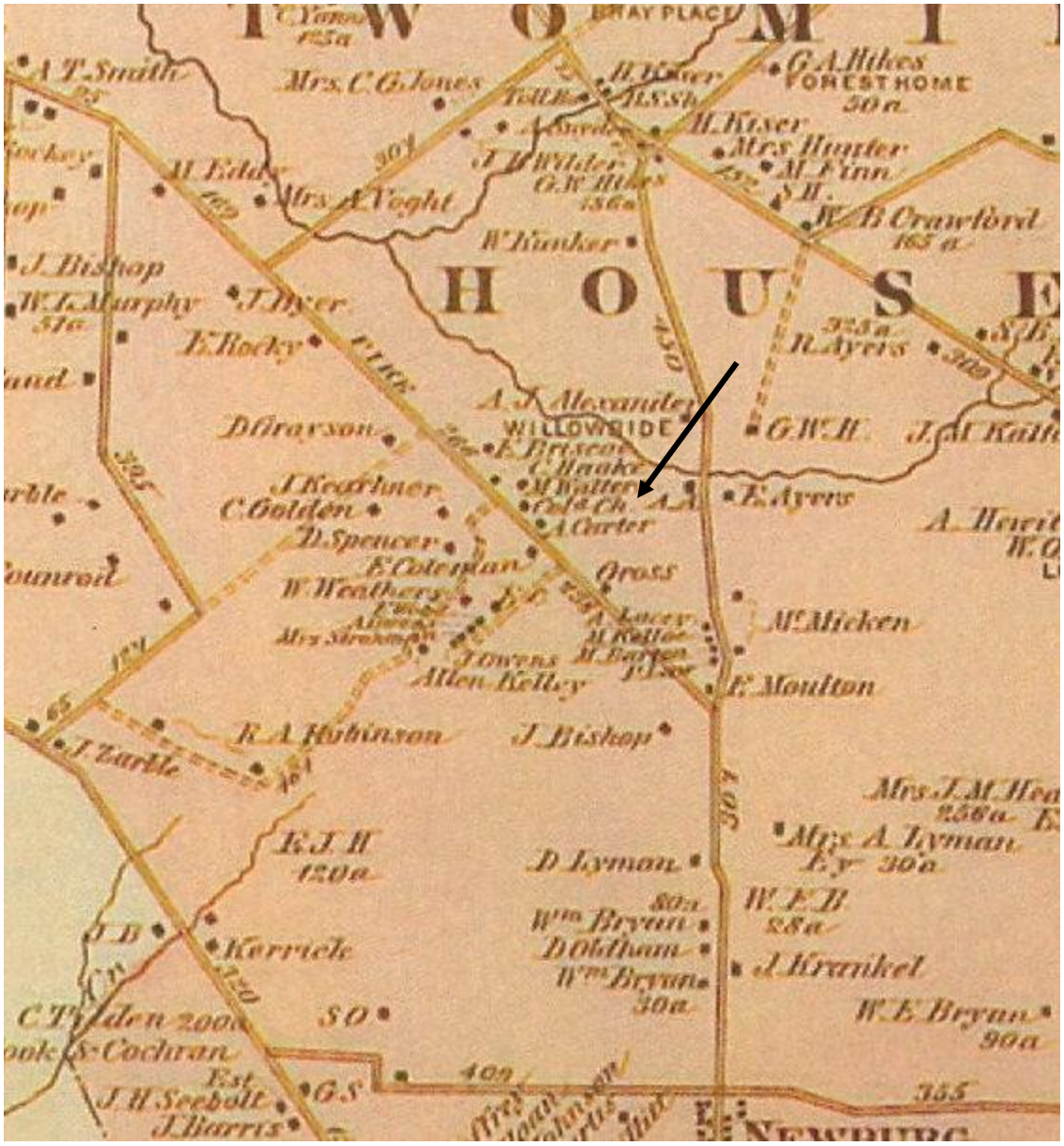


Figure 61. 1879 atlas with "Col'd Church" marked east of present Petersburg Road.

Jacob Kellar who had been taught to read and write by his owner was the first Pastor. Bros. Butler Goodwin, Lewis Bartlett and William King were the first Trustees.

Soon after they had a meeting place, teaching classes were held in the afternoons. Mrs. Montgomery, a white school teacher and an Elder Blair were the first teachers - bringing their own literature. In 1867 Elementary School was held in the church. Mr. William Faulkner was the first teacher. Undoubtedly it was out of gratitude to God that Mr. Faulkner taught to help his fellowman because he received little money. But the people gave willingly of what they had of meat, eggs, poultry, vegetables, fruit, canned and preserved foods and wood, etc.. In 1882, Mrs. Mattie Palmer taught school in the church. Mrs. Nollie King taught for two years in the church but was paid by the Jefferson County Board of Education in 1890. She continued teaching for a few more years after the church built a school in the church yard. Freedom! Homes! A Church! A School! That thou art near thy wondrous works declare. A people with no money, no education and looked on as less than ordinary people. But with simple child like faith in God and love for their fellowman - they accomplished extra-ordinary things such as starting a community, a church and a school.

Four churches have grown out of Forest. In 1926, Bro. J. H. Lewis helped start and organize Forest Tabernacle Baptist Church. Bro. Joe Young, one of the sons of Forest, was their first pastor in April, 1926. Greater Faith grew out of Forest Tabernacle. In 1947, Community Baptist Church was organized from Forest and the Star of Hope Baptist Church grew out of Community. God continues to watch over His own.

In 1894 under Bro. Reed, the first building erected was torn down and another built in the same place. A bell which had hung in a tree from 1874 was placed in the church tower. Uncle Casper Samuels, an associated minister of Forest took great delight in ringing the bell on time for all church and community events. A remodeling fund for this building was started under Bro. Samuel Young. The remodeling was done by Bro. E. F. Brooks with members giving much time and free labor for the many different tasks. A basement was dug, the church was bricked with a furnace, kitchen-dining area, Pastor's study, choir rooms, balcony, pool and lounges. This building was destroyed by fire on March 2, 1953 while the Newburg School was holding classes in the basement. This fire reminded us that the church is in the heart and wherever born again believers meet for the purpose of obeying God, Christ is in the midst.

Forest held services in the Newburg Elementary School. While we were meeting there, the building was put up for sale. The church voted to buy the property. Again a remodeling program was started and done by Bro. Brooks and helpful members. Some of the same improvements as before were made. In 1972, the entire community had undergone a change and the Urban Renewal made some demands on the church and more improvements were made. The church was air conditioned and a bus purchased. This building was destroyed by fire in April, 1976.

Time and space will not allow us to give in detail the material, numerical and spiritual growth of Forest under the different leaders. Each person whose lives touched Forest, God had a plan and a purpose. This record of the history of Forest may have many errors. But God, their witness is in Heaven and their record without error is on high.

Leaders as far as we can ascertain have been Bros. Kellar, Morton, King, Samuels, Wimberly, Rhodes, Sands, Scott, Snorden, Riley, Hicks, Faulkner, Reed, Grayson, Anderson, Warren, Taylor, Green, Davis, Lewis, Herrington, Young, Brooks

Figure 62. History prepared by Forest Baptist Church, page 1 (courtesy of Mrs. Lyons. Goodwin).

and our present Pastor Washington. There were also a number of associated ministers, deacons and other trustees not mentioned. These too had an effect on Forest and was in God's purpose and plan.

We have come from a community described as wet woods and a howling wilderness. We had mud lanes for roads, a log church - split log seats, members with little or no education, sun-up to sun-down labor for .50¢ a day or less, horse and buggy or wagon transportation, log cabin homes with dirt floors and the first pastor had been taught to read and write by his slave owner. We now have modern subdivisions with paved roads and sidewalks, street lights with modern homes and conveniences, 40 hour work week and less, many persons old or young are paid to continue their education, one car or more to most families for transportation, a pastor who teaches decendants of former slave owners, and a church building costing more than $300,000 with a membership of many talented persons.

We are enjoying some of the freedoms for which our founders suffered, sacrificed, struggled and some died to obtain for their unborn children. Integrated schools, some equal job opportunities, comforts of a modern home. Hitherto hath the Lord helped us, what shall I render unto the Lord for all His benefits to me?

Unto - Thee, Oh Lord we give thanks; for that thy name is near thy wondrous works declare unto Thee ... Thanks!

ANY CORRECTIONS, ADDITIONS, PICTURES OR ARTICLES ABOUT THE HISTORY OF FOREST WILL BE GREATLY APPRECIATED SO THAT WE MAY HAVE A BETTER RECORD.

Program Committee:
Sis. M. Lyons, E. Lyons, C. Green

Figure 63. History prepared by Forest Baptist Church, page 2 (courtesy of Lyons-Goodwin).

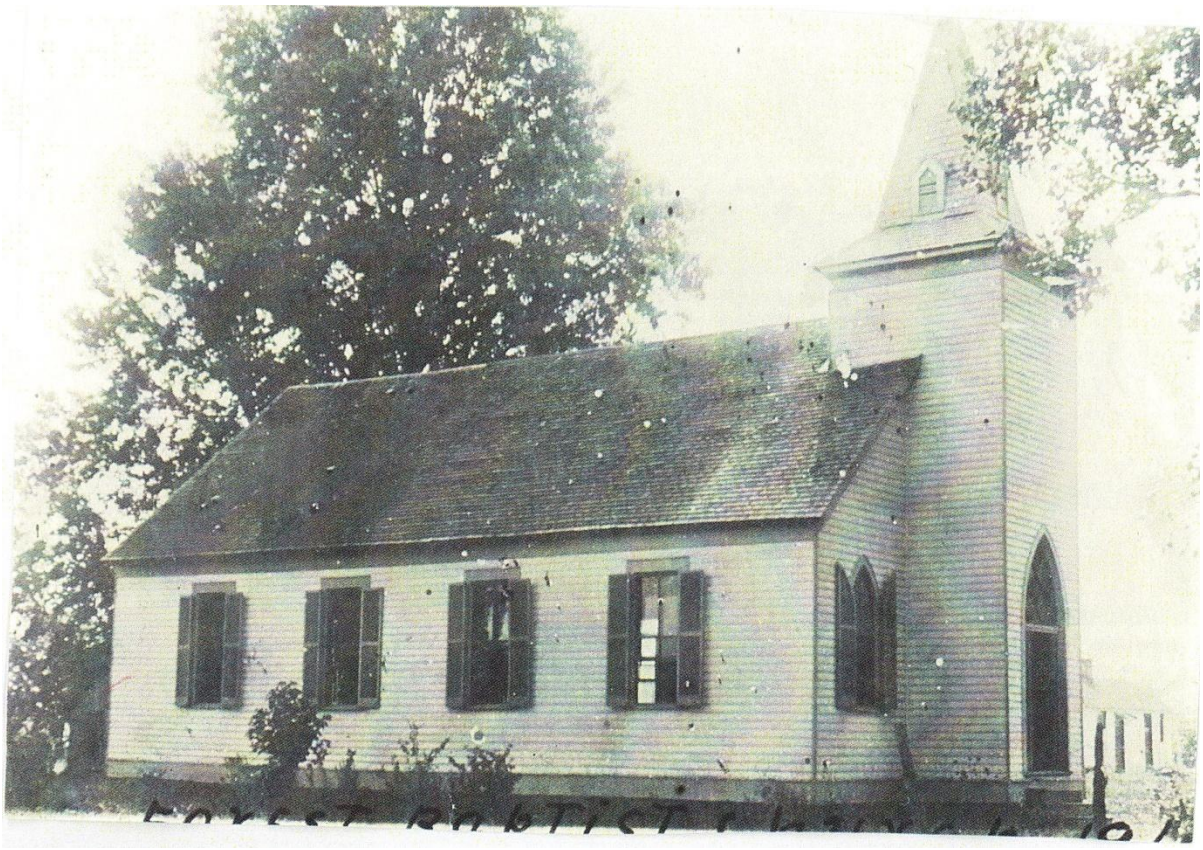


Figure 64. Forest Baptist Church (1894-1953) (courtesy of Lyons-Goodwin).

After the log structure, a more substantial frame structure was built in 1894 (article, n.d.) (**Figure 64**). This frame structure was built by many in the community, as described in the above history (**Figure 62**). According to this source, renovations included a basement, brick foundation, and a "pool". This appears to refer to a baptismal pool. Prior to this time, initiates were baptized to the east in Beargrass Creek (Lyons-Goodwin, personal communication 2010). The location of the church appears to have been across Petersburg Road from the present location of Forest Baptist Church (**Figure 65**). Archaeological deposits may still remain.

Figure 65. Forest Baptist Church location east of Petersburg Road. Courtesy of the University of Louisville, Special Collections, www.digital.library.louisville.edu.

It appears a school was associated with the church later in its development as well as earlier—the Newburg Elementary School (1929-1953) appears to have been located next to this church and used the church for additional classroom space as the school became increasingly overcrowded. As noted in the church history, the bell that once serviced the previous structure was used in this church steeple. As a result of efforts of Lyons-Goodwin, this bell now hangs within the Newburg Middle School cafeteria—a reminder and symbol of the continuity between the old and the new as well as the symbiosis between church and school organizations within the community.

Forest Baptist Church history documents loss of this frame church due to fire on March 2, 1953. Fortunately, the Newburg Elementary School (1929-1953) became available this same year as students moved from this school to the new Newburg Elementary and Junior High School (1953-1997) that was being constructed in the northeast corner of the current park property. The church made additions to both ends of the brick building to accommodate the increasing congregation (**Figure 66**).

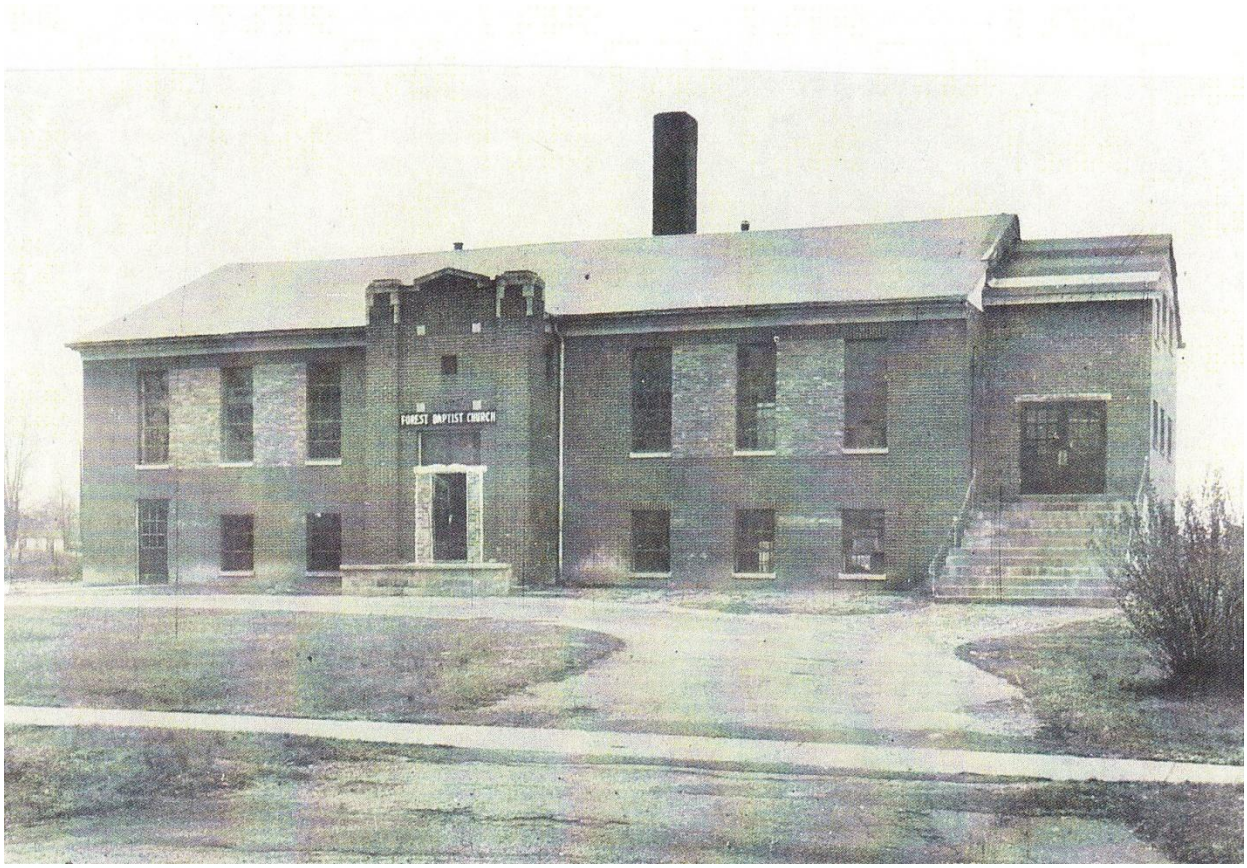


Figure 66. Forest Baptist Church 1953-1976, previously Newburg Elementary (1929-1953) (courtesy of Ernestine Sharelle Lyons-Goodwin).

A fire in April 1976, however, demolished this building as well. The fire appeared to have been due to an electrical malfunction; a new keyboard had been plugged into the old wiring system for an eight o'clock evening service. The lights flickered all through the packed service, but the service continued. Everyone went home thereafter, and by around midnight the church was ablaze (Lyons-Goodwin, personal communication 2010). The fourth building—the current church—was then constructed.

PASTOR

REV. EUGENE F. BROOKS

was called as pastor of Forest Baptist Church, November 14, 1947.

He is a faithful, regular, punctual, courageous, great leader, teacher, material and spiritual builder who is devoted to his work.

MRS. MINNIE BROOKS

a help mate in the truest sense of the word.

Figure 67. Forest Baptist Church leadership circa 1947.

DEACONS

George Crumes, Theodore Weaver, Lewis Goffner and Author Walton, *Chairman*.

TRUSTEES

JHON KELLAR *Chairman* TIMOTHY ANTHONY THOMAS OVERSTREET

Figure 68. Forest Baptist Church deacons and trustees.

The religion theme appears to be a very important one for members of the community, although it is unclear if this is true for the community at large. Part of this experience includes work within the community, including activism. Over the years, this has also included day care programs through many of the churches in the area (**Figure 69**).

Figure 69. Day care program affiliated with area churches (courtesy of Ernestine Sharelle Lyons-Goodwin).

Offspring Churches. The history of Forest Baptist Church has proven the resilience of the church community. As common to other church congregations within the county and the world, this congregation has splintered into others. Other churches in the county split either during the early 1800s during the Great Awakening or around the Civil War over slavery and secession. Reasons for the hiving in the Petersburg community were varied, but included friction that can typically occur between the older and newer residential populations. Forest Tabernacle, a mission church, was created in 1926 by Brother J. H. Lewis. Lyons-Goodwin remembers Forest Tabernacle being formed because residents of the New Addition Subdivision often could not reach Forest Baptist Church due to Beargrass Creek flooding. Community Baptist Church splintered off in 1937 due to friction between older and newer populations. Conflicting beliefs included celebration of the area's slave history versus a progressive move to put that past behind the community (Lyons-Goodwin, personal communication 2010). An

activities center commemorates the leadership of William T. Shumake, who led the congregation during this period of upheaval, including a drive to downplay the antebellum history and emphasize the present. As a new generation on a family tree, these two offspring in turn produced other churches—Greater Faith for the former and Star of Hope Baptist Church (1960) for the latter (**Figure 62** and **Figure 63** above). As a result, Forest Baptist Church is seen as the "Mother Church" of the community—spiritually as well as literally.

Other churches that grew from people leaving the Mother Church and its offspring were Walters Clement AME Zion Methodist Church (1946), Newburg Church of Christ (1961), Peace Presbyterian (1962), and Old Shepherdsville Road Christian Church (1963).

Education

The project area lies within the historically African American District B. A number of school facilities have served the community of the Petersburg-Newburg area, including one structure previously and one structure currently located within the project area (**Table 20**). The development of educational institutions in the United States over the last 200 plus years has consistently responded to pre-existing residential patterns, reflected in the location of school, the design of site and structure, the flow of arrival and departure, and the methodology of teaching.

Table 20. Changes in School Facilities and Locations

Dates	Name	Building	Location	Source	Notes
1792-1860s	Informal Education	support network; no infrastructure	Tevis household; approximate location of Star of Hope Baptist Church	Goodwin 1979; local history	
1867-circa 1875	Forest Baptist Church and School	vernacular log	across Petersburg Road from current Forest Baptist Church	Goodwin 1979; Lyons-Goodwin 2010	marker at location; archaeological remains possible
circa 1875-circa 1912	Forest Baptist School	vernacular front-gable, two-story frame	across Petersburg Road from current Forest Baptist Church	1879 atlas; JCPS-ARC 2010	official JCPS records begin at 1878
circa 1912-1929	Newburg School	side-gable, one-story, two-room frame	south of project area; location of Larkwood Apartments	1913 atlas; JCPS-ARC 2010	1-acre lot, planned to be auctioned off December 7, 1929
1929-1953	Newburg Elementary School	side-gable, two-story, four-room, brick	sold to Forest Baptist Church	1951 map; JCPS-ARC 2010; Turley-Adams 2005	Rosenwald Funds; designed by architect Arthur G. Tafel
1953-1975	Newburg Elementary and Jr. High School	modern, flat-roof, multi-room, one-story brick	NE corner of project area at 5008 Indian Trail (razed)	JCPS-ARC 2010	designed by Hartstern, Louis and Henry; students move September 21, 1953 into building; official dedication on April 20, 1954
1975-1997	Newburg Middle School	same as above	same as above	JCPS-ARC 2010	change from previous due to a 1975 desegregation suit
1997-present	Newburg Middle School; Math, Science, and Technology Magnet	Post-modern, multi-room, one-story brick	4901 Exeter Avenue	JCPS-ARC 2010	

Informal Education and Benevolent Societies (1792-1866). The story of the development of educational opportunities surrounding Petersburg mirrors developments for African American populations elsewhere. With an agrarian-based economy at the outset of the formation of the nation, the value of following familial vocational traditions and engaging in apprenticeships exceeded the value of receiving a formal education; thus, public education remained a low priority through much of the nineteenth century in white and black communities. Informal education happened between individuals, but rarely did the enslaved population learn to read and write. The schooling that did exist naturally emerged within homes, small private institutions, or churches, retrofitting into existing buildings and neighborhoods, especially in the case of black communities. Within the Petersburg community, the home of Eliza Tevis has been reported to be the center of religious and educational services immediately following emancipation.

In Louisville, Quinn Chapel AME church had begun a school for African Americans by 1848, and St. Mark's Episcopal Church and Jackson Street Methodist Episcopal Church had schools by 1865 (Kentucky Commission on Human Rights 1971). Although the school at Quinn Chapel AME ceased for a time, it reopened in 1866. This may have been in association with the first state laws pertaining to African American education, which was also passed in 1866. T*he Supplement to Current Texts on Kentucky History* produced by the Kentucky commission on Human Rights (1971) concluded this did little to enhance educational opportunities, and few schools were built.

Community Initiative, the Freedmen's Bureau, and the Forest Baptist Log Church and School (circa 1867-circa 1875). As was true throughout the South, African Americans put heavy emphasis on education. They provided as much funding, personnel, raw materials, and labor as they could to the construction of school facilities within their communities (NPS 2000; Washington 1910). As documented by an oral history conducted by Ken Chumbley of the University of Louisville Oral History Center with Petersburg resident Nelson Goodwin, the same was true within the Petersburg community (Goodwin 1979). According to Goodwin, one of the earliest schools was established in connection with the earliest church about 1867. Records at the JCPS-ARC corroborate this information, recording the first school in the area as a log structure that had also been used as a church. According to Nelson Goodwin, his paternal grandfather, Jake Butler Goodwin (identified as Butler Goodwin in census records) was a driving force behind the establishment of the 1867 church and school, was head of the school, and was responsible for bringing a cousin from Pennsylvania to be the teacher. Later, Butler Goodwin is said to have put an Ed Green in charge of the church and school as businessman. According to Goodwin's oral history, Green had been a slave in South Carolina when Sherman went through. As farm manager, Ed Green had leadership skills desirable to the Union Army and— it turns out—to the Petersburg community as well. Census data confirms an Ed Green was in the area by 1870; this source identifies Georgia, however, as his birth place, data that does not necessarily contradict the oral history. At this time, Ed Green is 22, a farm hand, and his married to Alice. Their two daughters include Harriet (2) and Mary (3 months old).

Nelson Goodwin had collected many stories of the happenings of this period from the older members of the community. One of the most lively days of the school year was the day known as "school day", when parents would come to school for special recitations. The day was so emotional many wept with joy as if at a revival. This first Petersburg school, founded circa 1867, fits the description of the schools with which the Freedmen's Bureau was working. Additional research would be necessary to determine a connection, however. The National Archives has all of the Bureau's records, including narratives and school reports submitted by teachers from 1868 to 1870 and a list of teachers serving schools for the school year 1869-1870 (United

States National Archives and Records Administration [USNARA] 2003). Bureau records at the National Archives would be worth investigating in the future.

Established in the War Department by an act of Congress on March 3, 1865, the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands, also known as the Freedmen's Bureau, "was responsible for the supervision and management of all matters relating to refugees and freedmen, and of lands abandoned or seized during the Civil War" (USNARA 2003:1). Among their many duties, they assisted benevolent societies such as churches in the establishment of schools. The Bureau also supervised management of abandoned and confiscated property, issued rations and clothing, operated hospitals and refugee camps, supervised labor contracts between planters and freedmen, administered justice, managed apprenticeship disputes and complaints, helped freedmen in legalizing marriages entered into during slavery, provided transportation to refugees and freedmen who were attempting to reunite with their family or relocate to other parts of the country, and helped black soldiers, sailors, and their heirs collect bounty claims, pensions, and back pay.

Major General C. B. Fisk served as Assistant Commissioner for Kentucky and Tennessee from July 1865 to June 1866. In July 1865, the Assistant Commissioners "were instructed to designate one officer in each state to serve as 'general Superintendents of Schools.' These officials were to 'take cognizance of all that is being done to educate refugees and freedmen, secure proper protection to schools and teachers, promote method and efficiency, correspond with the benevolent agencies which are supplying his field, and aid the Assistant Commissioner in making his required reports'" (USNARA 2003:2).

Brevet Brigadier General John Ely served as chief superintendent for the Bureau at Kentucky (from March to June 1866) and established headquarters at Louisville. Superintendents employed under him were generally responsible for up to 11 counties, and civilian and military agents up to three counties. The major field offices for Kentucky included Bowling Green, Lebanon, Lexington, Louisville, and Paducah.

When General Ely became chief superintendent, 30 freedmen schools were in operation with more than 2,000 students. Black churches organized and maintained the schools, and black clergy served as the instructors. Widespread violence and white opposition forced some schools to close, which Ely and his subordinates assisted in reopening. When Major General Jeff C. Davis replaced Ely in July 1866, freedmen schools increased from 30 to 54 with some 67 teachers and more than 3,200 students. Subscriptions from parents and black churches supported almost all of them except for a few near Cincinnati and Lexington. Brigadier General Sidney Burbank succeeded Davis in March 1867 and again increased freedmen schools to 96 with more than 5,000 students aged between 6 and 18. In the face of more violence and opposition in 1868, the number reached 135 day schools and 1 night school, serving over 6,000 students.

In early 1869, all Bureau staff but the superintendents of education and the claims agents were withdrawn from the states. By the summer of 1870, the superintendents of education were withdrawn and the headquarters staff greatly reduced. On June 10, 1872, Congress abolished the Bureau.

Subsequently, city and county public schools assumed a more active role in the education of their African American citizens. In Louisville, Central Colored School was opened in 1873 at Sixth and Kentucky streets. In the school beginning, the school included grades First through Eighth. After 1874, Kentucky law supported African American schools such as Central Colored

School with funding through property taxes on African American-owned property and other fines (French 2001; Kentucky Human Rights Commission 1971; Yater 2001b). This law appears to have spurred the governance and documentation of a number of African American districts in the county.

County School Governance, Legalized Segregation, and Forest Baptist Frame School (circa 1875-circa 1912). Documentation of the location of the early school and church facilities on historical maps appears to be the 1879 Beers and Lanagan atlas. The church was marked north of the project area and east of Petersburg Road (then Newburg Road) across from the present location of Forest Baptist Church. Information from Nelson Goodwin corroborates this location as the location of the original school as well. Although the church and school may have been in the same building at the beginning of this period, a separate school building was eventually constructed. Heavy community involvement continued during this period.

JCPS archives contain records for the school as early as 1875. The records document the structure as a white two-story frame building, while records from the 1885 to 1890 period document the school as a frame structure worth $300 (JCPS-ARC 2010). A photograph within a volume called *Schools From Past to Present* portrays the two-story structure as a front gable, three-bay, vertical board structure (**Figure 70**). Only the front elevation is visible. The upper story has two tall windows with two-over-two windows[2]; boards overlap the lower story. The lower story has one small window visible to the right of the door; the doorway includes a front gable overhang. The structure does not appear to have been painted white, however. This structure may also be in the background of **Figure 48.**

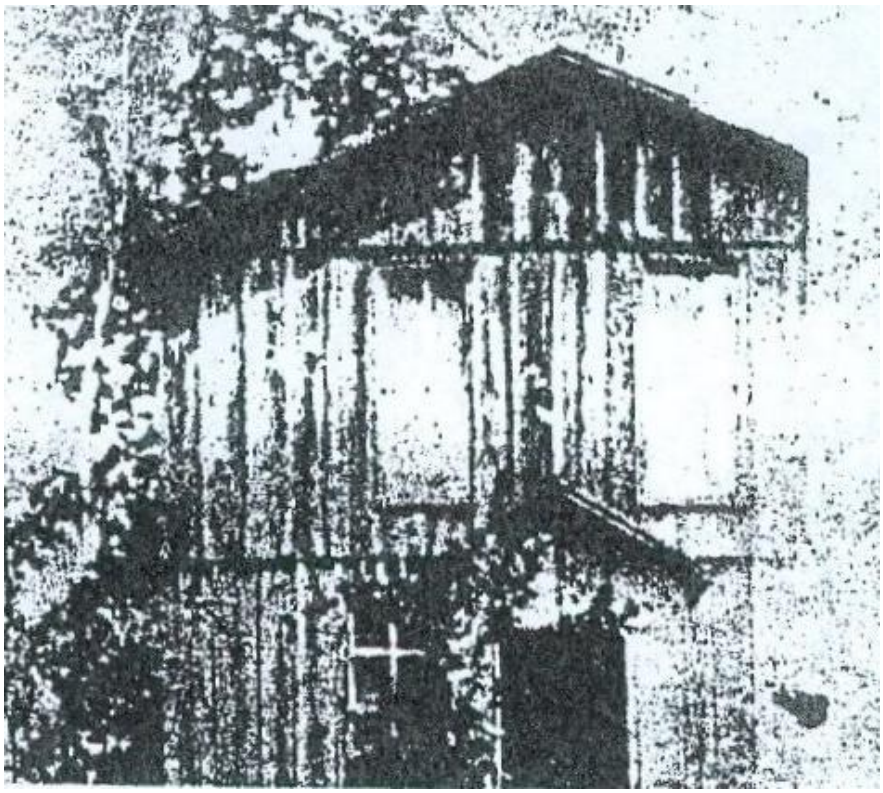


Figure 70. Two-story school (circa 1875 to circa 1912) (courtesy of JCPS-ARC).

[2] refers to the number of panes

During the 1880s to 1890s, the school appears to have continued to be held north of the park in the two-story structure. First through Eighth grades attended. At the end of Eighth grade, students took an examination to continue to high school. The only high school available at that time was Central Colored High School, which had added two year's high school education in 1882 and another year in 1893. Few opportunities for college-level courses existed in Louisville at that time. Simmons University, formed by the General Association of Colored Baptists in 1879, may have been the only option until the University of Louisville-affiliated college—Municipal College for Negroes—was formed in 1930 (Yater 2001b). Changes during this period included increased emphasis on vocational training for African American students, an educational model propagated by Booker T. Washington. Central Colored High School added vocational instruction such as dressmaking, automobile mechanics, and machine shop in addition to academic instruction in 1907 (Kleber 2001). Segregation in educational facilities became more formalized in 1883 when the Kentucky General Assemblage put all educational funds (e.g. property taxes from white and black owners) into one fund but also stipulated schools must be separate. Segregation was reinforced by its inclusion in the state constitution in 1891, the *Plessy v. Ferguson* U.S. Supreme Court ruling, and the Carl Day Law in 1904 (Kentucky Commission on Human Rights 1971; Kleber 2001). Prior to the Day Law, Berea College—a private institution—had been integrated.

The training of African American teachers in Kentucky did not begin until 1886, when the State Normal School for Colored Persons in Frankfort was formed (Kentucky Commission on Human Rights 1971). Employees documented within JCPS census records for the Newburg school between 1875 and 1912 are summarized in **Table 21**. JCPS commissioners included J.H. Hobbs, Ben Kendall, and a Smith. L. J. Stivers succeeded the commissioners as County Superintendent (JCPS-ARC 2010). Teachers at the time earned $46.62 per month; Mr. R. C. (or O.) Parks is noted as the first teacher. The personnel list of the Newburg school documents many figures important to the development of the community; many are still memorialized in local history. Edward Green has been cited many times as has teacher T.M. (or William) Faulkner. Nellie King, cited within local history as the first teacher paid by JCPS, does not appear on the list. Most names appear to be from within the Petersburg community, but the name Lucy J. Scott has appeared at other African American schools, suggesting connections between the communities. Lucy Scott taught at Newburg between 1905 and at least 1912, taught at Prospect until that school was closed in 1916, then taught at the Jefferson Jacob School in Harrods Creek between 1917 and 1925.

Table 21. School Personnel of Forest Baptist School (1875-1912)

Year	Trustees	Teachers	No. of Students w/in District
1875-1879 (I)	Wm. H. Lawrence K. Son Tom Tucker	no data	
1875-1879 (IIa)	Richard Coleman Charles Porter (?) Columbus Coleman	Mr. R. O. Parks	
1875-1879 (III)	Richard Coleman Charles Porter (?) Columbus Coleman	Adelaide/Aldelvide Cousin(s) (?)	
1875-1879 (IV)	Charles Porter	T.M. Falkner (also spelled Faulkner)	
1875-1879 (Va)	Richard Coleman	T.M. Falkner	

Year	Trustees	Teachers	No. of Students w/in District
	Edward Green Braxton ("Bracks") Taylor	(these two rows had been opposite; but based on previous information, it appears Faulkner was teacher not trustee)	
1882-1883 called "Doups"	Richard Coleman Edward Green Braxton Taylor	T.M. Falkner W. B. Lane (written faintly, maybe added later)	
1883-1884 "called Doups Point" and Newburg	Richard Coleman Edward Green (chairman) Braxton Taylor	W. B. Lane	99
1885-1890 (I) "Dops Point"	Edward Green Lark Dickson J. Ashby	S.M. Banks	between 85 and 150
1885-1890 (II) "Doups Point"	Lark Dickson Edward Green John Ashby	Susie M. Banks	between 85 and 150
1885-1890 (III)	not noted	not noted	between 85 and 150
1885-1890 (IV)	Ed Green Lark Dickson George Conoway	Mary E. Boswell	between 85 and 150
1885-1890 (V)	Ed Green Lark Dickson Robert Abstain	T.M. Falkner	between 85 and 150
1885-1890 (VI)	Ed Green Lark Dickson Robert Abstain	T.M. Falkner	between 85 and 150
1885-1890 (VII)	Thornton Ross Will Curtis Ed Green	Mattie Palmer	between 85 and 150
1885-1890 (VII) first time identified as "Newburg"	John Dorsey Thornton Ross Edward Green	Mattie J. Palmer	between 85 and 150
1885-1890 (IX) "Buechel"	John Dorsey Edward Green	no data	between 85 and 150
1890-1897	no data	no data	
1897-1898	T. H. Ross Edward Green	Mattie Duff	
1898-1899	T. H. Ross Edward Green Ed Owens	Nora Payne	
1899-1900	T. H. Ross Edward Green Ed Owens Jerry Beeler	N. L. Payne	
1900-1901	no data	N. L. Payne	
1901-1902	Ed Owens	Nora Payne A. H. Payne	

Year	Trustees	Teachers	No. of Students w/in District
1902-1903	George W. Coleman Edward Green Jerry Beeler	N. L. Payne	
1903-1904	no data	Nora L. Payne	
1904-1905	Ed Owens	Nora L. Payne	
1905-1906	Edward Owens Edward Green George Coleman	Lucy Scott	
1906-1907	Edward Green George Coleman	Lucy Scott	
1907-1908	no data	Lucy Scott	
1908-1909	Theo. Kroeger William Fey	Lucy J. Scott Lula Fuller	
1910-1911	no data	Lucy J. Scott Lula Fuller	
1911-1912	no data	Lucy J. Scott Lula Fuller	

These records also indicate the school and perhaps the area had been called “Doups Point” between 1882 to about 1890. This name appears in this area much earlier, as Daniel Doup owns property on the 1858 Bergman map near the future location of Forest Baptist Church. Curiously, and with no known relationship so far, by 1916 “Doups Point” was also a stop on the interurban route along Taylorsville Road. The name appears to have varied from Doup to Beuchel to eventually Newburg, although the surrounding community was still identified as late as the 1951 USGS quadrangle as Petersburg. Such discrepancies in nomenclature often illuminate discrepancies between the emic and etic—identity of the group from within in contrast to the identity imposed by outside groups. The Newburg name became more firmly attached to the fledgling community during this period as a result of the school being identified as such. As stated previously, one reason for this identity was presumably because the area was serviced by the Newburg post office, which had opened as early as 1839. According to recent research, it appears Peter Laws may not have purchased his property until after 1873, which suggests the name of the community by this time may already have been solidified within governmental frameworks.

Archaeological remains of the school may lie east of Petersburg Road in the median between the current alignments of Petersburg and Newburg roads.

Continued Segregation and Newburg School (circa 1912-1929). As America became more industrialized and consequently urbanized by the early twentieth century, schools again followed newly emerging housing patterns manifested in multilevel structures located on compact city and town blocks. The shift from an agrarian to an industrialized economy incited a significant increase in school enrollment, thereby rendering one-room primary schools obsolete. Funding sources at this time included private sources such as the Julius Rosenwald Fund and the Anna T. Jeanes Foundation (NPS 2000). Gradually, government entities contributed more funds and facilities into African American education. Made acceptable by the 1896 *Plessy vs. Ferguson* U.S. Supreme Court decision, these facilities continued to be segregated, however.

Community involvement and governmental support had matured to the point that the original school associated with Forest Baptist Church moved into its own two-room building as an entity separate from the church. According to the JCPS records, this building was located on a one-acre lot where the Larkwood Apartments were. A photograph within *Schools From Past to Present* depicts the structure as a one-story structure (**Figure 71**). This facility appears to have begun in 1912; it is depicted on the 1913 atlas as located south of the park along Petersburg Road (**Figure 72**). A history on Newburg School summarizes this facility as follows:

> The second Newburg school building, now an apartment house "Larkwood", was a white frame building with two rooms. The desks were small and two children sat in one. There was a well in front of the building which furnished drinking water for the children. The school was kept very neat and clean. In the spring of the year the children raised vegetables in the backyard of the school. The teachers of this school were Mrs. Lottie Robinson and Mrs. Tillie Shouse. The grades ran from the first through the eighth grade. The seventh and eighth grades took their examination at the Jefferson County Court House. When they finished Newburg School, they went to Central High School because there were no County High Schools.

According the JCPS records (JC, Book 6, 11/16/1929), the building and lot were planned to be auctioned December 7, 1929. Within the same report, the African American Masonic Home of Newburg (community located to the south) also asked the board for a new building as the distance to the proposed new school (Newburg Elementary School) was a far distance for their community. If a new building could not be built within their community, the home would supply the facility and a teacher could be furnished by the board. This was to be considered by the board (JC, Book 6, 5/31/1929). This record suggests the move from the previous location north of Petersburg Park near the Forest Baptist Church southward may have been made as a response to attendance from the southern Newburg community.

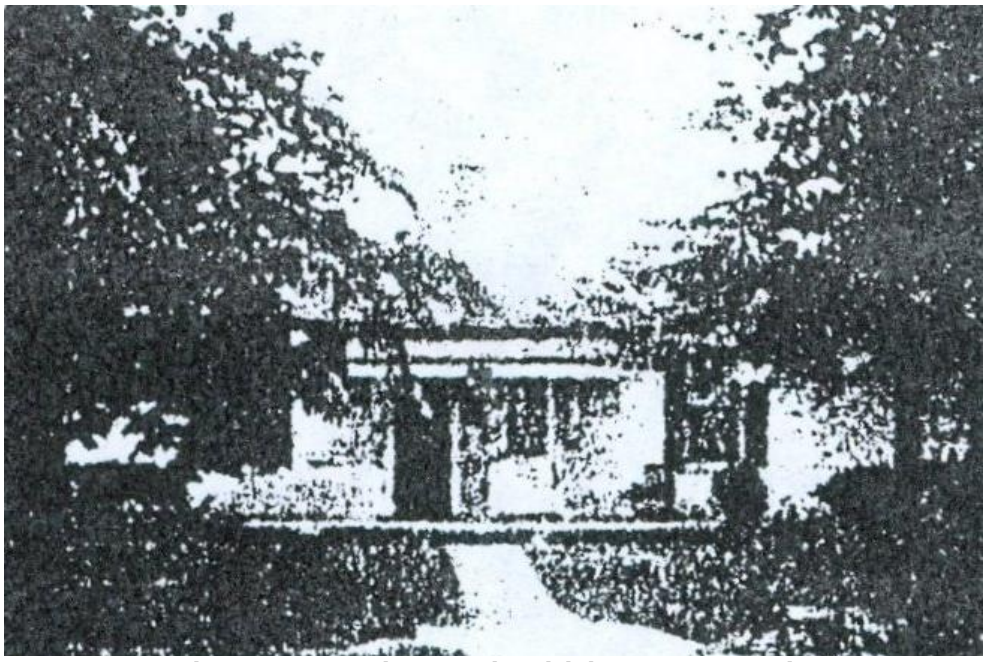


Figure 71. Newburg School (circa 1912-1929).

Figure 72. 1913 atlas that depicts a school south of the park. Courtesy of the University of Louisville, Special Collections, www.digital.library.louisville.edu.

Teachers and other personnel, if known, are summarized in **Table 22**. Much of this has been compiled by staff at JCPS archives by Census Reports of the County Superintendent. Principal in 1924 was Clara L. Edwards. Assistants included Cora Nelson and Anna Taylor. In 1927, teachers included Anna Taylor. In 1928, teachers included Bertha Lewallen, Hattie M. Daniel, Anna Taylor, and Kathleen Rucker. Expenditure lists document repairs having been made between 1921 and 1924, including the addition of a new room. They also note the delivery of supplies from the Roth Lumber Company, plaster from the Kentucky Wall Plaster Company, teacher's desk from the Central School Supply Company, and coal from the Citizens Coal Company and Buechel Ice, Coal, and Storage Company.

Table 22. School Personnel of the Newburg School (1912-1929)

Year	Teachers
1912-1913	Tillie Callery (Shouse) Lottie J. Robinson
1913-1914	Tillie Callery (Shouse) Lottie J. Robinson
1914-1915	Tillie Callery (Shouse) Lottie J. Robinson
1915-1916	Tillie Callery (Shouse) Lottie J. Robinson
1916-1917	Tillie Callery (Shouse) Lottie J. Robinson

Year	Teachers
1917-1918	Tillie Callery (Shouse) Lottie J. Robinson
1918-1919	Tillie Callery (Shouse) Lottie J. Robinson
1919-1920	Lottie J. Robinson, Tillie Shouse, and Anna Taylor; Edmond and Rosa Blackmore (janitorial service)
1920-1921	Tillie Shouse and Anna Taylor
1921-1922	Tillie Shouse and Joseph E. Bush; Edmond and Rosa Blackmore (janitorial service); William Foster (kindling and repairs)
1922-1923	Tillie Shouse, Joseph E. Bush, and Ida Patterson; Anna Taylor (substitute); Bessie Bartlett and John Howard (janitorial service)
1923-1924	Clara L. Parrott, Anna Taylor, Cora Nelson; Bessie Bartlett (janitorial service)
1924-1925	Clara L. Parrott, Serena J. Harris, Anna Taylor, Cora Nelson; Jannie Jewell, Rose Tytus, and David Parker (janitorial service)
undetermined years	Mattie Duff, Lucy B. Scott, Lula Fuller, Anna Taylor, Ida Patterson, Cora Nelson, Clara Parrot, Serena Hurd, Blanche Edmunds, Hattie Daniels, Joseph Bush, Bertha Lewallen, Kathleen Dowery, Virginia Alexander, Mr. A. L. Garvin
1927	Anna Taylor (primary teacher)
1928	Bertha Lewallen, Hattie M. Daniel, Anna Taylor, and Kathleen Rucker

*Data from JCPS-ARC (2010)

Opportunities for high school education expanded during this period, as the Lincoln Institute had been formed by affiliates of Berea College in 1912. This, in addition to Central Colored High School (Central High School by 1945), was the most visible educational options. The institute, located on 444 acres in Simpsonville, had a diverse faculty and emphasized vocational training and farming (Kleber 2001).

Booker T. Washington, Philanthropy, and the Newburg Elementary School (1929-1953). With aid from the General Education Board, the vision of Booker T. Washington, and private donations from Julius Rosenwald, the Tuskegee Institute supervised the construction of 33 African American schools between 1917 and 1930 in Kentucky (Turley-Adams 2005:25). A total of seven were built in Jefferson County, with the Jefferson Jacob School in Harrods Creek being constructed between 1917 and 1920, Eastwood and Harris Kennedy (The Point) schools being constructed between 1922 and 1924, and South Park, Jeffersontown, Newburg, and Dorsey being construction between 1928 and 1930.

Vocational training was an important tenet of Booker T. Washington's model, and facilities included areas for such training, such as at the Jefferson Jacob School. This educational model, promoted by Booker T. Washington and Tuskegee Institute, was seen by him to extend back as far as Thomas Jefferson (Washington 1910) and was formalized in 1868 with the founding of the Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute by General Samuel Chapman Armstrong, an influence on Washington (NPS 2000). In 1910, 221 African American pupils were receiving industrial training in Kentucky, a number comparable to those of Missouri (205), District of Columbia (225), and Ohio (216) but half as many as Louisiana (433) and Mississippi (432), although their total numbers of students were comparable (Washington 1910:Table 7).

Funding for schools for African Americans came from a variety of sources. During the late eighteenth to early nineteenth centuries, wealthy philanthropists picked up where the

benevolent societies left off. In Kentucky, funding from private sources appear to have been minimal compared to other states with comparable student populations ($133 compared to $2,600 and $8,110 for Louisiana and Mississippi, respectively), while state and municipal funding outstripped all other states other than the District of Columbia ($29,220 compared to D.C.'s $32,600) (Washington 1910: Table 8). In general, however, African American education benefited greatly from trust funds such as the Rosenwald Fund and those set up by George Peabody of Massachusetts, Daniel Hand of Connecticut, and John Fox Slater of the same (Washington 1910).

According to Turley-Adams (2005:56), Newburg Elementary School was built between 1929 and 1930 with Rosenwald funds at a cost of $20,000. The African American population contributed $300, the public supplied $18,000, and the Rosenwald fund donated $1,700. As more Rosenwald schools were built each year, Julius Rosenwald established the Rosenwald Fund so his mission could be carried out after his death. Communities applying for the funds were required to contribute funds and obtain a parcel of land at least one acre in size. In reality, these communities continued to supply much more, including much of the drive for its completion, labor, and employees.

JCPS Board of Education minutes (Book 6, 5/31/1929) documented the proposed building as a four-room brick plan designed by architect Arthur G. Tafel. Arthur Gustave Tafel, Sr. (1890-1975), practiced out of an office at 140 South Third Street and lived on Eastern Parkway with his family until later in his career when he moved his office to Brownsboro Road. Born in Louisville, Tafel attended Male High School and the University of Pennsylvania on scholarship, graduating with a B.S. in architecture in 1913. He opened his first practice, Hillerich & Tafel, in Louisville right after graduation. He remained in this partnership for only one year and organized his own firm in 1914, becoming a registered member of the American Institute of Architects (AIA) in Kentucky, Indiana, and Tennessee. He was also the seventh architect to register within the Commonwealth, when the title of architect became licensed in Kentucky in 1930. While practicing, he served as a captain in the Army, 28th Heavy Artillery, in 1917 and 1918, and was a member of various boards and associations. In 1925, he wrote a column on architecture in the *Louisville Herald*, and in 1946 and 1947, he lectured at the University of Louisville. His most notable works included American Radiator Standard Sanitary Office Building, Louisville in 1928; Valley High School, Valley Station in 1935; Reliance Varnish Company, between 1947 and 1954; Grovers Bakeing Company between 1916 and 1955; American Printing House for the Blind on Frankfort Avenue in the International Style between 1935 and 1955; and Louisville Country Day School between 1951 and 1955. He is also credited with numerous residents in the historic neighborhoods of Louisville (Koyl 1956, 1962, 1970; Wiser 2000).

Tafel designed the Newburg Elementary School relatively early in his career--one year after the completion of his first large project, the American Radiator Standard Sanitary Office Building. Photographs of the building make the facility appear larger than originally conceived. Most prominent are the bank of windows across the front (**Figure 73**). During this period, the building blocks of a school were fairly standard rooms with the architect employed for the purpose of applying ornament, such as the simplified Collegiate Gothic details seen in the central bay tower. History within JCPS archives state "another room and four portables were added later".

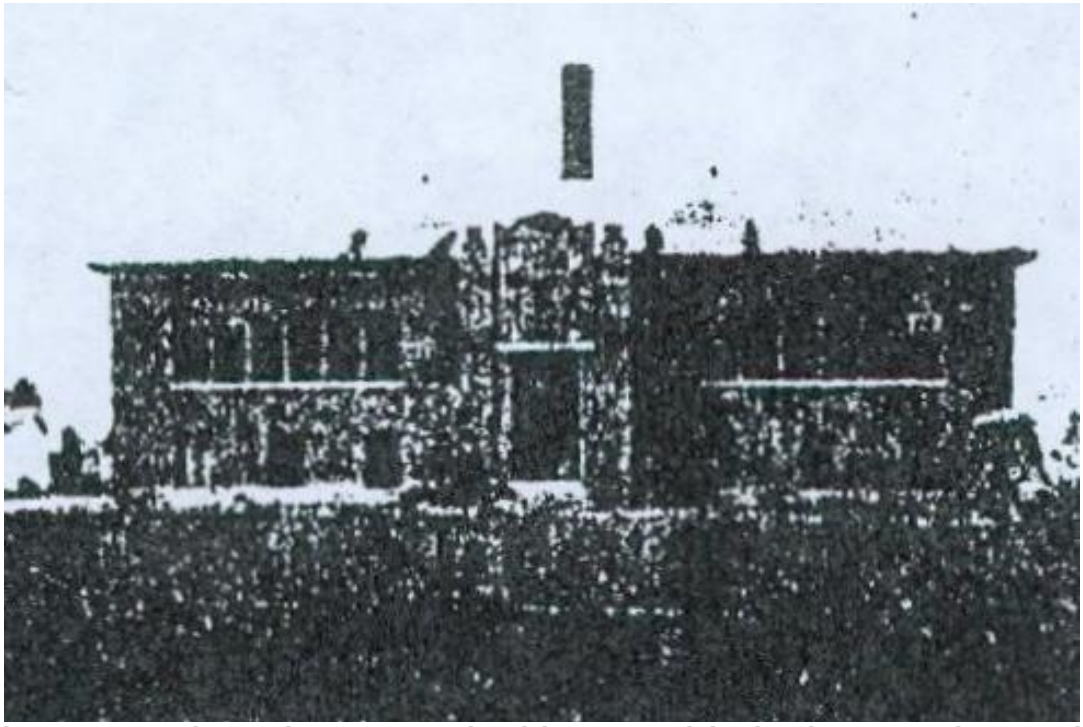


Figure 73. Newburg Elementary School (1929-1953) (*Schools Past and Present*).

Its construction was at a time when educators were first recognizing the need for specialized classrooms to accommodate broader curricula and different age groups as more students attended school. Building off of the ideas of John Dewey, William W. Wirt of Gary, Indiana developed the Gary Plan. Adopted by most communities in the 1910s and 1920s, it recognized the need for work, study, and play rather than the regimentation of early schoolhouses, and called for homerooms, gymnasiums, workshops, playgrounds, and auditoriums. In the African American community, much of this was scaled down, but generally incorporated.

Bids for the construction, plumbing, and heating were documented for the facility, which was to be built on 11 lots purchased from McClure Hoke for $1,000. The land was noted to extend 181 feet along Newburg Road (now Petersburg Road) and adjoined the land of Hart. These property owners are visible on the 1913 atlas (**Figure 72**). Teachers during 1929 included Bertha Lewallen and Hattie Daniel (JCPS-ARC 2010). The student population continued to rise. In 1941, the school had three graduates; by 1953, it had 25. According to a 1945-1946 survey of Kentucky school facilities, the Newburg Elementary School was summarized as follows:

> an eight-grade, five teacher school in which 188 pupils were enrolled during the school year 1944-1945. The building is a one-story and basement structure of brick construction. Bottled water is furnished for drinking purposes. The school has a central heating plant and pit toilets. Cafeteria facilities are provided. (George Peabody College for Teachers 1945-1946).

JCPS records document the following distribution during this year: 22 in First grade, 33 in Second grade, 23 in Third grade, 22 in Fourth grade, 28 in Fifth grade, 23 in Sixth grade, 31 in Seventh grade, and 14 in Eighth grade. By the 1948 Kentucky survey report, Newburg had 205 students and 5 teachers. School personnel are summarized in **Table 23**.

Table 23. School Personnel of the Newburg Elementary School (1929-1953)

School	Year	Teachers
Newburg Elementary (1929-1953)	1929	Bertha Lewallen (Principal) and Hattie M. Daniel
	1930	Bertha Lewallen (Principal), Gertrude Howard (later Lively)
	1931	Al Garvin (Principal, succeeds Lewallen)
	1939-1940	bus driver: Virgie Lewis, replaced this year by son Daniel Lewis; Virginia Alexander (Principal succeeded Garvin)
	1941	Agnes Duncan (Principal), Gertrude (née Howard) Lively
	1943-1947	Maymie Morris, Serena Hurd, Christine Brown, Alberta Abstain
	1948-1953	Sarah J. Price, Daisy Fox, Kathryn January, Bertha Long, Tonie S. Buckner, Erma Ballard Williams, Mary Bateman, and Uvallar Evans (added during these years)

*Data from JCPS-ARC (2010)

A 1951 USGS topographic quadrangle appears to refer to this school with a symbol north of the project area. Records at JCPS archives (JCPS-ARC 2010) document the building as having been sold to Forest Baptist Church. Students from the school had been using this church as extra classrooms until March of 1953. During that month, the 1894 frame church building burned, and the congregation began using the school for its facility. The church bought the school building later that year. By 1953, the school population had outgrown the facility; the basement and church building were used for classes. This influx has been identified as due to larger families, possibly due to the post-World War II “baby boom”. A new school was an extremely high priority for the community. Renovations to the structure by the church are visible in **Figure 74**. These renovations included changes to the windows and additions to both ends, as related by Lyons-Goodwin (personal communication 2010).

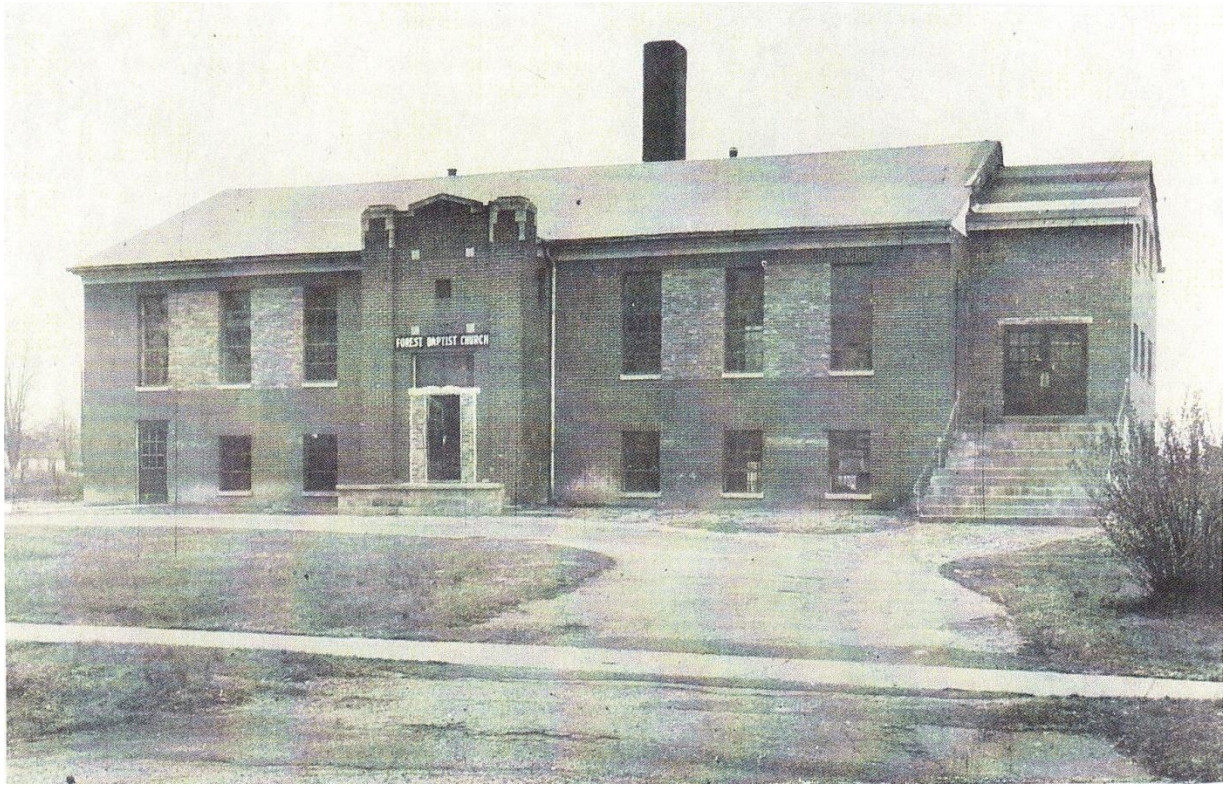


Figure 74. 1929 Newburg Elementary School with later alterations by Forest Baptist Church (courtesy of Ernestine Sharelle Lyons-Goodwin).

The Lincoln Institute and Central High School continued to be the only options for high school education. As of 1941, the Kentucky General Assembly enacted laws forcing local school boards to provide for a high school education for all residents. After this date, Jefferson County paid the tuition for students at one of the above institutions (Kleber 2001).

Desegregation and the Newburg Elementary and Junior High School (1953-1975). As a result of the population and housing boom post World War II, large low-slung educational facilities trailed residential development comprised of mass-produced often one-story structures on larger parcels of land that edged out beyond the traditional town center or replaced older structures in the urban renewal movement.

The 1954 *Brown vs. Board of Education* decision led to gradual desegregation of the Jefferson County public school facilities during the 1950s to 1960s. Desegregation continued to be an issue, however. During the 1970s, court cases brought by the Newburg Area Council, Inc. (1973, 1975) continued to press for desegregation of the student body. As summarized by the Cornell Law School (http://www.law.cornell.edu/supct/html/05-908.ZO.html):

> In 1973 a federal court found that Jefferson County had maintained a segregated school system, *Newburg Area Council, Inc.* v. *Board of Ed. of Jefferson Cty.*, 489 F. 2d 925, 932 (CA6), vacated and remanded, 418 U. S. 918 , reinstated with modifications, 510 F. 2d 1358, 1359 (CA6 1974), and in 1975 the District Court entered a desegregation decree. See *Hampton* v. *Jefferson Cty. Bd. of Ed.*, 72 F. Supp. 2d 753, 762–764 (WD Ky. 1999). Jefferson County operated under this decree until 2000, when the District Court dissolved the decree after finding that the district had achieved unitary status by eliminating "[t]o the greatest extent practicable" the vestiges of its prior policy of segregation. *Hampton* v. *Jefferson Cty. Bd. of Ed.*, 102 F. Supp. 2d 358, 360 (2000). See *Board of Ed. of*

> *Oklahoma City Public Schools* v. *Dowell*, 498 U. S. 237, 249–250 (1991) ; *Green* v. *School Bd. of New Kent Cty.*, 391 U. S. 430, 435–436 (1968). In 2001, after the decree had been dissolved, Jefferson County adopted the voluntary student assignment plan at issue in this case. App. in No. 05–915, p. 77.

As summarized above, after the 1970s lawsuits, voluntary busing arrangements continued to maintain a level of diversity so that African American students comprised between 15 and 50 percent of all nonmagnet schools. After forced integration ended in 2000, JCPS adopted a plan to maintain racial integration. *Meredith vs. Jefferson County Board of Education* challenged the constitutionality of this enrollment plan. After previous rulings in District Court and Sixth Circuit Court of Appeals on the constitutionality of the new enrollment policy, the U.S. Supreme Court ruled it unconstitutional (OYEZ 2010). Much of the enrollment policy, however, continued with socioeconomic status rather than race being a consideration.

Newburg Elementary and Junior High School was the first school facility documented within the current park property (**Figure 75**). At the time, the school grounds encompassed 16 acres. Built prior to the *Brown vs. Board of Education* U.S. Supreme Court ruling that desegregated public school systems, the facility was built to serve the African American population in the Petersburg and Newburg areas and housed grades First through Ninth.

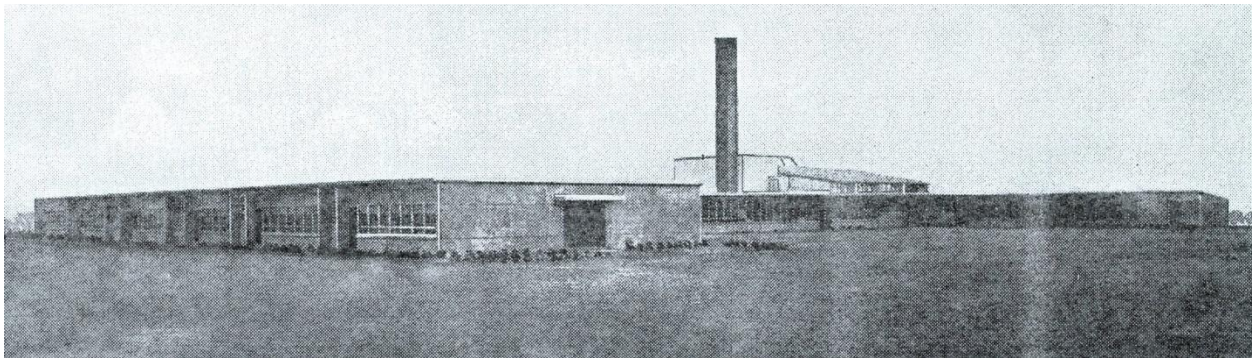


Figure 75. Newburg Elementary and Junior High School in 1954 (1953-1997).

With a design prepared by architect Hartstern, Louis & Henry, the land was purchased and construction began in 1953. The cost was noted to be $651,145.00 (JCPS-ARC 2010). Fred J. Hartstern (1903-1984) worked in the former Louisville Board of Education and became the board's chief of architecture in 1948. With an office in the McDowell Building at 505 South Third Street, he practiced on his own, briefly as Hartstern, Louis & Henry in the 1950s and early 1960s, and finally as Hartstern, Campbell & Schadt (1964-1978). The last created over 45 JCPS schools, including Ballard and Moore high schools (Bowker 1956, 1962, 1970; Wiser 2000). Other buildings of note include Pilgrim Lutheran Church, Paul S. McBrayer Arena at Eastern Kentucky University, the Caldwell Chapel at the Louisville Seminary, the Rauch Memorial Planetarium at the University of Louisville, and the Waterfront Development Corporation's headquarters at 129 River Road.

Abreast of the latest design trends set by architects Lawrence Perkins and Eilel Saarinen in education, Hartstern, Louis & Henry created a modern design with a plan that responded to the most current pedagogy. For the first time, architects began to completely design school structures and landscapes whereas they had merely provided ornamental façade in previous decades. The architecture of modern schools was thought to enhance learning, ridding the student of the rigid and imposing structures of the past. In the opinion of mid-century educators and architects, one-story buildings scaled at the same level as new ranches, with self-contained

classroom wings of movable desks, welcomed students into intimate, personal environments. Expansive playing fields offered new opportunities for diversified curricula.

Students moved into the Newburg Elementary and Junior High School on September 21, 1953, although construction continued. The official dedication ceremony occurred April 20, 1954 with Agnes Duncan as principal (**Figure 76**). The school population increased abruptly at this time due to the consolidation of Julius Rosenwald School in Coral Ridge with this one (JCPS-ARC 2010). The original capacity of the school was 420; by the end of the first year, 268 students were enrolled. Lyons-Goodwin supplied a photograph of the first graduating class (**Figure 77**).

Figure 76. Principal Agnes Gordon Duncan (courtesy of Mrs. Lyons-Goodwin).

1st roll: Marva Simpson, Gonzella Taylor, Bessie Cowherd, Brenda Montgomery, Mary Meriweather Edna Samuels, Doris Jean Tinker,

2nd roll: Mrs. Maralee Johnson, ?, Willie O'Neal, Shirley Woodson, Grace Goodner, Yvonne Edwards ? Brown, Ernestine Cage, ?, Patricia Ann Lyons, ?, Laura Lowe, Gloria Allen

3rd roll: Durand Tinker, Jr. (Duke, PeeWee) ?, Dierson Burns, Marshall Anderson, Ambose Reed, Samuel Dobson, Walter (Pete) Cosby, Virgil Dorsey, Jr.(Junie)

Figure 77. First Graduating Class at Newburg Elementary and Junior High School (1954, courtesy of Mrs. Lyons-Goodwin).

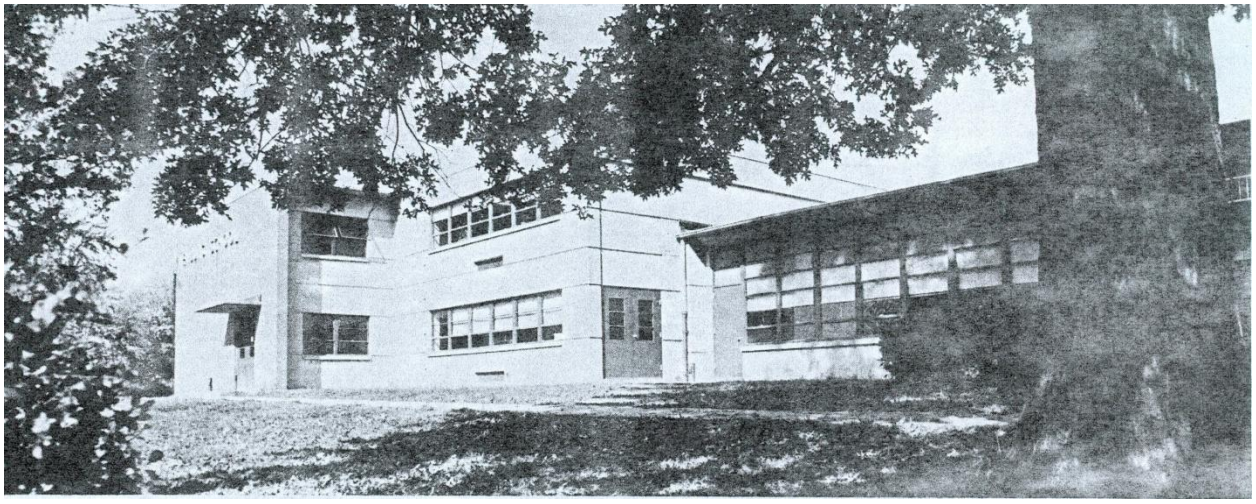
After the 1964 Civil Rights Act, the school was desegregated in 1965. As the entire attendance district of the school was African American, the student body did not change, but teachers after this time included Caucasian individuals. One of the most significant changes to the student body during these years occurred in 1966 at which time the ninth-grade class, which had been within the Newburg Elementary and Junior High School facility since 1953, was moved to area high schools. Students attended Seneca and Thomas Jefferson high schools, which was the assigned high school for tenth through twelfth graders from Newburg Middle School. Ms. Lyons-Goodwin, however, remembers attending Jackson Junior High School for two years, then graduating from Seneca High School. Personnel serving at Newburg Elementary and Junior High School are summarized in (**Table 24**).

Table 24. School Personnel Known for the Newburg Elementary and Junior High School (1953-1975)

Year	Teachers
1957-1958	Agnes Duncan (Principal), Merrelene Ballard, Elizabeth Buford, Mary Bateman, Bessie Covington (P.E.), Uvallar Evans, Daisy Fox, Delores Gordon, Alberta Henderson, Anna Hale, Jessye Hamilton (music), Pearl Harrington, Kathryn January, Marlee Johnson, Betty Jones (special education), Ethel Kilgore, Gertrude Lively (librarian), Bertha Long, Mamie Morris, Sarah Price, Tim Robertson (industrial arts, P.E.), Victoria Roberts, Carrie Simpson, Garnette Thicklin, and Margaret Woodson

In order to keep pace with the influx of new residents due to urban renewal development in the area, additions to the structure have occurred over the years. These have included an extension to the eastern wing in 1959, a more substantial extension to the western wing in 1961, and—later--major renovations in 1975 and the addition of portables in the eastern yard (JCPS-ARC 2010). By the 1967-1968 school year, the capacity of the school had increased to 1230 students. The importance of the school and the influence of its teachers, support staff, and other personnel were venerated as new streets plotted during the urban renewal of the 1960s were named (additional information below under **Urban Renewal**).

Integration and the Newburg Middle School (1975-1997). In 1975, the facility was converted to a middle school serving Sixth through Eighth grades (JCPS-ARC 2010) (**Figure 78**). This school was located within the same facility as the previous school—the Newburg Elementary and Junior High School—located in the northeast corner of the park property at 5008 Indian Trail. Major renovations accompanied the transition. School personnel are summarized in **Table 25**. An attempt was made in 1977 to rename the middle school Petersburg Middle School or William H. Faulkner Middle School, after an influential early school leader (**Figure 79** and **Figure 80**). This did not dissuade JCPS authorities, however, and the name remained Newburg Middle School. **Figure 81** depicts the school just prior to demolition.



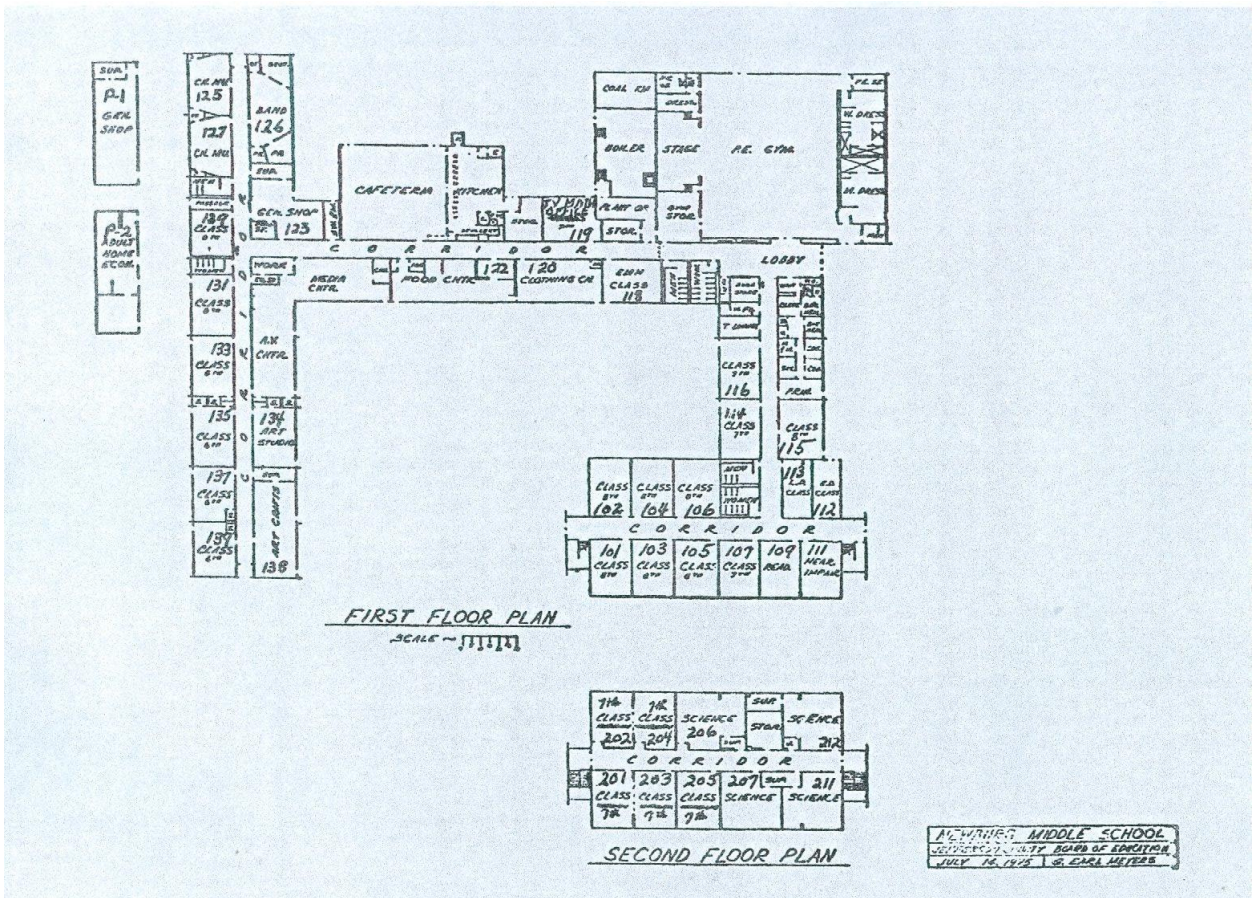


Figure 78. Previous middle school in 1975 after renovations (JCPS Dedication Flyer, north at bottom left corner of floor plan).

Table 25. School Personnel of the Newburg Middle School (1975-1997)

Year	Teachers
1975-1976	Ewell Singleton (Principal), Bach, Barner, Berry, Brown, brooks, Calloway, Carothers, Clements, Cohen, Cornell, Daniel, Deroche, Dudley, Dyer, Duffy, Frye, Gaddis, Goff, Horrar, Jewell, Kasden, Larkin, Logan, Lee, Lowen, Miles, Mitchele, Pearman, Ridge, Rihn, Schaeffer, Smith, Smith, Spillman, Sweitzer, Wheatley, and Yates.
1976-1977	Ewell Singleton (Principal)
1977-1978	Ewell Singleton (Principal)
1978-1979	Ewell Singleton (Principal)
1979-1980	Ewell Singleton (Principal)
1980-1981	Ewell Singleton (Principal)
1981-1982	Donna Ludwig (Principal)
1982-1983	Donna Ludwig (Principal)
1983-at least 1995	Nancy Hottman (Principal)

*compiled from Census Report of County Superintendent and JCPS-ARC (2010)

March 15, 1977

JEFFERSON COUNTY BOARD OF EDUCATI N

RE: Changing the name; Newburg Middle School, to William H. Faulkner Middle School, Petersburg Middle School or for one of the first trustees.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

We, the undersigned, Residents of the Newburg/Petersburg community requests the change of the name Newburg Middle School because we feel that the Black History the First Settlers of this community made is worthy of all people to know. There are several integrated schools in this area now. But! ___ the first School was started in an All-Black Community by former slaves in the first Church. The first school was built by them and the first teachers for approximately 20 years were paid by them.

The name "Newburg" is misleading because it includes the adjoining white community. This misrepresents the Black History that was made. The School makes a great contribution to the life and character of its Students.

The correct name and idenity could be a real inspiration to a child. The above names are chosen that they might be a reminder of what one can do with no other helper but God.

We would also have the School name be a memorial to those who made a great sacrifice to have a schbol.

For the name Petersburg Middle School, please read the attached copy "Why Petersburg Park?"

"I will lift up mine eyes unto the hills from whence cometh my help, My help cometh from the Lord which made the Heavens and the earth." This verse could probably very well describe the thoughts and feelings of the First Settlers as they made plans to have their children learn to read and write. Because the majority of them could not read or write, it was an answer to a prayer and as a dream come true to have a School.

There was no County or State Government to help them. They were looked on as less than ordinary people. Yet it is an extra-ordinary thing they did with God as their Helper.

Figure 79. Letter to Board of Education from the Petersburg Historical Society, page 1 (courtesy of Ernestine Sharelle Lyons-Goodwin.

The starting of the School must have given them a great sense of accomplishment. The first teacher in the Church where the school started was Mr. William H. Faulkner, possibly in 1869. He, too, must have been elated to have an opportunity to serve his fellowman by sharing his knowledge w with those less fortunate than he. So he taught receiving very little if any money at all. The people showed their gratitude by sharing what they had, giving meat, poultry, eggs, vegetables, fruits, canned and preserved food as pay.

The church built a one-room building in the church yard in 1891. The first school trustees for the school were the same as the first Church Trustees. Lewis Bartlett, Butler Goodwin and William King. This is why we submit the names William H. Faulkner and one of the three Trustees.

The Board of Education paid the first Teacher in 1890. The teacher was Mrs. Nallie King. Mrs. Mattie Duff taught for 7 years and had a school term of 5 months. The Board of Education paid Mrs. Duff and Mrs. King when the school was still held in the Church. The first school for this area was built in 1912 at the untiring efforts of Mrs. Lottie Robinson. It was a 2-room building.

There is true wisdom which comes from God and there is earthly wisdom. There are true riches which last eternally and there are material riches which give no satisfaction that someday we must leave forever. There is a greatness in the eyes of God and there is a greatness in the eyes of Man.

The Petersburg Historical Society was formed Lest We Forget our First Settlers who possessed the true wisdom that looks and depends on God; they possessed true riches that are treasures laid up eternally by giving of their time, talents and means to others. They are great in the eyes of God for whoever would be great will be a minister for all. Those who serve mankind.

We hope tht the fore-stated names will be a reminder to this present generation and those to come that the faith of our Fathers was a living faith. The faith of our Fathers is living still In spite of dungeon, fire and sword
The God of our Fathers is no Respecter of Persons
But heafs whosoever believes and trusts his words.
Our Fathers chained in prison dark
were still in heart and conscience free
How sweet would be their children's fate
If they, like them, could Live for Thee.

May the name of a Founder be an inspiration to our children.

Signed: The Petersburg Historical Society

Figure 80. Letter to Board of Education from the Petersburg Historical Society, page 2 (courtesy of Ernestine Sharelle Lyons-Goodwin.

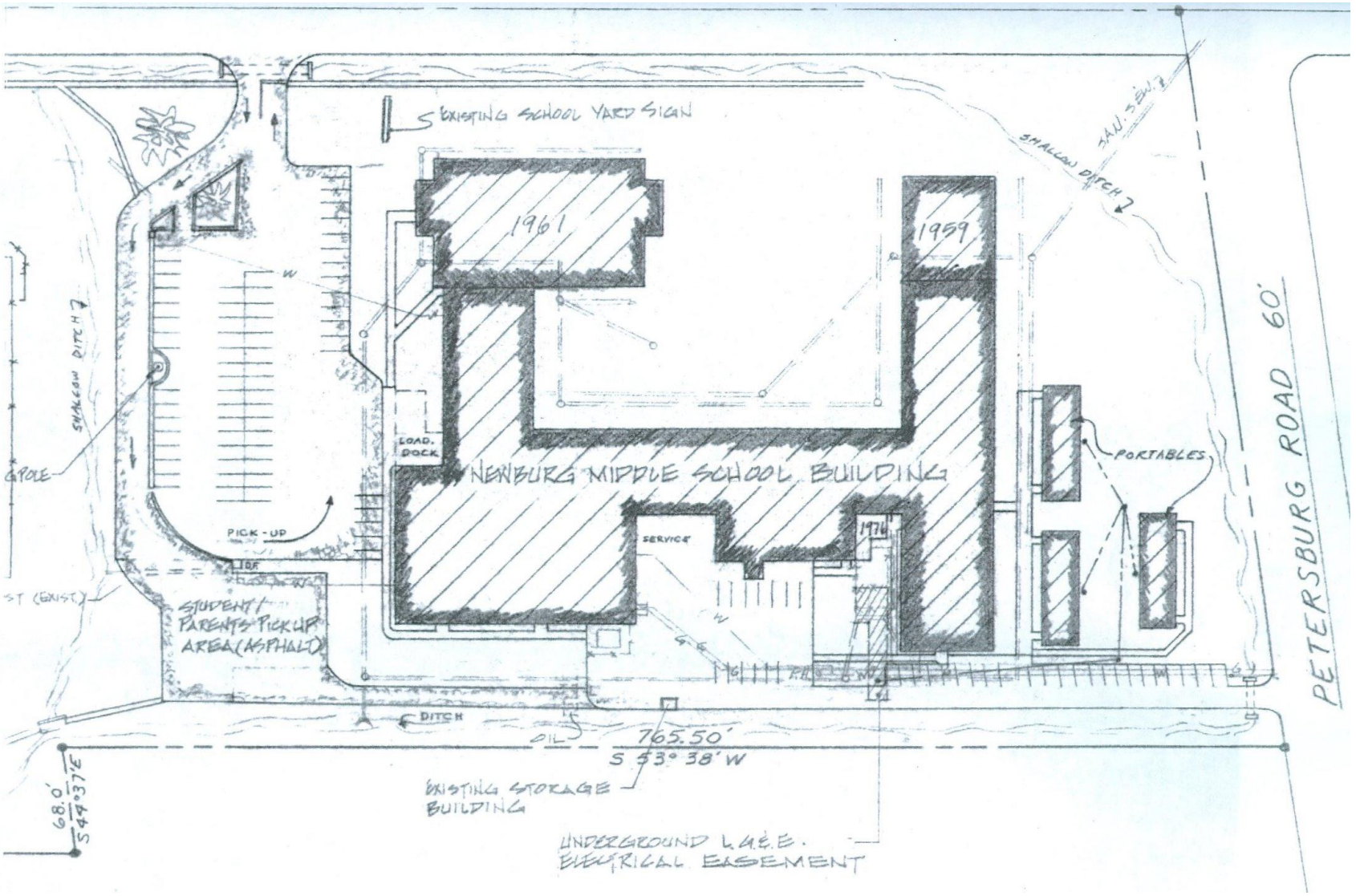


Figure 81. Newburg Elementary and Junior High School/Newburg Middle School (1953-1997) prior to demolition.

Busing and the Newburg Middle School (1997-present). By the 1990s, a new school was envisioned. A land swap was arranged during which land in the southwest corner of the park would be the site of the new school. After a cultural resources assessment by Schenian (1995), the new school was built, the old middle school was razed, and the old middle school site was prepared for park ownership. Preparation of the old site for park ownership took a tremendous amount of resources and preparation. Issues included asbestos removal, regrading, and drainage projects. Landscaping included the replacement of trees impacted by construction of the new school. Analyses of recreation types, shelter and restroom facilities, and community needs were conducted. Issues concerning the construction of the new facility had to address any restrictions due to previous HUD grants in the creation of the open space.

Today, the 8.7-ac (3.5-ha) site of the previous school facility includes a 0.35-mile paved walking track, lighting, a concrete stage, and landscaping. The new middle school building was built in the southwest corner of the park and was designed by Anderson Design Group, Inc. of Louisville headed by Carey L. Anderson, Jr. AIA in the postmodern style (**Figure 82**).

A Louisville native, Anderson earned a B.A. in architecture at the University of Kentucky in 1973. In 1977, he became the first African American architect licensed in Kentucky. Three years later, he became the first in the state to establish an architectural firm, Anderson Associate Architects, which later became the Design Group (Jones 2010). According to his online biography, Anderson “served in a variety of gubernatorial, Mayoral, and Judicial appointments, and previously served as president of the Kentucky Board of Registration for Architects. In private practice, Mr. Anderson provided services for several new facilities for Jefferson County (Louisville) Public Schools. Among other high profile projects by Mr. Anderson is the Louisville Urban League Headquarters Building” (ARCHonsortium LLC 2010). In 2002 he cofounded the ARCHonsortium to form an alliance of design practices.

The first principal was Nancy Hottman. Over the years, environmental education has become a priority and an outdoor classroom was built, including a gazebo built by parents under the leadership of Robert Peterson, Jr. The demographic of students attending Newburg Middle School changed after 2000 as the forced integration evolved into the voluntary busing program. The school now houses the Math, Science, and Technology Magnet program.

Figure 82. Newburg Middle School (1997-present).

Community Resources

Petersburg Park is located in a unique mix of residential development and community resources. Within adjacent blocks are the Newburg Community Center, the Salvation Army Boys and Girls Club, the Newburg Middle School, and the Newburg Library.

Newburg Branch of Louisville Free Public Library (2009-present). Although the General Assembly of Kentucky incorporated the Louisville Library Company in 1816, it was not until 1948 that the main branch was open to African Americans at the urging of Mayor Farnsley. Branch libraries did not allow admittance until 1952, so it was with great ambition that the largely African American community of Petersburg began lobbying for its own branch as early as the 1950s (Kleber 2001). Several activists including Nelson Goodwin, Maggie Blackston, and Annie Merritt really began the push for a branch in the late 1960s. Younger community members took up the cause, including District 2 Metro Councilwoman Barbara Shanklin. Finally over several decades later, the Louisville Free Public Library (LFPL) opened a branch next to the Newburg Middle School in 2009. When finally built, it became the instant heart of the 20,000-plus-member community and the most environmentally friendly library in the city. The LFPL website describes it as follows:

> The Newburg Library is the first new public library to open in Louisville in 13 years and building this library has been a community effort. The Library Foundation has contributed a half-million dollars to Newburg, providing furniture, books and technology. In addition, Newburg residents and Friends groups from across Louisville have donated time, money, and books to open the doors of the library to the public…
>
> The 8300 square foot Newburg Library is education driven. With a high school, two middle schools and three elementary schools nearby, the focus is on study

space, books and computers to help children and teens succeed in school. It is outfitted with the latest technology for computers, internet access and media production. The children's area is filled with plenty of books. Every day, parents and grandparents are reading to children in the rocking chairs or comfortable window seats. A teen area, study tables, study room, and space for tutoring make the library the perfect place for students to do their homework…

The building incorporates advanced "green" technologies and architectural design to save energy and be eco-friendly. Green features include geothermal heating and cooling, daylight harvesting interior lighting that adjusts depending on the amount of sunlight coming in from outside, and energy efficient windows. A high insulation white roof funnels rainwater directly into a native rain garden, filtering it naturally through the ground (Louisville Free Public Library 2010).

Figure 83. 2009 Newburg Branch of Louisville Free Public Library (Lynch 2010).

Featured in the national publication *American Libraries*, the building was designed by Meyer, Scherer and Rockcastle Ltd. of Minneapolis, a nationally recognized firm with over 100 libraries to their credit. Its sustainable features will soon include solar panels on the roof, and it has recently been registered for Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED) certification from the U.S. Green Building Council.

Its modern design, guided by lead architect Jeffrey Scherer, FAIA, accommodates multiple generations with the community's goal of being a dream space for children and comfortable for adults. The teen center attracts more than 200 teens after school and apparently has had an effect on improving report cards. Story hours occur in the vividly colored children's' space, and adults have such services as the ability to generate resumes. The library has become so popular the demand for more books is being met (Lynch 2010). The Newburg Library's unique mix of services has become a model for other libraries such as Fairdale (Abramson 2010).

Recreation

Throughout history, recreation has played an important role in communities even during periods of hardship. Before the advent of real leisure time and sporting events, song and dance provided the primary outlet beyond home and work duties. Well documented in the past, songs in particular provided sanity to slaves who worked in sometimes brutal conditions. Late-

nineteenth and early-twentieth century writers romanticized the idea of slave songs, which often related to the work or the people, and in the late 1800s, an effort was made to document the old songs that Aunt Eliza Tevis and her slaves sang as was done in many other communities. Many songs originated in the South, but some were more regional.

During the mid-nineteenth century, Henry Williams, a friend of Aunt Eliza, played the fiddle, led a band at all the parties, and gave dance lessons to children in the community. Playing by ear, Williams preferred square dances, especially the Virginia Reel, and is said to have died after catching pneumonia the day after a particularly raucous country party where they danced from evening until four in the morning. Delirious with fever after a blizzard, he died while ranting calls to figures in a quadrille.

As the church became such a vital role in the life of black communities after the Civil War, many of the memories of the secular songs began to fade. Once one joined the church and professed, people tended only to sing religious songs, according to one late nineteenth-century account (Symmes 1897). Songs lost their regionalism and minstrel ditties and popular ballads came into favor outside of the church. The most well-known from the surrounding area was Pete Mullineoux, whose ballads such as *Robin Hood and the Old Maid*, *Oh Judy My Judy* and *Two Old Crows* were collected by John Jacob Niles in 1909 (Niles 1961).

By the late 1800s, public parks spread across the nation under the influence of Frederick Law Olmsted, father of landscape architecture and designer of the major parks in Louisville. In 1890, the Board of Parks Commissioners of the City of Louisville was established by law and vote of the people with the hope of having a park in each part of the city. The first step towards this was already underway with Olmsted's Shawnee, Iroquois, and Cherokee parks. Outside of the Olmsted system, parkland was slow to develop. As with education and other public services, parks were subjected to segregation. As of 1921, areas within each park were segregated for the use of African Americans. By 1924, the City Board of Parks segregated entire parks, formalizing customs that had been implied prior to this (Kleber 2001). Such occurrences illuminated the extent of racism at the time. They also led to more political involvement of African Americans in political life. Segregation within the park system was not overturned until 1957 (LMP 2010).

By the mid-twentieth century, recreation encompassed a broader range of activities nationwide as an appreciation for the outdoors and exercise began to mature. The Board of Parks Commissioners was replaced by City Department of Parks and Recreation in 1942. Outside the city limits, the Jefferson County Playgrounds and Recreation Board (JCPRB) was created in 1944 as a joint venture between the Jefferson County Fiscal Court and the Board of Education in order to provide recreational activities to members of the county. During the 1940s and 1950s, the JCPRB promoted numerous programs in partnership with community committees. Once formed, these communities could tailor the programs to their needs. The Newburg community was one of the first and most active participants in these programs.

Data on the early success of the program was summarized in a 1949 recreation study (Community Chest of Louisville and Jefferson County, Health and Welfare Council 1949). In the study year of 1946, there were 11 communities participating in the program; within the next two years, the number jumped to 26. Participating individuals were predominantly 15 to 18 year old males. Communities included the following: Camp Taylor, Fincastle, Valley Station, St. Matthews, Shively, Jeffersontown, Okolona, Anchorage, Middletown, Coral Ridge, and Newburg. The majority of participants in the program were white; thirteen percent were African

American. Within the African American groups, females were twice more likely to participate than males, a reverse of what was found in the white population.

The leader for the committee in 1950 was Jerry Lucas; Nelson Goodwin also served as a leader. Activities at this time included track-and-field events (JCPRB 1950). Other activities included baseball, volleyball, croquet, badminton, and square dances (Lyons-Goodwin, personal communication 2010). During these years, much of the recreational programs were segregated as were the public schools. The African American committees within the county included those in Berrytown, Griffeytown, Harrods Creek, Skyview, and Orell as well as Newburg. These groups came together for special programs such as holiday productions. Programs for African American participants also included camping trips and out-of-state excursions. Camp Kool Breeze, similar to Camp Summerlong located at Valley Park, was begun by 1951. Camp Kool Breeze was located in Newburg, although it is not currently known where. The Camp-on-Rails program, similar to the Camp-on-Tour program, enabled many African American participants to visit Detroit.

Other leaders in the recreation community included Worden Dorsey, an uncle of Ernestine Sharelle Lyons-Goodwin. He not only participated in the JCPRB programs, but he also served as a superintendent of parks and president of the Beargrass Democratic Club. He inspired young men, organizing sports teams, building playgrounds, and lobbying for more resources for minorities according to an undated clipping in Lyons-Goodwin's files. Organizations such as Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, and 4-H were also active (**Figure 84**). Nelson Goodwin served as a Boy Scout leader (**Figure 85**).

Beginning in 1963, Charles Unseld guided the construction of the Newburg Community Center, a recreation building on the grounds of the Newburg Elementary School, 5008 Indian Trail. The building served as the headquarters of the Newburg Area Council and as a social and athletic headquarters, where sports equipment for the community was stored. After a fire destroyed the rear and roof of the building along with football and baseball gear, Unseld and five youth apprentices began rebuilding it with concrete block and concrete top as the entire county rallied behind funding and new supplies, including tables, chairs, pool table, and popcorn machine. The new center contained a 50-by-34 foot boys' club room and 20-by-12 foot arts and crafts room (Burroughs 1968).

In 1969, controversy arose over the proposal for an exclusively black art and culture center. The Newburg Area Neighborhood Council voted to ask the Urban Renewal Agency if the Black United Brothers of Newburg could use a vacant building in the project area. The Black United Brothers, chaired by John DeBow, represented young civil rights activists who wanted to help the community become aware of black history and the role of others in it. Nelson Goodwin opposed the group, seeing it as a group of segregationists who hated whites and thereby a threat to racial harmony. DeBow asserted that Goodwin opposed anything that benefited the community and offered that whites could attend classes but not be members (*Courier-Journal* 1969).

Today, the recreational opportunities available at Petersburg Park are very important to the community. Activities include walking, jogging, and cycling as well as soccer, basketball, T-ball, softball, tennis, and corn hole. The community center is currently located next to the park on Indian Trail.

Figure 84. Girl Scout troop (courtesy of Mrs. Lyons Goodwin). Standing, L-R: Patricia Edwards, Doris Tinker, and Naomi. Sitting, L-R: Shirley Perkins, Edna Samuels, Clara Jane Goodwin, Mary Doty, and Randa Tinker.

Figure 85. Boy Scout Troop led by Nelson Goodwin (courtesy of Ernestine Sharelle Lyons-Goodwin). From L-R: Unknown, Timothy Anthony, Alec Tinker, Edward, Unknown (hat visible), and Vergil Dorsey.

Urban Planning

American urban planning found its roots in industrialized cities following the Civil War. Wealthy business and land owners began the process of zoning before it was policy and the City Beautiful movement took hold after the Chicago's World Fair in the 1890s. Since the 1840s, cemeteries had been zoned to scenic areas outside of the city for health reasons, and by 1900, large parks had been embraced as a result of the popularity of picnicking in landscaped cemeteries. In tandem, industrial areas were separated from workers and healthier housing areas developed. By the 1910s and 1920s, architect Le Corbusier and like-minded contemporaries brought modernism in design and planning to the forefront of city policy makers. Urban areas across the U.S. developed and adopted plans that largely ignored historic street grids. By the 1950s, totally new plans of isolated neighborhoods characterized by cul-de-sacs were developed. By the 1970s, they were criticized by leaders in the planning field, but continue to be built across the U.S. By the 1990s, a slow shift began to occur towards mixed-used development considerate of existing environments.

Newburg Urban Renewal Project. Urban planners flocked to the idea of urban renewal as the solution to all of the American city's woes after World War II. Mostly with good intentions, policy makers embraced the destruction of numerous inner city neighborhoods and small ring communities that had been home to disenfranchised people since the end of the Civil War. In almost every city across the U.S., each plan hoped to revitalize decaying areas by replacing historic neighborhoods by eminent domain with new standardized housing or block apartment buildings. Inadvertently, the plans produced civil unrest, urban sprawl, and vacant lots due to unrealized plans.

Robert Moses of New York set the stage for massive federally funded projects in the 1930s and continued through the 1970s. Pittsburgh became the first major city to embrace widespread renewal in 1950, and the rest of America followed primarily in the 1950s and 1960s as in Newburg. The Serviceman's Readjustment Act, popularly known as the GI Bill, passed in 1944 and guaranteed Veterans Administration (VA) mortgages, which encouraged redevelopment of old neighborhoods and suburbanization of agricultural land across the U.S. In 1949, Title One of the Housing Act created federal funding (two thirds of the cost) for acquisition of perceived slums by private developers. The 1954 Housing Act provided FHA-backed mortgages, enticing the private developer even more, and first introduced the term urban renewal.

Due to the neighborhoods that the policy targeted, African American author James Baldwin said in an interview that young black people had no country and that urban renewal meant Negro Removal. Famed urban planning critic, Jane Jacobs published the instant classic, *The Death and Life of Great American Cities*, criticizing large-scale urban renewal in 1961. Local movements soon followed in each city threatened by such plans. Although the 1964 Civil Rights Act removed racial deed restrictions that had been in place in neighborhoods like nearby Rangeland, realtors kept minorities out of white communities and many blacks were left with what the government gave them if they could not afford a home in black subdivisions such as Broadmoor.

A form of the Louisville Metro Housing Authority (LMHA) has operated since the 1930s, while the Urban Renewal and Community Development Agency of Louisville did not form until 1959. In 1957, voters approved a $5 million bond to begin various urban renewal projects, which were all in the city limits. By the 1960s, local government proposed "Suburban Renewal" (Driscoll 1963) outside of the city, instantly meeting opposition, most intensely from white neighborhoods as well as black residents who feared the loss of their land. Skepticism arose because among other reasons, planners always had a definite time table for property acquisition, demolition, and relocation as those were government sponsored, but never for redevelopment as that was contingent on private developers of housing authorities and the overall market.

Surveyed in 1962 and proposed in 1963, the first plan for county urban renewal hoped to make Newburg a model community by removing dilapidated shacks and everything in between regardless of quality to make way for 500 acres of new houses, apartments, parks, light industry, and shopping centers with an extension of paved roads, county sewer, gas, and electric lines. County Urban Renewal director Douglas G. Taylor reported that the nearby subdivision of Lincoln Park had 320 vacant homes where community members could move during the process. The remaining 80 families would be placed elsewhere and put on a high priority list to return when buildings were complete. The Federal government advanced $53,584 for planning and set aside $584,099 for the first phase of redevelopment, all of which were to be approved by the county and the Federal regional office of urban renewal in Atlanta. After a noisy public meeting in March 1963, Newburg Civic Committee member Nelson Goodwin was appointed to the five-man commission that would have a say in the planning stage. He became

urban renewal's biggest opponent, while the Rev. Charles A. Salter became its biggest proponent (Driscoll 1963; Alsbrook 1965).

For the next decade, Goodwin fought to maintain his property in Newburg, finally winning in the Kentucky Court of Appeals, as he was unwilling to relocate his successful landscaping business despite rezoning or leave his eight-room home built of stone from the Bardstown Road trolley track in 1950. He and others protested the process due to the high quality of their own homes, distrust in the white policy makers, and the fact that renewal ignored the community's history and came from outsiders. They believed owners willing to sell were getting paid only half of what the real value of the land was, and that they would not be able to afford loans to acquire the new houses, which were cheaply built. They expressed that redevelopment should occur in increments and be done by the people of Newburg and that the selection of what to be removed and what to keep by outsiders was arbitrary and did not make sense (Alsbrook 1965; Emke 1971).

Yet, many residents welcomed the plans. With no sewer or gas and minimal street lights and dirt roads, poorer residents were happy to have redevelopment that included new modern accommodations since they could not afford to bring their homes up to new sanitation standards. A large percentage of lower income populations in the county still used privies, many had substandard wells and faulty septic tanks and cisterns. Garbage was an issue. Some residents in Newburg took buckets to the gas station on Newburg Road to get clean drinking water. Many complained of paying $50 per month in rent for houses heated by coal with no sewer system (Alsbrook 1965).

Petitions circulated and residents signed both to avoid conflict, including J. B. Goodwin, a laborer and brother of Nelson, who believed it would be a hardship for the elderly but new sewage was necessary due to soil quality. Pro-urban-renewal signees only included property owners over 21, while anti-urban-renewal signees could be anybody over 21 in the residential, business, and church community of Petersburg. In contrast, those who were for it were usually ones who did not own property, the tenants who lived in shacks off the rutted roads in the middle of Newburg (estimated at several hundred); while those against it were the property owners along Newburg Road, "Elite Street" (estimated at 40 to 50) (Lyons-Goodwin personal communication, 2010; Keough 1967). County Judge Marlow W. Cook who guided public meetings and the commission did not request petitions and noted that urban renewal would not be rammed "down their throats" (Alsbrook 1965), but that sanitation laws remained an issue. The Fiscal Court appropriated $22,000 to begin inspections in Newburg and the rest of the county since the Health Department adopted more stringent regulations in 1964.

By 1966, a move to zone the area northwest of present-day Petersburg Road and Indian Trail to industrial incited protest by Goodwin who said that it would displace 200 to 300 residents and that any change from residential to any other use in Newburg would be unacceptable since there were so few places where blacks could buy a home. He wanted to ensure that the nearly 2,000 children in the community would have the opportunity to buy in the community as they grew older (Loomis 1966).

The following year, Goodwin, accompanied by 4th District Congressman Gene Snyder, took his fight against the Newburg Urban Renewal Project all the way to the nation's chief of urban renewal, Don Hummel, assistant secretary of HUD in Washington, D.C. He presented him with a petition signed by 400 Newburg families and photographs of them in their homes. He argued that they would be taken away from their gardens and yards, years of hard work in debt free homes, and moved from one minor slum to a huge slum as evidenced by Louisville's earlier

urban renewal housing within the city, which residents thought looked like army barracks. He emphasized that the community was not willing to be relocated to substandard housing and that adequate relocation plans needed to be in place. Hummel promised to pay particular interest to the project and the relocation of black families (*Courier-Journal* 1967).

Within 1967, the County Fiscal Court accepted a plan to demolish 161 structures on 204.54 acres not allowing for rehabilitation of structures other than the school and one odd house despite the quality of the rest because it was too difficult to accommodate them and did not fit the plan (Keough 1967). In Metro Parks archives, various documents show the many versions of the planned development, including a number of parcels marked with “N.T.B.A.” (possibly “not to be acquired”) (**Figure 86**). In 1968, a new Federal rent-supplemental program allowed displaced residents to move to private houses rather than public housing. Jefferson County applied for funds to lease 200 units and became the first supplemental program anywhere that would be tied to urban renewal with a $169,000 Federal grant.

Figure 86. One of the unrealized plans during Urban Renewal.

The first phase of urban renewal included 70 acres south of Indian Trail and west of Newburg Road. Clearance began in the volatile year of 1969. The first to go were dilapidated houses and trees in the wooded swampland west of Newburg Road. By December, streets were laid off of Unseld Boulevard and sanitary and storm sewer work was nearly complete. Arrangements were underway for utility easements. The Housing Authority hoped to acquire the first 71 sites for low-income, single-family houses. The second part of phase one included 180 acres with multi-family homes and a park (Werner 1969).

During this first phase, planners attempted to rally support and create pride in urban renewal by enlisting Newburg Elementary sixth-grade students to name 14 of the planned roads for admired individuals (Woodruff 1969; JCPS-ARC 2010). Names chosen are noted in **Table 26**. They cover a wide variety of individuals and fields, including those on the local, state, and national levels. Local school personnel were honored as were politicians, artists, religious leaders, and activists. Winning students who submitted names with a paragraph explaining why included Lovous Evans, Marilyn Jackson, Ruth Williams, Joyce Johnson, Janet Haines, Richard Richardson, Gerald Brown, Eric Watters, Earl G. Berry, Bernard Maxey, Charles Monteri, Denise Woodson, Michele Simpson, Teresa Carr, Darlene Yolanda Bibb, Anna Groves, Michael Richard, Shelley E. Greene, Yvone Jackson, Rosalind McMurray, Theresa Simpson, Jackie Brown, Pamela Williams, and Donna Eaves (Woodruff 1969).

Abstain Court was named after educator Sadie Abstain. The importance of education has been a core value of the Abstain family since Robert Abstain served as trustee of the Forest Baptist School (1875-1912) from 1885 to 1890. Later, Alberta Abstain was a teacher at Newburg Elementary (1929-1953) during the 1940s. The value has continued to be important to many later generations of the Abstain family. Marshall Abstain, a third generation educator in his family, taught at Iroquois and Seneca high schools and also served on the Jefferson County Board of Education (Marshall Abstain, personal communication 2010). Although “retired”, Marshall continues to educate the public on African American history at the new Kentucky Center for African American Heritage.

The most popular winning street name, Unseld Boulevard, was submitted by eight sixth graders to honor the Charles Unseld family. Charles Unseld constructed the first community center for athletic and social activities. Son Westley Unseld, basketball player, was later honored in the NBA Hall of Fame. Another son, the late George Unseld was identified at various times as the “Godfather of Newburg”, “Big George”, and “Uncle George”. He has a list of credits to his name, most notably Metro Councilman of the Sixth District. His service to the Petersburg community had included time as director of the Salvation Army Newburg Boys/Girls Club, director of the local NCAAP chapter, coach at Seneca High School, and founder of leadership groups during the controversial era of busing during the 1970s.

Table 26. Namesakes for Streets Plotted During Urban Renewal (Woodruff 1969).

Name	Namesake
Abstain Court	Sadie Abstain (sixth grade teacher)
Bethune Court	Mary McLeod Bethune (founder, Bethune-Cookman College, Daytona Beach FL)
Bunche Court	Ralph Bunche (UN undersecretary, first African American to win Nobel Peace Prize)
Carver Court	George Washington Carver (industrial chemist)
De Priest Court	Oscar De Priest (IL Republican 1929-1931, first African American from northern states)
Ellington Avenue	Duke Ellington
Kilgore Court	Ethel Kilgore (guidance counselor)
Lively Court	Gertrude Howard Lively (school librarian)

Name	Namesake
Poitier Court	Sidney Poitier (actor)
Shumake Court	Rev. William Shumake (pastor, Community Baptist Church)
Stokes Court	Carl B. stokes (mayor of Cleveland)
Tivis	Eliza Tevis freed slave, antebellum landowner
Tubman Court	Harriet Tubman
Unseld Boulevard	Charles Unseld family, including Wes Unseld, basketball player, and Geroge Unseld, previous Metro Councilman
Wheatley Court	Phillis Wheatley (poet, first African American to have works published)

Although the naming of the streets appeared to appeal to the black community, detractors existed among the younger population, including 27-year-old Charles Sweeney who voiced that more "militant" figures should have been represented (Werner 1969).

In January 1970, the Newburg Community Development Corporation (NCDC), a non-profit group of citizens, formed to build housing and commercial buildings in Newburg with eligibility for 100 percent Federal financing. The Newburg Community Council and County Judge Todd Hollenbach comprised the NCDC, resident Jerry Lucas chaired it, and attorney William Friedlander from Louisville worked with the group, which hoped to be a model for the nation in self-help (Nolan 1971a). Urban Renewal Agency director Jack Leeth noted that they would "not give any developer exclusive rights in the renewal project, but would give priority to a non-profit group" (Henry 1970).

In July, it was reported that the Agency approved 141 single-family, modular houses to be built on 205 acres south of Indian Trail. The first batch were approved to be completed by the NCDC, and the FHA approved financing for the 30 homes. Awarding the contract to a minority corporation from within the community addressed accusations of the Commission participating in racial discrimination and not caring to help communities renew themselves as was felt in West Louisville (Nolan 1971a; Henry 1970; Brown 1970).

Two- and three-bedroom units were projected to be completed by August 1971 and put on the market for $15,500 and $17,000 respectively under a Federal housing subsidy. A three-bedroom house included under 1,000 square feet with a 10-by-12 master bedroom and preassembled bathrooms and kitchens installed on site. Fidelity Homes of America, Inc. of Nashville developed the system of modular homes. Each home could be transported on two trucks and erected in as little as ten hours by relatively inexperienced builders using preformed panels on a concrete-block base. Brick veneer and wood siding were then applied to the exterior (Brown 1970; Emke 1970). When the project began, Pioneer Development Corporation in Indiana actually produced the panels until it went out of business. Subsequent suppliers included Barbaritta Homes, Incorporated, Convenient Development Corporpation, and Munday Homes, all of which went out of business (Riehm 1972a).

At the same time that these houses were approved, the Renewal Agency approved contracts for the second part of phase one south of Indian Trail. Ruby Construction Company was awarded $287,740 for streets, storm sewers, and grading. Jefferson Piping Company received $46,230

for laying sanitary sewers, and Louisville Gas & Electric (LG&E) received $32,192 to install gas mains and underground electric lines. They also approved a plan for the second phase of renewal north of Indian Trail, called the Indian Trail Urban Renewal Project (Emke 1970). In January 1971, HUD granted $6,595,182 to help finance 216 units in the Indian Trail project. The county planned to pay $2.5 million of the expected $10,489,000 cost. The development included 282 acres for residential, industrial, and commercial use north of the first phase, bounded by Indian Trail to the south, Ironwood Avenue to the west, Bashford Avenue to the north, and Old Shepherdsville Road to the east (Holt 1971).

By March 1971, the ambition of the NCDC to rebuild its community from within began to unravel. The non-profit, Newburg-based contractors fell eight months behind schedule and met accusations of shoddy construction due to their admitted inexperience in the building industry. The corporation consisted of businessman and leaders who attempted to train previously unemployed residents. After completing a dozen houses, only five families had moved in and immediately complained of faulty panels and walls out of plumb, which were confirmed by inspectors. Nelson Goodwin decried the workmanship and complained directly to HUD and FHA with another trip to Washington, inciting a Federal investigation. The Urban Renewal Agency threatened to terminate the contract if the quality and pace did not improve (Nolan 1971a; Emke 1971).

In tandem with this controversy, the NCDC contested that they had an inclusive agreement with HUD and the right by Federal law to build 71 units of public houses nearby. When the contract went to a black contractor from outside of the community, Earl Robinson Homes, Inc. who bid $1,000 per unit less than NCDC did, they filed suit in Federal district court. Charles Sweeney, a young vocal resident and member of the county judge's staff, along with Worden Dorsey, Jerry Lucas, both members of the NCDC, and Nelson Samuels, head of the anti-poverty group Newburg Area Council, met with coordinators and threatened a protest. However, the protest was not necessary as the court found that NCDC did in fact have preference because of their location in Newburg and voided the contract with Robinson (Nolan 1971b).

By 1971, the community lost the HUD grant awarded in 1970 to build 216 units in the second phase north of Indian Trail. The program for 71 houses was the only project left with federal funds early (Nolan 1971). NCDC and Litchfield Construction Company of Atlanta worked on the 71 public housing units, which cost from $17,000 to $20,000 and were designated for families who made $6,000 to $7,000. Munday Homes produced modular units in its Madisonville plant for the first 30 houses after which it went out of business. Jones Homes, Inc. of Tennessee with an office in Louisville produced panels considered superior to the previous system for the remaining 41 homes (Riehm 1972b).

By November 1972, the NCDC had only completed 50 of the other 141 homes it received a contract for in 1970 and finally decided to withdraw due to lack of finances and bad publicity. With four of the modular housing firms contracted out of business, the Urban Renewal Agency voted for Jones Homes to complete 26 units and Hallmark Plaza, Inc. to build 53, falling short of the 141 first committed (Riehm 1972b).

In 1978, the city-county Urban Renewal Agency shifted responsibility for the Newburg area and other parts of the county to the Housing Authority, which began to reassess and redevelop plans for areas that never saw their urban renewal plan completed. By 1979 in Newburg, several hundred houses were built, parks, a community center, recreational area, health clinic, and social services, but 300 lots remained vacant, apartments not yet built, and no shopping center in place as the NCDC was unable to reach previous goals. Petersburg Estates included

only eight homes and 214 vacant lots after being open to development since 1974 when the Indian Trail Urban Renewal Project failed (Ellis 1979). Conflict existed over whether new housing should be more low-income, as argued by stalwarts Nelson Goodwin and Worden Dorsey, or higher end to create a mixed-income neighborhood, as argued by newcomer Darryl Wilson, resident of Petersburg Estates and president of the Petersburg Homeowners Association. During this period, the Housing Authority did not commit to any one plan and put widespread development on hold as it began to define what it would become in the next 30 years (Ellis 1979; Braun 2001).

Newburg Revitalization Project. As quickly as urban renewal was implemented, it found disfavor not only among the citizens it affected, but also among urban planners who responded to Jane Jacobs, feeling that modernism lacked the design and scale needed for the vitality of communities. The removal of whole blocks for uniform housing fell way to individualism and diversity through selective removal of lackluster buildings, construction of post modern or neo-traditional structures, and the incorporation of mixed use development more familiar to the old main streets in communities like Petersburg-Newburg.

Efforts have been made in Louisville as across the nation to rehabilitate rather than raze existing neighborhoods and to building new housing according to a wide variety of trends appropriate to each neighborhoods style and scale. In 1981, HUD was already rehabilitating houses in the community--some that were poorly built only ten years earlier. At that time, HUD owned 51 units for a rent-to-own program and rented out 17 other units (Days 1981). Tudor-style subdivisions were under development in the 1980s as well. The descendent of one of the forces behind urban renewal, the Louisville Metro Housing and Family Services under Mayor Jerry Abramson's guidance, states the following on its website (2010):

> Believing that every resident in Louisville should have the choice of a house in any style, at any price, in any neighborhood, Louisville Metro Housing and Community Development works to increase the supply of affordable housing, using as a guide the Mayor's Comprehensive Housing Strategy. Division staff work with developers and housing non-profit organizations to expand the housing opportunities available to low and moderate income residents.
>
> Programs offered by the Housing Division include:
> - Down Payment Assistance Program
> - Emergency Repair Program
> - Lead-Safe Louisville Program
> - Neighborhood Stabilization Program
> - Rental Development Program
> - Weatherization Program
> - Documents related to programs:
> - Pre-approved Contractors
> - 2009 Target Areas
>
> Real Estate Programs help the Division act against vacant neglected properties that distress and blight neighborhoods. Special tax assessments, foreclosure acquisitions and condemnation are utilized to redevelop and create stronger neighborhoods.
>
> - Landbank Authority Inc

- Abandoned Urban Property designation
- Urban Renewal Commission [a form of renewal that is selective of lots not blocks]

Before the current recession, $2 million dollars were allocated to the Newburg Revitalization Project. Through this program, residents in greatest need receive funding for major repairs, and vacant homes are rehabilitated and sold at affordable rates.

After 40 years of living in the result of urban renewal, Ernestine Sharelle Lyons-Goodwin reflected on how dormant pieces of land that were never redeveloped could be used in the era of the Newburg Revitalization Project. Where houses once stood between Petersburg Road and the new Newburg Road, green space had become property of the Kentucky Transportation Cabinet (KYTC). After the roads were widened, this area became an illegal dumping ground for many years. In the 1970s, Lyons-Goodwin began brainstorming for the placement of something to help the poor and needy. She eventually began leading open-air services on the corner adjacent to the park. In 1997, she addressed community members about how to create ministries designed to create employment for the younger generation. Ideas put forth included an assisted living facility and a 100-bed nursing home facility to keep elderly members in the community, a 24-hour abuse center, 24-hour nursery and day care center to serve night shift as well as day shift workers, a drug and alcohol abuse center, a mini-library to honor Nelson Goodwin, legal assistance services, family counseling, food center, clothing center, community garden lot, prison transition house, welfare transitional help, street lights, HIV housing, and swimming pool. Of all of the worthy ideas, none were implemented in the green space as KYTC maintains ownership, however, recent collaboration between Metro Parks and KYTC have allowed for plans to place tennis courts in the green space. Lyons-Goodwin continues to play an active role in the community and shares experience garnered in numerous ministries and travels across the world.

4

Park Development

Petersburg Park was formed during the upheaval of urban renewal and has grown to become a focal point of the community. Many of the functions that occur at the park today had previously occurred at church and school locations. With the continued diversification of these institutions, however, Petersburg Park has functioned as a connection and instrument of unification amongst the community. Information from public meetings suggest the park is the site of family reunions, community festivals, fundraisers, fitness routines, children's games, team sports, Shakespeare-in-the-Park and other performances, as well as political events. Situated amongst a number of complementary institutions such as the community center, library, and middle school, the location has become a complex for recreational and educational endeavors and the heart of the Petersburg-Newburg community.

Precursors of the park appear to have existed in the vicinity. Spence Beeler had been identified as park laborer in the 1910 census. Camp Kool Breeze of the Jefferson County Playground and Recreation Board was located within the Newburg community by 1951. Maps from 1969 depict a park identified as "Newburg Park" east of the realigned Newburg Road (see below).

Ownership by Urban Renewal (1960s)

During the 1960s, urban renewal remodeled the Petersburg area with the realignment of streets and property boundaries. Open space was a component of the new system as well. As a Fiscal Court resolution summarizes:

> Title VII of the Housing Act of 1961, as amended, provides for the making of grants by the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development to States and local public bodies to assist them in the acquisition and development of permanent interests in land for open space uses where such assistance is needed for carrying out a unified or officially coordinated program for the provision and development of the urban areas (Fiscal Court Resolution 1971).

The resolution called the park "Newburg Park", although it had not been officially named nor dedicated. Maps of the area dating circa 1967 depict the park property as planned for the triangular plot of land between Newburg Road and Shepherdsville Road by the Jefferson County Playground and Recreation Board (**Figure 87** and **Figure 88**). This park may have been a precursor to the park identified as "Newburg Park" in **Figure 89**. Perhaps these parks were the remnants of Camp Kool Breeze, a park that had been sponsored by the Jefferson County Playground and Recreation Board. Property maps of the proposed 1967 location included many parcels with surnames found on earlier maps and tables, such as Green, Howard, and Bartlett, which demonstrates continuity across decades and generations (**Figure 90**). This property map also suggests the 1967 park location was new and not a remnant of Camp Kool Breeze. For unknown reasons, however, by 1971 the park had been moved to its current location west of Petersburg Road.

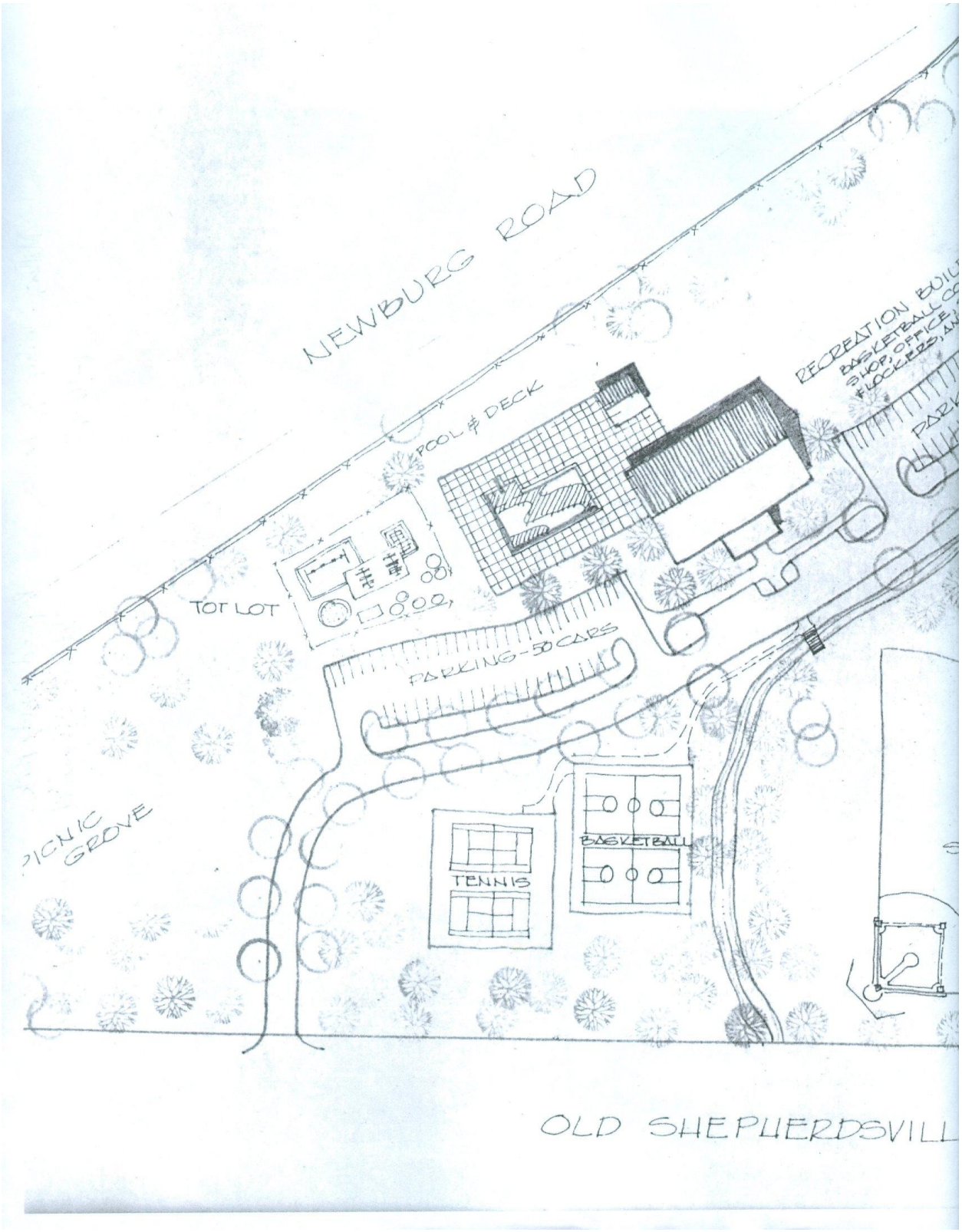


Figure 87. First park location—south portion, circa 1967 (courtesy of Metro Parks).

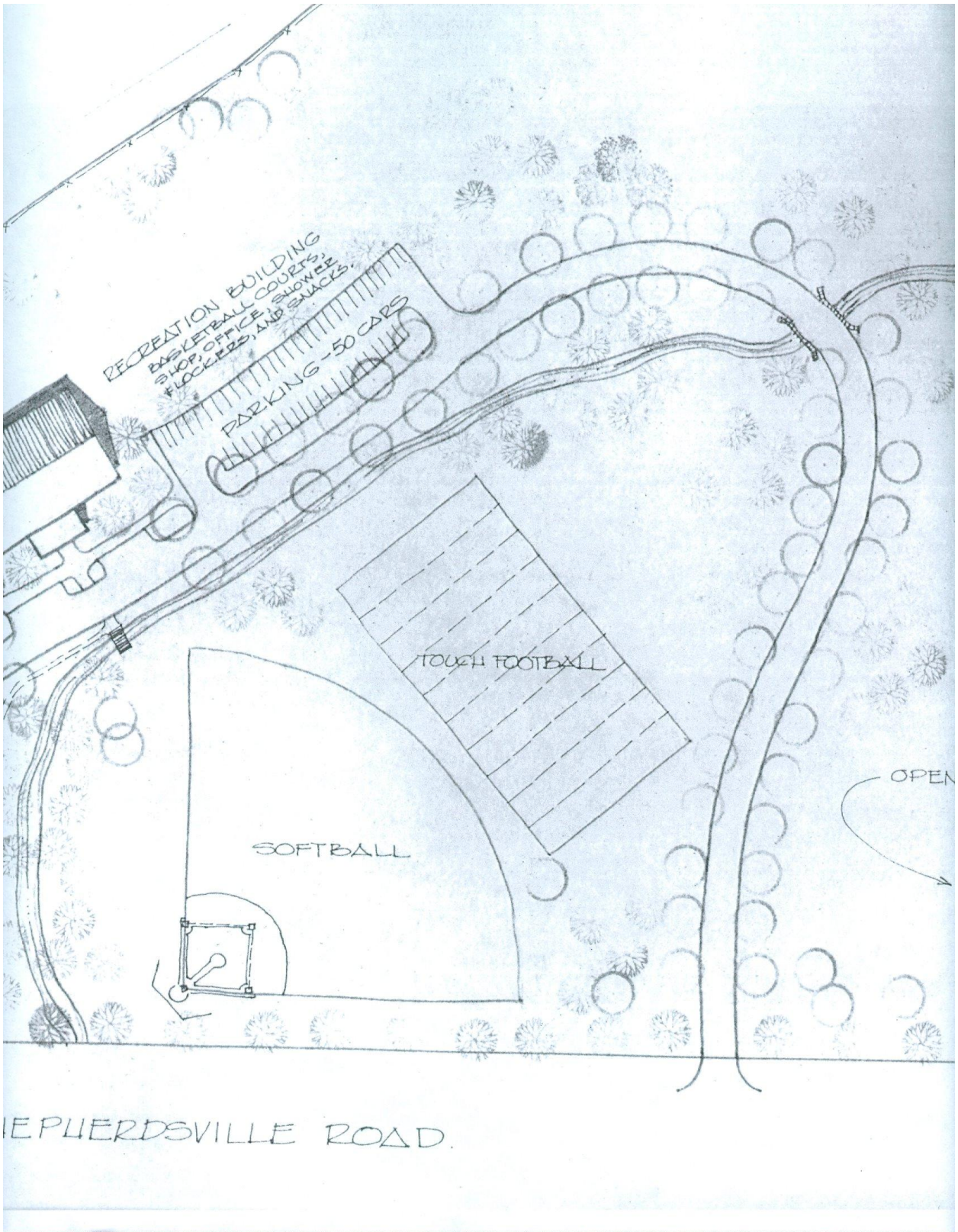


Figure 88. First park location--north section, circa 1967 (courtesy of Metro Parks).

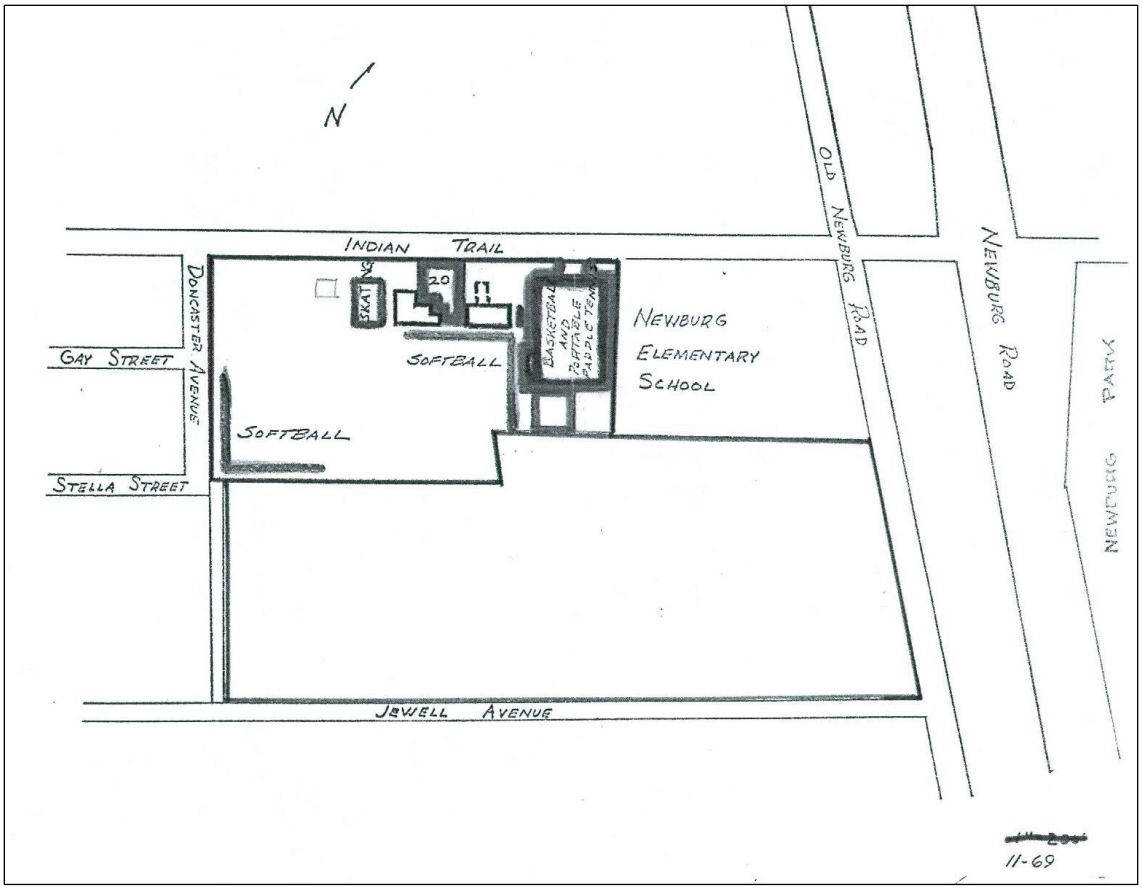


Figure 89. 1969 map with Newburg Park noted to right (courtesy of Metro Parks).

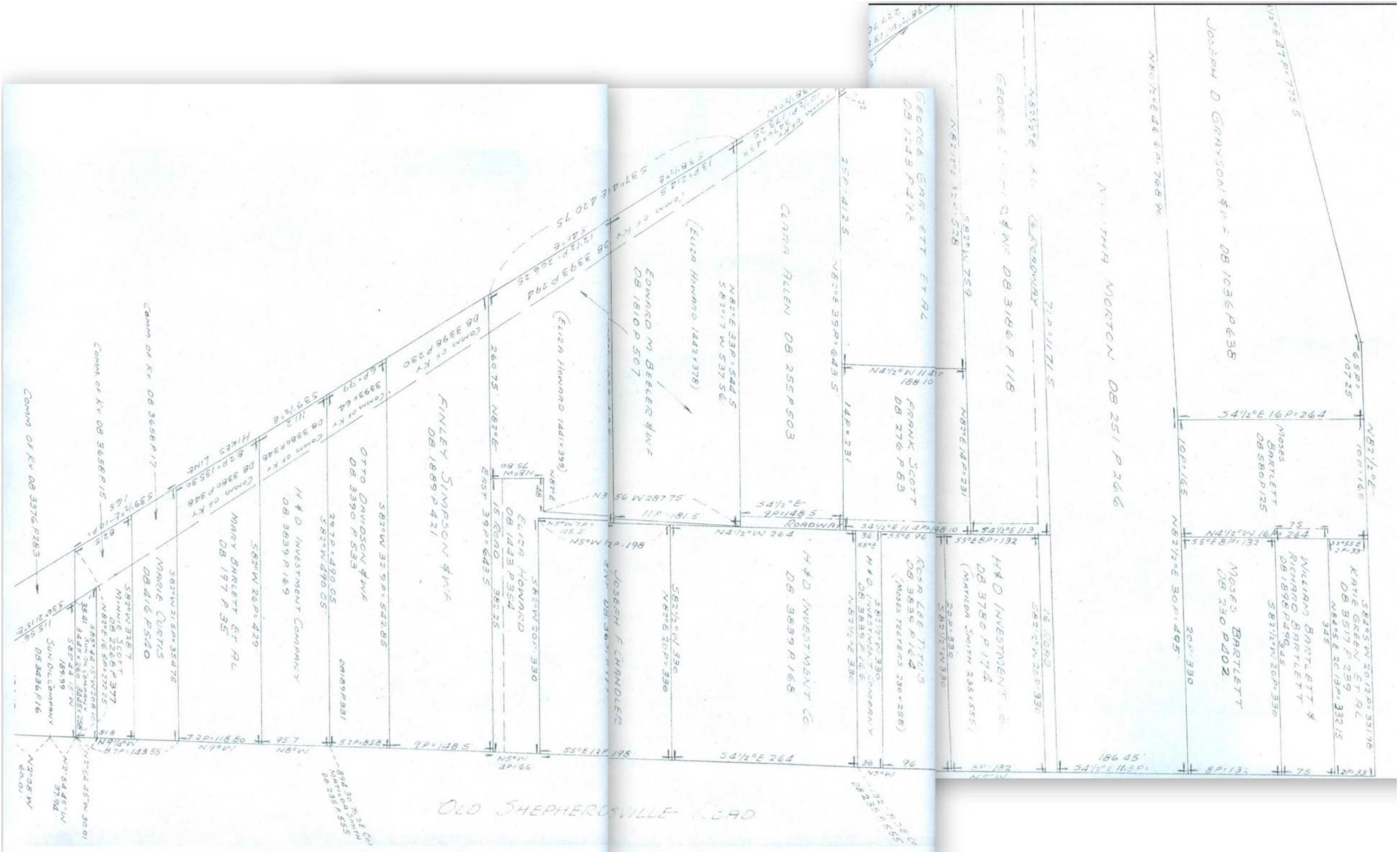


Figure 90. Former property owners between Petersburg Road and Old Shepherdsville Road, circa 1967 (courtesy of Metro Parks).

Parcels within the current park boundaries were purchased by the Urban Renewal and Community Development Agency of Louisville during 1968, 1969, and 1970. This tract was identified as Tract X, Newburg School Area Section II, Project No. Ky. R-61. Original property boundaries could be found within Plat and Subdivision book 27, page 57.

Transfer to Jefferson County (1972)

The open space was transferred to Jefferson County from the Urban Renewal and Community Development Agency of Louisville in 1972. The park extended south of a drainage ditch from Exeter Road in the west to Petersburg Road on the east (**Figure 91**). As a result of the park's location within the Wet Woods, the opening of the park was delayed from the fall of 1973 to the spring of 1974 (Hawkins 1974). The park dedication occurred in the spring of 1974.

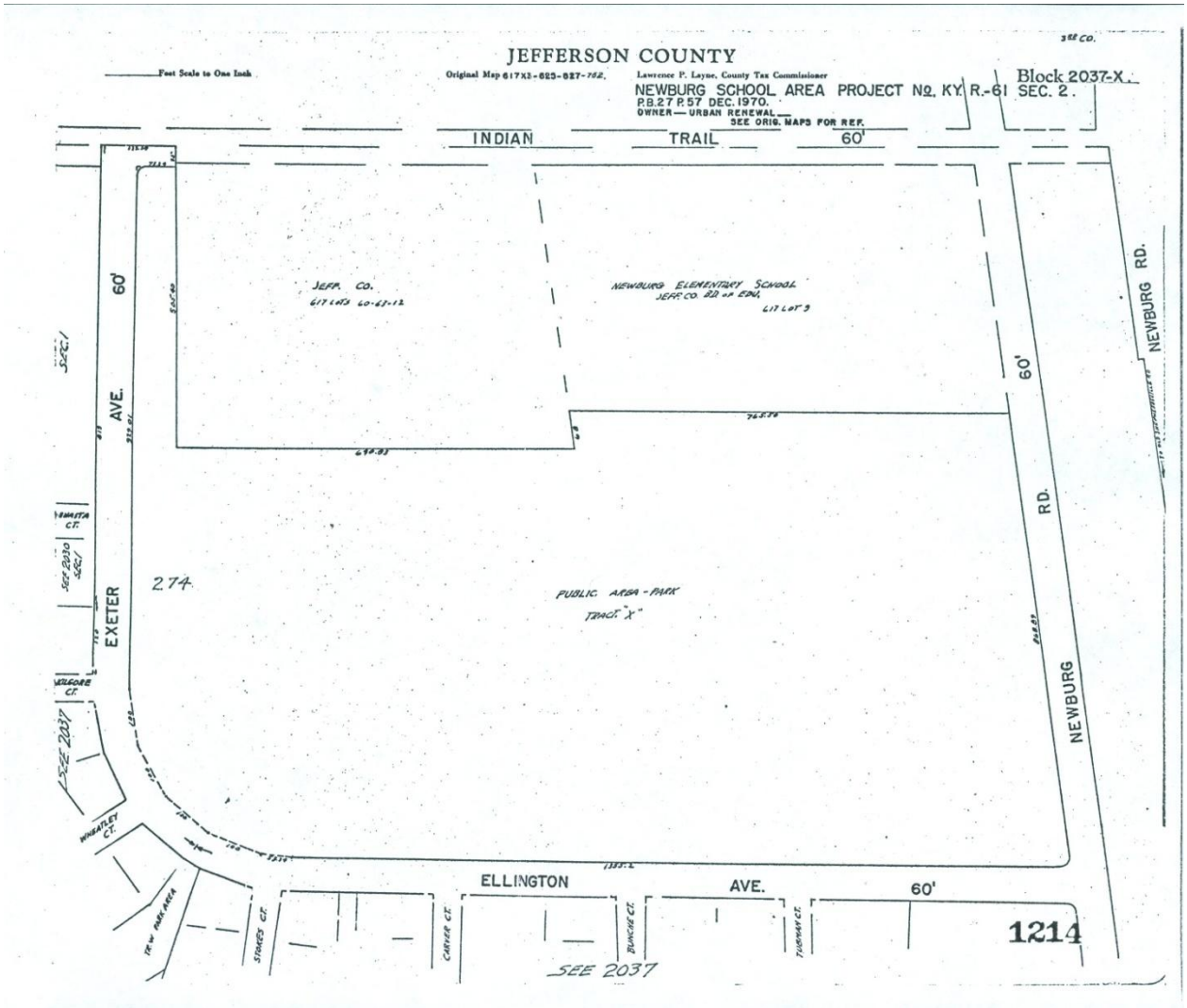


Figure 91. Park boundaries at time of dedication in 1974.

At the time of the park's dedication, a name had been chosen that memorialized the former community and the noted community leader, Peter Laws (Lowe to the community). The name was a source of pride amongst the descendants of the earliest settlers of the area, particularly Nelson Goodwin and the Petersburg Historical Society (**Figure 93**). Having become dissatisfied with the area becoming more concretely identified as Newburg over the years, Goodwin and the society became increasingly vocal about the Petersburg identity. A major stimulus to this community pride, as stated by Goodwin in a *Courier-Journal* article (Rink n.d.), was the miniseries *Roots*, which aired in 1977. The identification of the community as Newburg grew from the identification of the earliest post office as Newburg (Goodwin, cited in Rink n.d.) and the earliest schools as Newburg. This dual identity appears to have been the result of and source of friction over the years. New residents and new pastors such as William T. Shumake were not as interested in the community's past and its foundation in the slavery period. Even today, graffiti found on the Petersburg Park sign—"Newburg" Park--reflects the continued friction between those proud of their past development within the area and those proud of the name (as they see it) of the community in which they have lived. This conflict in public identity is not unique to the Petersburg-Newburg area. Many communities have faced this friction as older communities grow with an influx of new residents.

Figure 92. Petersburg Park signage.

WHY PETERSBURG PARK

Based on the following information, we, the members of the Petersburg Historical Society, are highly honored and deeply grateful that the Metropolitan Parks Administration is dedicating the first park of our community, The Petersburg Park in memory of one of our Pioneer Citizens, Peter Lowe. In 1790, the Governor of Virginia gave Colonel George Hikes a land grant in Kentucky for distinguished service in the Revolutionary War. At the close of the Civil War, the Hikes family set aside 50 acres of this land so that former slaves, could for the first time in their lives, have the privilege and opportunity to build homes, have a church and a school. Although the land was described as a "howling Wilderness" and wet woods, the land was desperately needed if the newly freed men would have a community of fellow citizens having the same desires.

Peter Lowe was a slave on the Lowe Plantation located in the area of the present Hikes Point. He was evidently a man of great initiative and ingenuity, for he wasted little or no time in getting started cleaning land, cutting trees and splitting logs to build the first home. In spite of the hardships, sacrifices and necessities, doubtless, he was a wonderful source of inspiration and encouragement to the other freed men. This 50-acre tract of land was surrounded by white landowners where former slaves were unable to buy. Because of this first home the area was called Petersburg.

An Atlas Map listing families of Kentucky in 1879, has our community listed as Petersburg. Our ballot Precinct is called Petersburg. A Geological Survey of 1965, list our area Petersburg. Our community is better known as Newburg, probably because we never had a Post Office. Our mail came to the Newburg Post Office, about 3 miles from us in the truly Newburg Community. (white) A Newburg Historian reported in the Jefferson Reporter, January 30, 1974, that children of the slaves who were owned by members of the Newburg Christain Church, settled in an area called Petersburg after the Civil War. The Petersburg Historical Society is trying to reestablish our true identity of the beginning of this community started by people just out of slavery that our children may understand that "hitherto hath the Lord helped us". Petersburg tells of the progress of our nation, that today in this community, all people have the privilege of freedom of choice for their homes.

The first house of the community was a single event symbolic of a new era in the U. S. History. The dedication of this park in memory of Peter Lowe is a single event that symbolizes another era, an era that Peter Lowe and his fellow citizens longed for,prayed for and worked hard that their unborn generations could own property, have homes, churches and schools, jobs, education and freedom to enjoy some of the material blessings of this life. The Petersburg Society was organized. "Lest We Forget".

Lest our feet stray from the places, Our God where we met Thee,
Lest our hearts drunk with the wine of the world forget Thee.
Our aim is to always remember God, the Creator, Owner, Sustainer and Giver of all things and our Foreparents whom God has used as instruments in His hands to lay the foundation for many of our present enjoyments and attainments. We ask that you also remember.

The Petersburg Historical Society,

Ella Allen, Chairman
Nelson Goodwin, Research Chairman
Willie Bard, Chaplain
Anna Merritt, Treasurer
Effie Lyons, Secretary

Figure 93. Petersburg Historical Society document (Courtesy of Ernestine Sharelle Lyons-Goodwin).

Transfer with Jefferson County Public Schools (1997)

In 1997, a parcel in the southwestern portion of the park property was acquired by JCPS for a new middle school. Once the new school was completed, the old school was razed (**Figure 94** and **Figure 95**) and its 8.7 acres developed for park ownership. During the period that the park addition was designed, Metro Parks worked primarily with the landscape architect without as much input from the public as it seeks today. Parks requested a walking path, picnic shelter, parking, benches, trees, electrical service on pedestals for the annual community festival, and a connection to the southern portion of the park completed in 1974.

The addition was designed by landscape architect J. Michael McCoy, a University of Virginia graduate, professor of landscape architecture and planning, and current Director of Landscape Architecture and Planning at the Center for Neighborhoods in Louisville. McCoy created three conceptual schemes for Metro Parks' primary reviewers, Susan Rademacher, Brigid Sullivan, and Anita Solomon. The slightly-graded empty site had half a dozen or so older trees and very little historic landscape from which to draw. The existing trees dictated the placement of paths, the curb cut left from the old parking lot provided a natural spot for the new lot, and the pedestrian bridge (**Figure 96** and **Figure 97**) crossed the drainage ditch near the school to provide easy access for students.

The quarter-mile walking path took a curvilinear form, not unlike the city's Olmsted parks, to allow people to walk a mile per day in four laps. An additional walking segment within it was never constructed due to budget. The designer planned a looped parking lot with a rain garden in the middle to filtrate storm runoff from paving, but due to budget constraints the parking lot was modified and rain garden never realized. The construction of the lot itself required unexpected levels of excavation and funding because of the softness and saturation of the former Wet Woods. In order to create a stable foundation, a crew dug five feet deep and filled the area with large crushed stone.

Small planting islands that occur within the walking loop's intersections were to be planted with native perennials for seasonal color, and tree species in the original planting plan were to be a large variety of native species. The designer hoped that it would become a mini-arboretum to be interpreted and used as an outdoor science and art classroom for the middle school (Michael McCoy, personal communication, 2010). Although the variety of species was not implemented, the area has become a spot for the school's environmental education.

The southern portion of the park already provided a good place for active recreation, so the ultimate goal for the northern addition was to provide the school and the neighboring residents with a pleasant place for picnicking, walking, sitting, holding events, and educating, all of which were met with a few additions since 1997. It now includes restroom facilities (**Figure 98**), walking trail around the perimeter of the whole park paved by Louisville Paving Company, and the modernistic concrete open-air stage used for many events, including an annual festival and Shakespeare-in-the-Park (**Figure 99**). Six benches (**Figure 100**) were installed, a water fountain, and a gazebo with built-in benches constructed by parents under the leadership of Robert Peterson, Jr. (**Figure 101**). Today, the southern portion includes a playground (**Figure 102**), two baseball diamonds (**Figure 103**), tennis courts (**Figure 104**), basketball court, and the football/soccer field (**Figure 105**).

Figure 94. Demolition of the previous Newburg Middle School (Courtesy of Ernestine Sharelle Lyons-Goodwin).

Figure 95. Demolition (Courtesy of Ernestine Sharelle Lyons-Goodwin).

Figure 96. Petersburg Park pedestrian bridge over drainage ditch.

Figure 97. Petersburg Park drainage ditch.

Figure 98. Petersburg Park bathroom facilities.

Figure 99. Petersburg Park stage.

Figure 100. Petersburg Park benches.

Figure 101. Petersburg Park pavilion.

Figure 102. Petersburg Park playground.

Figure 103. Petersburg Park baseball diamonds.

Figure 104. Petersburg Park tennis courts.

Figure 105. Petersburg Park football/soccer field.

Figure 106. Petersburg Park marker.

5

CULTURAL RESOURCES IDENTIFIED

Types of cultural resources that could be encountered include buildings, structures, objects, sites, and districts as classified by the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). The NRHP also considers cultural landscapes and traditional cultural properties.

Buildings include anything intended to shelter human activity. Structures usually do not completely shelter human activity although people use them, such as a grain elevator, gazebo, or bridge. Objects include small-scale mobile or immobile things associated with a certain environment, such as monuments, sculptures, and fountains. Sites include cemeteries, significant prehistoric or historic archeological finds, designed landscapes such as parks, battlefields, and other locations that are not buildings or structures. Sites usually possess significance for their potential to yield information in the future. Districts include a definable area, urban or rural, united by past events, plan, or development. Cultural landscapes are natural landscapes altered by cultural groups and are usually larger than a district, but smaller than a region. Traditional cultural properties include those locations, structures, districts, and objects that perpetuate the cultural beliefs, rituals, and traditions of extant cultural communities, not just properties significant by virtue of past associations or age.

As a result of the site visit, archival research, and informant interviews, a number of potential archaeological sites, one cemetery, and potential traditional cultural properties were identified on or near the property.

Archaeological Sites

One cultural resource survey has been conducted within the park (Schenian 1995). This survey documented the absence of intact cultural deposits at the current and previous middle school locations. No archaeological survey had been previously conducted within the remaining park boundaries to document the presence/absence of cultural material. Such a survey will undoubtedly document much disturbance from past park developments, but it may also document areas with intact archaeological deposits reflecting pre-1974 life in Petersburg.

Within the park boundaries, the southeast quarter may retain some integrity and intact archaeological deposits. Areas in the vicinity of the park that may contain archaeological remnants of the previous Petersburg community include the median between Petersburg and Newburg roads. Numerous residences and businesses had been located there. Archaeological remains may include structural foundations, kitchen-related artifacts such as dishware and food preservation supplies, activity-related artifacts such as game pieces and farm debris, and furnishing-related artifacts such as lamp fragments and hardware.

In addition to numerous structures dating from the early twentieth century, a number may also date from the nineteenth century. The residence of Edward J. Hikes, documented on the 1879 Beers and Lanagan atlas, may lie directly east of the park in this median also. Farther north, a previous location of Forest Baptist Church and associated schools may lie directly across from its present location.

Cultural-Historic Sites

Cultural-historic sites, such as buildings, structures, objects, designed landscapes, or potential districts, 50 years of age or older (the NRHP recommended limit) no longer exist in the project area. Petersburg is generally smaller than a cultural historic landscape, but could fall into one that includes the greater Wet Woods.

Cemeteries

No historic cemetery has been identified by archival research as located within the present park property. No sign of any interment or cemetery was identified within the park property. The presence of interments is always a possibility, however, whether they are associated with a Native American occupation, antebellum families, or Civil War skirmish.

Located across Indian Trail from the park is the Petersburg-Newburg Cemetery, an African American cemetery that dates from the mid-nineteenth century. Interments include those of Eliza Tevis, other slaves and freemen, Petersburg and Newburg community members, and veterans. As this cemetery is not located within the park boundaries, data pertaining to the cemetery has been discussed in **Section 2**.

Traditional Cultural Properties

The identification and documentation of TCPs has been summarized in National Register Bulletin 38, which can be accessed at http://www.nps.gov/history/nr/publications/bulletins/nrb38/. TCPs are different from other historic properties nominated to the NRHP in a number of ways. First, in order to identify TCPs, the intangible cultural rituals, beliefs, and traditions of a cultural group must be understood. Only the tangible cultural property may be recommended to the NRHP, but it is the intangible attributes associated with the property that make the property significant. Second, the identification of a TCP relies on an emic approach rather than the etic approach useful for the identification of other historic properties like structures. As such, the identification of TCPs relies on consultation with the cultural communities in question. As recommended by Bulletin 38, cultural groups may include Native American groups, rural communities, ethnic groups, urban neighborhoods, a socioeconomic community, or an artist community. There may be others, depending on the circumstances.

Most important to this project, the bulletin states the following about rural communities: “Examples of properties possessing such significance include…a rural community whose organization, buildings and structures, or patterns of land use reflect the cultural traditions valued by its long-tem residents”. Properties within the Petersburg-Newburg community might fit this definition, including the Petersburg-Newburg Cemetery, Forest Baptist Church, and the park itself. However, no currently identified TCP exists within the park property.

6

SUMMARY and RECOMMENDATIONS

The cultural resources evaluation has involved a number of entities, including public, private, and personal. State-level, county-level, and city-level public records included those found at the Office of State Archaeology, Metro Parks, Jefferson County archives, University of Louisville Digital Archives, and Louisville Metro Planning Commission. Private collections include those housed at the Filson Historical Society and in-house references. Most importantly, personal experiences and knowledge such as that of Mrs. Ernestine Sharelle Lyons-Goodwin, Mrs. Maggie Rice-Blackston, Mr. Steve Williams, Mrs. Rose Robinson, and Mr. Nelson Goodwin provided unique perspectives other records could not provide.

Summary

Most broadly, the context revealed the community as having developed within an inhospitable Wet Woods environmental setting within cultural landscapes varying from antebellum plantations, to a vibrant, free African American community, through a period of upheaval during urban renewal, to a new identity as the Petersburg-Newburg community.

The development of the Petersburg Park area likewise touches on many themes. With regard to African American history specifically, the history of the area documents the continued development of those that were enslaved on area farms, such as Farmington and the Hikes estate. The history also highlights the history of those African Americans that were manumitted during the antebellum period such as Eliza Tevis. During the postbellum period, the growth of the community as a destination for African Americans was evident. Some of this maturation may have been spurred by money and support from the Freedmen's Bureau. The evolution of families and individuals from the households of slave owners to their own household is exemplified by Peter Laws.

Important social institutions such as churches and schools were strengthened by and—in turn—strengthened the community. The themes of education and religion appear particularly strong within the community. The area also includes resources and history to address contexts of segregation, desegregation, and urban renewal. With regard to the latter, the social upheaval resulting from the rapid influx of others led to the development of factions within the community. A strong sense of advocacy, as exemplified by Lyons-Goodwin, Nelson Goodwin, and many others has also been a central part of the community. This advocacy is revealed by actions like efforts to change the name of the old Newburg Road to Petersburg Road, which was successful; to dedicate the park as Petersburg Park, also successful; to rename the middle school after an early educator, an unsuccessful attempt in 1977; to obtain official permission to utilize the open space between Petersburg and Newburg roads, which was unsuccessful; and to the filing of lawsuits over school population and busing.

The assessment also found the cultural identity of the community as having been conflicted since the beginning of urban renewal. Many view the community as Newburg; others are committed to preserving the previous Petersburg identity. The Petersburg-Newburg community provides an example of the effects of mass migrations on the destination community. Further

analyses of these effects are invaluable social data that can be used to inform future social policy. Without the enduring lore of Eliza Tevis and strong familial, religious, and educational ties, the previous Petersburg community may have been subsumed within a new community.

The historical context demonstrated that the property lies within a network of cultural activity flowing between African American communities downtown, the Petersburg area, and other African American hamlets within the county. Although influences have come from the urban center of Louisville and from such national programs as the Freedmen's Bureau and the Rosenwald-Booker T. Washington program, much of the pulse in the park's vicinity has been the interaction between its own families, churches, and schools. During the last half of the twentieth century, the urban center of Louisville has been influenced by the individuals and advocacy of the Petersburg-Newburg area, as exemplified by the late City Councilman George Unseld.

Recommendations

Archaeological Resources. As a result of this research, it was learned that one professional archaeological survey has been conducted within the park boundaries, and that there are no currently identified archaeological sites within the park that have been recorded with the OSA. However, historic archaeological sites may be present, although the park property has seen a fair amount of disturbance. The summary of previous archaeological investigations in the 2-km radius surrounding Petersburg Park demonstrated that prehistoric sites in the area generally occur along reliable water sources such as Beargrass Creek and its tributaries. Well drained areas surrounding these reliable waterways may also have sites, but the interior uplands and wet woods areas appear to have been more sparsely populated. This suggests sites near the park may be located along more well drained landforms to the east and north. Judging by the known sites and prehistoric context, temporal periods and site types most likely encountered include Middle Archaic, Late Archaic, Early Woodland, or Middle Woodland lithic scatters.

Archaeological surveys in the surrounding vicinity of the park could target a number of areas, particularly the former locations of schools and churches such as the 1894 Forest Baptist Church location. The median between Petersburg Road and the realigned Newburg Road has a high probability of such resources, although some degree of disturbance is likely. Much of the area within the park may be disturbed, but the portion along Petersburg Road south of the previous Newburg Junior High School parcel may still retain some integrity. In addition, dialogue with local informants could draw out knowledge of additional sites important to the community.

Historic Resources. With regard to the historic context of the area, additional studies could illuminate many of the trends touched on here. Further study could better document genealogical information of the families involved, particularly those descended from Eliza Tevis. In contrast to other areas of Jefferson County where migration patterns appear to be the significant factor of development, with regard to the Petersburg Park area, the descent from the matriarch Tevis is an important part of local history for a portion of the community. This is not, however, the only history for the area, and the migration from the urban center during urban renewal should also be examined further.

Continued communication with local informants could add depth and details to much of the context. The collection of family histories, identification of the locations of demolished structures, and documentation of photographs and records are all possible avenues of further research. In addition, such methods of investigation are the only way to discover or confirm Traditional

Cultural Properties that might exist in the area. Complete documentation of the Petersburg-Newburg Community Cemetery should be conducted with the assistance of the local community.

Architectural assessments of residences in the area could document those structures that precede urban renewal as well as document the wave of building after urban renewal as many of the neighborhoods approach the 50 year age requirement of the NRHP. Contexts for religious and educational structures could also be expanded.

Public interpretation projects could highlight a variety of these themes and could take various forms. The following are suggestions, but the possibilities are by no means limited to these. Additional vision could come from partnerships with community groups. From school groups completing class projects; to church and community groups looking for service projects; to 4-H, Boy Scout, and Girl Scout groups completing badges; community input adds to the depth of the finished work. CIA recommends the following possibilities:

- The prehistoric landuse of the vicinity could be highlighted, particularly with respect to use of the Wet Woods, major sites within the Wet Woods such as Lone Hill and KYANG, and salt licks such as Mann's Lick. Should an archaeological survey identify no prehistoric landuse of the property, this valuable negative evidence would contribute to the overall interpretation of prehistoric landuse in southern Jefferson County.

- Studies of the agricultural practices and industries in the area could lead to interpretive booklets. Possible topics might include antebellum farming practices, particularly with regard to hemp as raised at Farmington and horse breeding as had been practiced at Bashford Manor. Industries in the area have included a tile factory in Whitner, fish hatchery off East Indian Trail, proliferation of truck farming after drainage projects, and G.E. Appliance Park.

- Civil War activities in the area should be further documented and interpreted. Primary sources and family documentation could be scoured. The route and influence of Confederate outposts, sympathizers, and guerilla bands in the area could be investigated further. Pascal Craddock was known to be one such sympathizer. The military service of any area African American individuals should be further researched.

- Initiate a series of booklets called *Profiles of Louisville*. Choose one or more individuals from each Metro Park Master Plan to study in more detail. For each individual, complete a more thorough biography, including influences in their development and their influence on Louisville. As the *Profiles* booklets are completed for the parks, they should be representative of a variety of cultural landscapes, an echo of Rademacher's (2004) identification of Olmsted's original parks as representative of the natural landscapes of Louisville: Cherokee Park's stream to ridgetop topography, Shawnee Park's floodplain topography, and Iroquois Park's knobs topography. With regard to Petersburg Park, the biography of Eliza Tevis would portray the important contribution of manumitted slaves to the development of later free African American communities. In addition, the biography of a community leader from the later nineteenth century would document the community at its most cohesive time. Individuals might include Peter Laws, Ed Green, or William Faulkner.

- The stage at Petersburg Park provides an interpretation venue for telling the stories of the community—particularly the story of Eliza Tevis. Lyons-Goodwin has related that portrayal of this community matriarch has been done in the past in coordination with Newburg Days community festival.

- The adjacent Newburg Library provides another venue for the cultural resources and history of the park to be interpreted. Books containing themes pertinent to the community history or pertinent to genealogical research, community development, and preservation planning could be suggested for purchase. Workshops for genealogical documentation and production could be scheduled here. An exhibit at the library featuring the history of Petersburg and also of the history and migration patterns of those that resettled in the area during urban renewal may help to bridge the gap between the two groups.

- A permanent local history section should be incorporated into the collection for in-library use only. Provide a space for the Newburg-Petersburg Historical Society to maintain personal papers and collections of community members who would like to donate or bequeath their files for posterity and research purposes. High school youth could do internships to assist in organizing and digitizing such collections with the help of elders. The library could collaborate with Kentuckiana Digital Library to make such resources available for nationwide genealogical researchers.

- The Newburg Days Festival and Newburg Historical Festival should be fostered as much as possible.

- Interpretation points along the walking trail could be installed and relate the history of the community and influential individuals.

- The story of Eliza Tevis and the community that developed should be interpreted within the Kentucky African American Encyclopedia as well as at the Kentucky Center for African American Heritage.

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